GALLUP GENEALOGY

Gallop, Galloup, Galloupe, Gallupe

By

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AND

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The Gallup Family Association, Inc.

1966

A CHARGE

By nature, the Gallups are a wandering family; the trait is inate. The Ancients wandered from continental Europe to England during the period of the Norman Conquest; succeeding generations wandered early to the New World. Their children, impressed with the verdant beauties of Vermont and New Hampshire, as a result of excursions there during the American Revolution, wandered to these parts after the war. Gallups remained loyal to the Crown and departed to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Gallups joined the trek to New York state, to the mid continent, and, at the cry "Westward Ho," Gallups went to the far west.

After a period of unsatisfied wandering, the writer settled in "Gallup country." Here, the Gallup past and present are very much in evidence, and here, my interest in the history of the Gallup family was aroused.

Early in my search for Gallup lore I was confronted with a rank disappointment, for my own family history is shown in the original genealogy in an "unlocated" section at the back of the publication. I could not, therefore, immediately answer the question "And whence came thou?" The lack of this information prompted a search for missing data; if my lineage had appeared in good and complete order, the urge to develop Gallup family history would undoubtedly never have been aroused.

In typical fashion, my efforts to establish my own family line lead to the exchange of correspondence with many Gallups. My "collection" grew and I came to the conclusion that it would be most desirable to amplify and up-date the original genealogy. I accepted the self-imposed challenge and proceeded into a well-planned research endeavor. In short order it became obvious that this was a major undertaking; I became enmeshed in a mass of detail impossible to handle as, unfortunately, this project must be undertaken as a leisure-hour enterprise. I could only, at this point, carefully file away the material developed to that date, hoping to resume the search at a more opportune time.

At the annual meeting of the Gallup Family Association, Inc. in August 1963, considerable interest in republishing John D. Gallup's *The Genealogical History of the Gallup Family in the United States* was displayed. An appropriation for a survey to determine the feasibility of publishing a new genealogy was voted and Josephine Middleton Peck of Old Mystic, Connecticut, was engaged to correlate material and develop additional data form research. During

the past two years a concentrative effort has been made to unearth Gallup material.

This, then, is the fruit of our endeavors, a collective venture in which many fine Gallups and near Gallups participated. Much new and valuable information has been added to the original endeavor; in many directions we were disappointed.

To those who gave so much of their ability and time we wish to express our appreciation. We are especially grateful to Mrs. Ethel Gallup Snyder of Granby, Massachusetts, Miss May E. Rogers of Hartland, Vermont, Miss Ann Borden Harding of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mr. Irvin Morgan Gallup of Menan, Idaho, Mr. Arthur L. Gallup of Provo, Utah, Mrs. Roma Gallup Pulling of Rutland, Vermont, Mrs. Ruth C. Gallup Bowers of Mystic, Connecticut, Mrs. Edna Gallup Laflamme of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Ina P. Kinney of Gaastra, Michigan.

To "Einna" Peck, my heartiest thanks; we experienced many pleasant "Gallup hours" together and it was a deep and rewarding pleasure to work with such a capable and human personality.

To my wife, Ruth, my eternal affection for her complete understanding, her constant encouragement, her bountiful help and frequent traveling companion in search for Gallups.

DARWIN C. GALLUP

Brooklyn, Conn.
June 1, 1966

"OUT OF THE NORTH"

Adapted from *The Genealogical History of the Gallup Family in the United States,* John D. Gallup, 1893

PEDIGREE

Visit of Dorset, 1623. A survey of land-owning families entitled to bear Coat of Arms, conducted by Henry St. George, the Richmond Herald (a Superior officer "one of the six heralds of the English heralds college, an office created by Henry VII in memory of his previous title of Earl of Richmond") and Sampson Lennard, the Blue Mantle Pursuivant (a subordinate officer of the College of Heralds who served the Heralds as secretaries and assistants, an office created by either Edward III or Henry V, and named in allusion to the robes of the Garter).

John Gollop. Came out of the North A. 5, Ed 1465. (Fifth year of reign of Edward IV); m Alice Temple b Dorset 1469 dau and heir of William Temple b Dorset 1443.

John Gollop, of North Bowood, and Temple, in County of Dorset d 25, H. 8, 1533 (Twenty-fifth year of reign of Henry VIII); m Joan Collins of Snails Croft, County of Dorset.

Thomas Gollop, of North Bowood b 1530; d Apr 8 1610. Jacob. (Reign of James I); m Agneta Watkins dau of Humphrey and Catherine Watkins of Holwell, County Dorset.

1. Egedins Gollop, first son, died without issue; went to Rome and became a priest.
2. Humphrey Gollop, second son, died without issue.
3. John Gollop, third son, m Mary Crabbe.

John Gollop, of Mosterne, came to America, 1630, in ship *Mary and John*; m Christobel Brushett.

4. Thomas Gollop, fourth son; d Dec 1622; m Francesca Pawlett dau of George Pawlett of Melplash, County of Dorset.

1. Catharine, m Thomas Game of Colley, County of Dorset.
2. Anne, second dau, m Robert Marsh of Chillington, County of Somerset.
3. Elizabeth, age 18 at time of visitation in 1623.
4. William, 2 (probably a second son).
5. Henry, m Judith Hitt dau of James Hitt of Lyme Regis.
6. Roger, age 18, 1623, probably twin of Elizabeth.

7. Thomas Gollop, of North Bowood son of Thomas and Francesca Pawlett, and heir of Strode, County of Dorset; m Dec 25 1616 Martha Ironside dau of Ralph Ironside of Long Bredy, in County Dorset.

Thomas Gollop, son and heir of Thomas and Martha Ironside, was 6 years old at time of visitation 1623.

Martha Gollop, dau, was 3 years old at time of visitation, 1623.

5. George Gollop of Southampton.

Humphrey Gollop, son of George of Southampton, died without issue.

6. Richard Gollop, of Bowood, sixth son of Thomas and Agneta Watkins; m a dau of —— Davy of Saundford, in County Devon.

John Gollop, Egedins Gollop, and other children.

ARMS

Gules, on a bend; or, a lion passant; guardant, sable Crest, a demi-lion barry, or, and sable, holding in his dexter paw a broken arrow, gules.

Motto: "Be bolde. Be wyse."

EXPLANATION

Gules, red, taken from the color in the open mouth of the heraldic lion; bend, or bendy, signifies that the field or escutcheon, is divided by diagonal lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base, in reality a gold band five-eighths of an inch in width. The field represents the shield, which was an important part of knightly armor; the dexter chief, as worn by bearer on right arm, would bring the upper portion of band at right hand. Or (gold), a "lion passant, guardant, sable, simply means a black lion, on a gold band, walking with his face turned toward the observer. Crest reads: "A gold half lion, crossed by Black horizontal bars, holding in his right paw a red, broken arrow."

One coat of arms differs from another, not by charges only but by difference of color or tincture. In British Heraldry there are nine tinctures, two metals; or, gold; argent, silver; two furs, colors five, gules (red), azure (blue), sable (black), vert (green), purpure (purple).

ORIGIN OF THE NAME

"The name is said to be derived from the German words, "Gott and Lobe," God and praise. (From Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

"TWENTY–THREE"

THE Gallup Family Association, Inc. originated early in 1902 as the Gallup Cemetery Association, Inc., when twenty-three descendants of persons buried in the Gallup Burying Ground, Gallup Hill Road, in the Town of Ledyard, Connecticut, subscribed their names to Articles of Association for the purpose of organizing a corporation to protect, care for and improve the Gallup Burying Ground. These Articles of Association were presented to the office of the Secretary of State at Hartford, but were not approved.

Four of the signers of the original Articles of Association, Simeon Gallup, Dwight Gallup, Jacob Gallup and Christopher M. Gallup, set about to put the Articles of Incorporation in the proper legal form and on July 27, 1902, signed the document which was presented to the office of Secretary of State. These Articles were approved and recorded and a Certified Copy bearing the Seal of the State of Connecticut was returned to the signers and was recorded in the records of the Town of Ledyard.

The first meeting of the Gallup Cemetery Association, Inc., was held in Norwich, Connecticut, August 4, 1902, at 2 o'clock at the office of Amos A. Browning, No. 7 Bulletin Building. All of the incorporators, Simeon Gallup, Dwight Gallup, Jacob Gallup and Christopher M. Gallup were present and seven other signers of the original Articles of Association were also present, as follows:

Francis E. Gallup
Joseph A. Gallup
Moses W. Gallup
Charles D. Gallup
William A. Gallup
William M. Gallup
Herbert W. Gallup

This first meeting was opened by the incorporators and called to order by Simeon Gallup. Dwight Gallup was chosen Chairman and Simeon Gallup, Clerk. The assembly then adopted the first Bylaws, defining membership and a motion was made to adopt the following resolution:

"Whereas, the following named persons, Nehemeah M. Gallup, Francis E. Gallup, Joseph A. Gallup, Moses W. Gallup, Russell Gallup, Henry H. Gallup, Charles D. Gallup, Charles R. Gallup, William A. Gallup, William M. Gallup, Henry G. Peck, Herbert W. Gallup, Frederic A. Gallup, Nelson Gallup, Isaac Gallup, Walter H. Gallup, Noyes P. Gallup, John M. Gallup and Harry W. Gallup, have by signing certain Articles of Association, expressed a desire and

intention to engage in the same objects and purposes for which this Association is formed:"

"Therefore, Resolved, that the aforesaid persons are hereby received to full membership in this Association."

The Resolution was unanimously passed and the Association then adopted by vote a set of Bylaws.

The Association next proceeded to the election of officers by ballot according to the Bylaws with the following results:

President SIMEON GALLUP
Secretary WILLIAM M. GALLUP
Treasurer CHRISTOPHER M. GALLUP

The original Gallup Burying Ground consisted of a private cemetery area, surrounded on four sides by a stone wall, and located on the farm of Benadam Gallup (1693-1755), the farm being inherited from his father, Benadam Gallup (1655-1727), and a part of the original land granted to his grandfather, John Gallup. The burying ground was situated some 565 feet from the highway and entrance to the property was gained through a gate in the North wall over a right of way on the adjoining property owned, at that time, by Augustus O. Ackley. The Board of Trustees, consisting of the three elected officers of the Corporation, gave consideration to ways and means of enlarging the area of the cemetery and improving the entrance and at a special meeting of the Association, on October 11, 1902, Mr. Christopher M. Gallup advised the Association that "he had bought one half an acre of land of Mr. Ackley in 'Ackley's Nook,' so called, and offered it to the Association as a gift from himself, his sisters and his mother." Mr. Dwight Gallup then "offered to give to the Association a strip of land two rods wide across the North side of his field from Mr. Ackley's Nook, so called, to the highway, the Association to assume the fencing."

The offers of these two gentlemen were accepted by the Association and resolutions unanimously adopted thanking the donors for their generosities and copies of these resolutions forwarded to each of the donors. Warranty deeds for the properties were received on October 29, 1902 and November 22, 1902 and recorded in the Ledyard Land Records.

During the following four years considerable improvement was made to the cemetery grounds. Several short sections of stone wall were removed, some 60

rods of wall were built adjoining the new area, the gates in the North wall were removed to the new entrance at the highway and elm trees were planted on both sides of the entering highway. In 1908, the West wall of the cemetery was built.

In 1921 and 1922 the Association solicited funds from the members to assist in completing the erection and rebuilding of the stone walls on the South side of the cemetery. From 1922 to 1935, the Association met annually and constant attention was given to the improvement and care of the old burying ground. The membership in the organization grew and considerable enthusiasm was shown in the affairs of the Association.

At the Thirty-third Meeting of the Association, on August 28, 1935, the President, Christopher M. Gallup, suggested that the Association be enlarged and a committee of Amos M. Gallup, Judge Charles A. Gallup, Christopher M. Gallup, Herbert W. Gallup and Henry Gallup Peck was appointed to study the matter. The committee reported, during the Annual Meeting on August 31, 1938, and it was voted to change the name of the Corporation to the Gallup Family Association, Incorporated, and the purposes of the new corporation were defined, as follows:

(a) To finance scholarships for worthy descendants of Captain John Gallup who might otherwise be deprived of suitable educational opportunities.
(b) To engage in genealogical and historical research.
(c) To carry on social projects in accordance with the tradition of the Gallup clan.
(d) To preserve, care for, and improve the cemetery known as the Gallup Burying Ground, situated in the Town of Ledyard, State of Connecticut.

The Bylaws were then revised to provide for the management of the Corporation affairs by a Board of five Trustees, elected one each year for a term of five years, and a ballot followed, and the following were elected to the Board of Trustees: Christopher M. Gallup, Herbert W. Gallup, Dana T. Gallup, Henry G. Peck, Anna B. Gallup.

During the Annual Meeting in 1940, Mr. Christopher M. Gallup presented to First Selectman John McWilliams of the Town of Norwich, a chattel deed, conveying to the Town of Norwich, the iron gates which, at one time, were the entrance gates to the Gallup Burying Ground in Ledyard and now in-

stalled at the entrance to the John Mason cemetery, together with the bronze plaque attached to the stone gatepost, reading:

THESE GATES
WERE DONATED BY THE
DESCENDANTS OF
CAPTAIN JOHN GALLUP
1612-1675
IN LIVING MEMORY OF
HIS SUPREME SACRIFICE
AT THE DECISIVE BATTLE
OF KING PHILLIP'S WAR
AND THE ENDURING
FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN
THE GALLUP AND MASON
FAMILIES

Following adjournment of the regular meeting, the Association met at the John Mason Cemetery and the tablet was formally unveiled.

Under the stout leadership of Christopher M. Gallup the Gallup Family Association, Inc., grew in stature; he was extremely interested in the affairs of the Association; he devoted many hours in promoting its well-being and from his sparkling stewardship a real family group emerged. In his will, he bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to the Association and upon the death of his widow, his residence "Crisways" at North Stonington, Connecticut.

During the years of World War II, the activities of the Association were, out of necessity, curtailed. No formal meetings were held 1942-1945. A special meeting of the Association, called by Anna Billings Gallup, Halsey A. Gallup and William Haynes was called for February 23, 1946, for the purpose of reorganizing and filling four vacancies on the Board of Directors.

At this meeting, Halsey A. Gallup served as Chairman and he appointed Darwin C. Gallup acting secretary. Henry G. Peck, Marion G. Crawford and William Haynes were elected interim Trustees until the Annual Meeting of August 1946.

Over the years, the Gallup Family Association, Inc., has prospered to a conservative degree, dedicated to the purposes of maintaining the care and sanctity of the Gallup Cemetery on Gallup Hill in Ledyard and promoting the

affairs of the Gallup family. The trust of the original twenty-three founders has been faithfully maintained; the future holds a bold promise of the same faithful performance.

"When things are come to some perfection, it delighteth to looke back at their founders, and glorie in their worthie enterprises."

Part I

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN GALLOP

1. JOHN GALLOP, b England ca 1590; d Boston, Mass. Jan 11 1650; m Bridport, England Jan 19 1617 Christobel Brushett (recd St. Mary's Church, Bridport) (JDM) d Boston, Mass. Sept 27 1655.

John Gallop set sail for Boston on Mar 20 1630 on the *Mary and John,* captained by Thomas Chubb. The reason for his departure is speculation; conceivably he may have wished to explore the possibilities of settling in New England; perhaps he may have desired to consider the prospects of engaging in transporting immigrants to the New World.

"Seventy one days later, on May 30 1630, Capt. Chubb nosed the *Mary and John* into the cove behind Nantasket Beach and dropped anchor off where the village of Hull stands; in violation of his contract to land his 140 passengers on the bank of the Charles River, he discharged them on the sand dunes of Nantasket. The stranded passengers hired a boat to carry them to Watertown and subsequently the party removed to unoccupied land in what is now Dorchester, Mass." (CJG)

John Gallop did not remain in Dorchester very long. He removed to Boston and "was one of the earliest grantees of land at the northerly part of the town, where he had a wharf-right and house." (JHS) The locality was known as Gallop's Point and was the southeast part of the peninsular. He had acquired a ship; was engaged in coastal trade and, on occasion, served as pilot for ships entering Boston harbor.

His wife and children had not accompanied him on his trip to the New World. Apparently Christobel hesitated to undertake a long and uncertain sea voyage to an undisclosed country, in spite of urgent encouragement by her husband. "John Gallop was so concerned that he contemplated returning to England. He had become an important man in the colony and this disturbed Governor Winthrop who wrote to the great Puritan leader, the Rev. John White in Dorchester: (CJG)

'I have much difficultye to keep John Gallop here by reason of his wife will not come. I marvayle at the woman's weaknesse. I pray pursuade her and further her coming by all means. If she will come, let her have the remainder of his wages; if not, let it be bestowed to bring over his children, if so he desires. It would be about £40 losse to him to come for her.

Your assured in the Lord's worke, J. Winthrop
Massachusetts, July 4 1632' " (WP)

The Rev. Mr. White evidently persuaded Mrs. Gallop and successfully furthered her coming. She and the children arrived on Sept 4 1633 on the *Griffin,* after an eight weeks'

crossing; her husband piloted the ship into Boston Harbor thru a new channel he had discovered, the channel running close by Lovell's Island, a quarter of a mile east of his Gallop's Island.

He was made a freeman in April 1634. He was admitted to First Church, Boston Jan 6, 1634; his wife, June 22 1634.

John Gallop was a pioneer in the vitally important coastal trade between Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. "Within a year after he moved to Boston, there was great concern in the Providence Plantation when his shallop and its cargo of foodstuffs was overdue, and Roger Williams wrote thankfully to his friend Governor Winthrop, 'God be praised, Capt. Gallop hath arrived.' " (CJG)

On Dec 6 1632, Gallop and his vessel were engaged by the Massachusetts Magistrates for the first naval task force sent out by any New England colony. The French had fortified a couple of outposts and from these footholds, they raided Penobscot, carrying off 300 weight of beaver skins belonging to the Plymouth colony, and they also captured and robbed an English sea captain, Dixy Bull. To add to the troubles, Bull, having been stripped of his cargo, turned pirate and was preying upon Massachusetts fishing and shipping. Capt. Gallop's ship, manned with 20 volunteers under command of his friend, John Mason, was dispatched to police these depredations. Head winds and a blizzard forced Capt. Gallop to take refuge in Cape Ann Harbor; here he was storm-bound two weeks, returning to Boston on Jan 2. When Spring came, he sailed forth again, but he failed to find his quarry, for Bull had sailed south to Virginia. The General Court of Massachusetts voted £10 each to Gallop and Mason "to pay for any expenditures."

In 1635, John Gallop was engaged to transport the Cogswell family from Maine. John Cogswell had embarked from Bristol, England, on May 23 1635; the passage was long and disastrous; those on board were washed ashore from the broken decks of their wrecked ship *Angel Gabriel,* at Pemaquid (now Bristol, Maine). John Cogswell and his family were spared their lives. Fortunately, they had salvaged a large tent which was pitched upon the beach and sheltered them until help arrived. At his first opportunity John Cogswell took passage for Boston, where he engaged Capt. Gallop, who commanded a small bark, to sail to Pemaquid and transport the Cogswell family to Ipswich, Mass. Bay Colony. (HAF)

In the spring of 1636, John Gallop, bent on a spring trading cruise, cast off from his wharf in Boston Harbor in his sloop with his son William and a hired man as crew. Having rounded Cape Cod he laid course by dead reckoning for Saybrook Point.

Off Block Island they sighted a small ship anchored in a broad cove close inshore. She appeared to be deserted; there was no watch on deck. Her rigging was loose and her gaff swung wildly to and fro as she rocked in the choppy sea. Gallop hove to and on approaching recognized a pinnace of John Oldham, a coastwise trader; on deck there was a score of Indians lying asleep. He hailed and a couple of Indians jumped into a heavily laden canoe lashed alongside and paddled rapidly for the shore. There was great confusion aboard the pinnace, but the natives succeeded in slipping the cable and standing off before the wind headed for Narragansett Bay.

Convinced that Oldham was in trouble, Gallop hauled up alongside and was greeted with a shower of spears and arrows and a volley from several muskets. His sons opened fire with two great duck guns mounted on swivels—no mean armament—and the savages took refuge below deck. The odds were too great to risk boarding so Gallop put up his helm and beat to windward, then, coming about, bore down on the pinnace before the wind. The 20-ton sloop rammed the smaller vessel with such force that she heeled over on her beam end and water poured down the hatchway. Panic-stricken, the Indians scrambled on deck; several leaped overboard and were drowned; the others hid in the hold. Gallop withdrew to repeat his ramming maneuvre.

He had the sudden inspiration to make the blow more devastating by lashing his anchor to the bow, its sharp flukes pointing outward, thus improvising an iron-clad ram two centuries before naval architects adopted this idea. The pinnace was now virtually adrift,

falling off to leeward, and when the sloop again crashed into her windward quarter the flukes of the anchor-ram penetrated the hull. The two ships were clamped fast together.

The Gallop boys double-loaded the duck guns, but their shots into the hold had little effect, and their father loosened his fasts and hauled up to windward a third time. Several more Indians jumped overboard, but one, obviously a sachem, stood up on the deck making signs of surrender. Capt. John drew up alongside; took the prisoner aboard and bound him hand and foot. Another came on deck, but fearing to keep two such wily savages, however securely shackled, together in the tiny cabin, he was thrown overboard. Two of the redmen still lurked in the hold, but Gallop and his sons boarded the pinnace, and leaving one of the boys on guard with a pistol at the hatchway, they inspected the shambles.

In the cabin they found John Oldham's head, the skull crushed, hacked from the body which lay in a corner, stripped naked, slashed with wounds, disgracefully mutilated. "God give you peace, Brother Oldham," prayed Capt. John as they lowered the corpse into the ocean.

They collected whatever of the murderers' plunder that seemed worth salvaging; stripped the pinnace of her sails and rigging; took her in tow and laid a course towards Fisher's Island. But the wind was rising rapidly. It was soon evident that to save themselves the unwieldy tow must be cut loose. She drifted away towards Narragansett Bay and probably fetched up on the rocks off Point Judith.

In 1636 his name first appears in the town records; "It is ordered that John Gallop shall remove his payles at his yarde ende within 14 days, and to rainge them even with the corner of his house, for the preserving of the way upon the Sea Bancke."

In June 1637, several Massachusetts ships arrived at Saybrook, Conn. with reinforcements to supplement land operations against an uprising of the Pequot Indians in the area. It was mutually agreed "that the Bay men should persue the fleeing Pequots in a joint land and water operation. Gallop may have been the skipper of one of the ships in the little flotilla that brought the Massachusetts troops. We know that his was one of the supply ships that accompanied the land expedition and he was on hand in Fairfield harbor, for Bradford wrote in his History: 'Those that were wounded were fetched off soon by John Gallop who came with his shalop in a happie hour to bring them vituals and carrie their wounded men to ye pinass where our cheefe surgeon was with Mr. Wilson, being about 8 leagues off.' " (CJG)

John Gallop shows on the 1640 Boston plan on the southeast side of Middle St., near Gallop's Wharf, as shown on Bonner's map of 1722 and Burgiss' map of 1729. He is shown on the 1645 Boston plan at the same location, and in addition, the plan indicates Gallop's Point northwest of the wharf. The Bonner map (1722) shows Gallop's Wharf at the foot of Wood Lane and Gallop's Alley between Middle and Fish Streets. The Burgiss map (1729) shows Gallop's Wharf and island in Boston harbor, as does the DesBarres map of Boston, 1775. (EGS)

In his will, dated Oct 10 1649, his widow "is the sole executrix and to her is left all 'goods and lands' with three exceptions. To son, John, who might be expected to be the chief beneficiary, he left 'the new shallop' and to daughter, Joan, 'my haeffer.' The two younger sons 'shall imploy the bark,' the first year all for their mother's benefit and thereafter two-thirds for them and one-third for her. Upon her death, they will inherit everything 'if they carry themselves as obedient children,' otherwise 'she shall have liberty to dispose of all . . . as she shall thinke good.' " (CJG)

The inventory of his estate, dated Dec 26 1649 lists "Owne house and ground lying in Boston, that is to say ye house and garden together withe ye towne shoure upon ye flattes for liberty of wharfage granted by ye towne; The Island called by ye name of Gallop's Island, containing about 16 acres; Foure acres lyinge at Long Island; owne vessell or pinnis, called by name of ye Buck. Whole am't of inventory £311 10s. 8d." Children, registered in St. Mary's Church, Bridport:

*2. Joan, b ca 1618.

*3. John, bapt Jan 25 1620.
4. William, b ca 1622; returned to England with George Denison and d there fighting for Cromwell.
*5. Samuel (twin), b ca 1628; bapt Aug 16 1629.
*6. Nathaniel (twin), b ca 1628; bapt Aug 16 1629.

2. JOAN GALLOP (John), dau of John and Christobel (Brushett) Gallop b England; d Mar 20 1691; m Boston, Mass. 1637 Thomas Joy. Children (JOY):

7. Samuel, b Dec 26 1639.
8. John, b Sept 10 1641.
9. Thomas, b Jan 3 1643.
10. Joseph, b Feb 1 1645.
11. Ephraim, b Dec 7 1646.
12. Benjamin, b Mar 12 1650.
13. Elizabeth, b Nov 7 1654.
14. Ruth, b Feb 28 1658.

3. JOHN GALLOP (John), son of John and Christobel (Brushett) Gallop bapt St. Mary's Parish, Bridport, England Jan 25 1620; d South Kingston, R. I. Dec 19 1675; m Boston, Mass. 1643 Hannah Lake dau of John and Mary (Reade) Lake. Hannah came to this country, arriving Oct 6 1635, on the ship *Abigail,* with her sister, Martha, and her widowed mother. On this same voyage, Elizabeth Reade Winthrop, sister of Margaret and wife of John Winthrop, Jr. returned to this country.

He came to this country on the ship *Griffin* with his mother, brothers and sister, Joan, arriving at Boston on Sept 4 1633. Early he engaged on the coastwise trade with his father. He and his brother William were with their father and assisted him with the capture of John Oldham's vessel, off Block Island. In 1637 he took part in the Pequot War with Massachusetts forces. In 1651 he received in New London a grant of 8 acres "in the very heart of the town, east of the town street to the beach and extending north from State to Federal." Two years later he sold his property in New London and built a new house, called Whitehall on the east bank of the Mystic River on 300 acres granted him by the General Court "with respect unto the services his father has done for the country." The following year he received an additional 150 acres "in lieu of his claim to land on General neck, a gift from Gen. Stoughton to his father at the end of the Pequott War." In 1666, 1667 and 1671, the General Court gave him additional grants totaling 250 acres for his services in the Pequot War. Selectman, Stonington, 1664-1668, 1671 and 1673; rep town at General Court 1665 and 1667; shipowner and coastal trader; Indian Interpreter. Capt. of First Company of the Connecticut forces under Maj. Robert Treat at the Great Swamp Fight at Narragansett, R. I., Dec 19 1675 and was one of the six captains who fell in storming the fort. By Court order, his estate was divided as follows: to his widow £100; to son, John £137; to Benadam £90; to William and Samuel, each £89; to his five daughters £70 each. Children:

*15. Hannah, b Sept 14 1644.
*16. John, b 1646.
*17. Benadam, b 1655.
*18. William, b 1658.
19. Samuel, b Stonington, Conn.; d sp before July 9 1731.
*20. Christobel.
*21. Elizabeth.
*22. Mary.
23. Margaret, m Joseph Culver of Groton.

5. SAMUEL GALLOP (John), son of John and Christobel (Brushett) Gallop b England 1628; d 1667/8; m Boston, Mass. Nov 20 1650 Mary Phillips. Estate distributed 1679. (MA) (SW) (SCR) Children (BRC), b Boston:

24. Mary, b Dec 4 1651 (vr); m Edward Summers.
25. Hannah, b Sept 3 1654 (vr); m John Greene.
*26. Samuel, b Feb 14 1656.
27. Mehitable, b Apr 5 1659.
28. William, d Nov 28 1661.
29. Abigail, b June 27 1664.

6. NATHANIEL GALLOP (John), son of John and Christobel (Brushett) Gallop b England 1628/9; d 1676; m Boston, Mass. Apr 11 1652 Margaret Eveley. Mariner at Boston. Children (SCD):

30. Susannah, b ca 1653; m ca 1676 John Butler. Children (BUTLER):
    A. John, b June 29 1678.
    B. Susanna, b ca 1680; m Dec 13 1699 Nathaniel Loring.
    C. Matthew, b ca 1682.
    D. Joseph, b May 28 1686.
    E. Mary, b Aug 15 1688.
    F. Hannah, b Aug 27 1690.
    G. Margaret, b June 1 1693.
31. Nathaniel, b June 14 1658; dsp.
*32. Joseph, b Mar 20 1661.
*33. Benjamin, b Jan 3 1664.
34. Mary, b June 25 1668; m Thomas Leasonbee. Children (LEASONBEE):
    A. Thomas, b Jan 21 1688.
    B. Benjamin, b Aug 27 1691.
    C. Joseph, b Aug 20 1694.
    D. Mercy, b Apr 22 1696.
    E. Margaret, b Mar 27 1699.
    F. Mary, b Nov 14 1701.

15. HANNAH GALLUP (John-John), dau of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup b Boston, Mass. Sept 14 1644; d 1721; m as his second wife, May 12 1672 Stephen Gifford. Children (GIFFORD):

35. John, b Apr 1673.
36. Ruth, b Dec 30 1676
37. Stephen, b Aug 28 1679.
38. Aquilla, b Oct 23 1682.

16. JOHN GALLUP (John-John), son of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup b Boston Sept 1646; d Dec 26 1733 (probate record); m 1675 Elizabeth Harris b Ipswich, Mass. Feb 8 1654 dau of Thomas and Martha (Lake) Harris.

He settled in Stonington on lands granted by the General Court to his father for services in the Indian Wars. He participated in King Philips War and was with his father in the Swamp fight at Narragansett. He was a renowned Indian interpreter. Represented Stonington in General Court 1685, 1696-1698.

Shortly before the turn of the eighteenth century John and his six sons were granted land in the town of Plainfield, Conn. In the ensuing years, the area was claimed and battled over by many factions, resulting in numerous petitions to the General Court for settlement of the claims and counter claims.

The Gallup brothers stood firm and fought determinedly for their claims, with resulting bitterness.

"Your honored townsman, Judge Gallup, reports that his ancestor—one of six brothers concerned in these squabbles—was actually driven off into Voluntown as a specially obnoxious 'land grabber.'" (PFB)

In 1706, upon petition, a commission finally compromised the differences and a formal allotment of lands was made. "We also pray that the court would appoint a committee of

indifference and uninterested persons to lay out allotments and to equalize such as have been in part laid out. For without any reflection on the part of the persons that have been already concerned, we humbly conceive that it cannot be reasonable to suppose that a peaceful, honorable, speedy, righteous laying out of lots and divisions of lands and meadows can be by six brothers, who also pretend to and would hold, near a sixth part of the plantation to themselves; whereas it is well known that this place lyeth under many pretended claims besides our honorable Governor's claim, and by their own surveying, running near two miles for less than a hundred acres to lay out spots of meadows—such actions, so contrary to law, if not regulated, the place is spoiled and therefore we humbly pray the assembly to appoint Capt. Wetherell, Mr. Pitkin, and Mr. Ely to inquire into the legal proceedings, and inform the weak and feeble that that they may have a more speedy and peaceable settlement, so that we may have the worship of God among us—the which above all is to be desired and sought for, and have our rights defended to ourselves and heirs."

"There were probably forty-six men to sign the petition. The six brothers referred to in the petition were the Gallup brothers, sons of John Gallup. The Gallups, of course, would not sign the petition." (PB)

"John Gallup, Jun. was granted the lot he now lives on, John Gallup, Sen., 'the lot adjoining his son's.' " William Gallup was allowed a lot, provided "he bring his family to it in some reasonable time and there settle with his family." (PFB) John Gallup never removed there to live. Children:

*40. John, b 1676.
*41. Thomas, bapt 1682.
42. Martha, bapt Apr 2 1683; m Feb 3 1708 John Gifford, Norwich, Conn.
*43. Samuel, bapt Oct 9 1687.
44. Elizabeth, bapt July 14 1689; m Zachariah Frink.
*45. Nathaniel, bapt July 4 1692; d Apr 3 1739; m Margaret Gallup #53.
46. William, bapt May 26 1695; d } prior to June 12 1733, Voluntown, Conn.
47. Benjamin, bapt Nov 1 1696; d }

17. BENADAM GALLUP (John-John), son of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup b Stonington, Conn. 1655; d Aug 2 1727; m Esther Prentice of New London, Conn. b Roxbury, Mass. July 20 1660; d Stonington May 17 1751 dau of John and Esther (Nichols) Prentice. Both bu Whitehall cem. Industrious and prosperous farmer; Selectman 1696-1698; 1704 and 1707; members Cong Ch, Stonington. "He and his nephew, John Gallup, lived on the eastern part of his father's land grants, known as the Pe-quot-sepas Valley. They jointly built and occupied the dwelling house." (HOS) In March 1706 lot #71, 88 acres, was laid in Voluntown to Adam Gallup; he also owned land in Plainfield, Conn. and Six Penny Island in Mystic Harbor. Inventory of his estate totaled £583-13s-7d. Children:

*48. Hannah, b May 22 1683.
*49. Esther, b Nov 1 1685.
*50. Mercy, b Aug 16 1690.
*51. Benadam, b Apr 18 1693.
*52. Joseph, b Sept 27 1695.
53. Margaret, b May 11 1698; m Nathaniel Gallup #45.
*54. Lucy, b Jan 12 1701.

18. LIEUT. WILLIAM GALLUP (John-John), son of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup b Stonington, Conn. 1658; d Stonington May 15 1731; m Sarah Cheesebrough b Dec 24 1663; d Sept 9 1729 dau of Samuel Cheesebrough; both buried Whitehall Cemetery. Admitted to First Congregational Church of Stonington Apr 18 1689; prominent citizen; Selectman; represented Stonington General Court for 10 years, 1705 and 1708-17. Resided on the left bank of the Mystic River on estate called Whitehall. Owned land in

Plainfield, Conn. and in Mar 1706 lot #75, 120 acres, in Voluntown, Conn. was laid out to William Gallup. Children:

55. Sarah, b Feb 24 1688.
56. John.
57. William; d before Dec 26 1733.
*58. Mary, b Feb 12 1695.
59. Hannah, bapt Apr 24 1698; unm.
*60. Temperence, bapt May 25 1701.

NOTE: We assign a John and William to Lieut. William because in the agreement between the heirs of John and Hannah Gallup made July 9 1731 "John and William Gallup of Voluntown for and in ye right of Mr. William Gallup of Stonington, dec'd" shared in the above division of the property.

20. CHRISTOBEL GALLUP (John-John), dau of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup b Stonington, Conn.; m Dec 31 1677 Peter Crary of Groton, Conn. Children (CRARY) b Stonington:

61. Christobel, b Feb 15 1678/9; bapt Stonington Cong Ch Apr 30 1682; m Ebenezer Harris of Plainfield.
62. Peter, bapt Apr 30 1682; m Jan 11 1709/10 Ann Culver.
63. Margaret, bapt Aug 20 1682; m Apr 2 1713 Ebenezer Pierce.
64. John, bapt Aug 8 1686; m Oct 2 1715 Prudence White.
65. William, bapt Nov 6 1687.
66. Robert, bapt May 11 1690.
67. Hannah or Ann, bapt July 17 1692; m Dec 1713 Nathan Bushnell.

21. ELIZABETH GALLUP (John-John), dau of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup b Stonington, Conn.; d 1726; m Henry Stevens of Stonington. Early settlers of Westerly, R. I. (NEHG) Children (MAJ) (STEVENS):

†68. Thomas, b 1678; bapt Feb 18 1692.
69. Richard, b 1679; bapt Feb 18 1692.
†70. Henry, b 1681; bapt Feb 18 1692.
71. Elizabeth, b 1693; bapt Apr 22 1694.
72. Lucia, b 1694; bapt Apr 22 1694.

22. MARY GALLUP (John-John), dau of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup b Stonington, Conn.; m John Cole of Boston b Middletown, Conn. Feb 14 1652. "John and Mary Cole joined Old South Church, Boston, in 1694 by letter from Stonington, Conn." (HSCB) Children (GCFA) (COLE):

73. Samuel, b Sept 16 1684; bapt Sept 21 1684.
74. Thomas, b Apr 23 1686; bapt Apr 25 1686.
75. Mary, b May 9 1688; bapt Mar 9 1690.

26. CAPT. SAMUEL GALLOP (Saml-John), son of Samuel and Mary (Phillips) Gallop b Boston, Mass. Feb 14 1656; d Mar 24 1717; m Bristol, R. I. May 12 1685 Elizabeth Southworth who (fell from a horse Aug 12) d —— 15 1709.

"In the year 1690 Sir Wm Phipps commanded an expedition from the Province of Massachusetts Bay against Canada and in his army was a Company under Capt. Samuel Gallop. In May 1735 the Great and General Court of the Province of Massachusetts granted a tract of land six miles square to Capt. Gallop, his soldiers and their descendants.

There was no settlement made under this grant and it does not appear that any of the grantees ever asserted any title to any part of it." (OHG)

"Gallup Canada, Guilford, Vt., its equivalent, Savoy, Mass." (MA)

"In 1770, Savoy was given to the heirs of Capt. Samuel Gallop and his company. Capt. Samuel Gallop's grandchildren were his heirs. Col. William Bulloch was chosen to select and locate the tract of land. Savoy was for a while called Guilford." (HOB)

"Township 6 of the Province of Massachusetts Bay which was divided up and made part of the towns of Savoy, Adams, Cheshire and Lanesboro. The township of 6 miles square was originally granted by the General Court of the Province to the heirs of Capt. Samuel Gallop for their services and sufferings in an expedition to Canada in King William's War. It was afterwards bought in 1762 by Abel Lawrence, reverted back to the Province and was resold to other purchasers in two parcels." (HOBC) Children:

*80. Elizabeth, b Apr 26 1688.
*81. Samuel, b Oct 9 1690.
*82. Mary, b Oct 22 1692.
*83. William, b Aug 18 1695.
84. Nathaniel, b June 5 1698; dsp Apr 12 1729.

32. JOSEPH GALLOP (Natl-John), son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Eveley) Gallop b Boston, Mass. Mar 20 1661; m (1) Hannah —— (2) Mar 1 1694 Elizabeth Dwight. Mariner and sea captain. On July 15 1701, he served as Master of the galley, *Province,* which discharged a salute of 20 guns in connection with funeral ceremonies for Lt. Gov. William Stoughton (PSS); in 1704, in the 5th Eastern Expedition, under Col. Benjamin Church, French and Indian War, the brigantine, *Adventure,* was captained by Joseph Gallop (PSS); in the Port Royal Expedition of 1707, Joseph Gallop was master of the brigantine, *Hannah and Mary* (PSS); on tax list of June 26 1707, house and three rental properties. Children, 1st m:

*90. Richard, (prob) b ca 1684.
91. Nathaniel, b Jan 14 1686.
92. Hannah, b Dec 2 1688.

Children 2nd m:

93. Joseph, b ca 1695.
94. Sarah, m Dec 14 1715 Harry Emmons.
*95. Charles.

NOTE: No record of births of Richard, Joseph, Sarah and Charles; however, we assign them to Joseph because they fit in chronologically and family names appear among descendants. The assignment is made on circumstantial evidence, but a reasonable conclusion.

33. BENJAMIN GALLOP (Natl-John), son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Eveley) Gallop b Boston, Mass. Jan 3 1664; d Boston Oct 11 1731; buried Kings Chapel, Boston; m Boston Nov 1 1694 Hannah Sharp dau of Richard Sharp of Rehoboth; d before her husband. A Boston merchant.

"The Council having been informed that Thomas Hawkins and others were acting as pirates, ordered the Sloop *Restitution,* with 40 men, Jos Thaxter, master, to go after them. These pirates took the ketch, *Mary,* of Salem, 9th Aug 1689, 3 leagues from Half-way Rock. They captured the brig *Merrimack,* of Newburyport on the 22nd in Vineyard Sound. Then Capt. Pease was sent after them in the Sloop *Mary,* of Boston. He came up with, and fought one, in 'Martin Vineyard Sound.' They killed Capt. Pease, and wounded some of the crew, but were taken by his Lieut., Benjamin Gallop, and in October brought to Boston, where 4 of them belonged. They were condemned to die, but reprieved. Among them was the notorious pirate, Tom Pound, who was afterward hung in chains on the (then) island 'Nix Mate,' in Boston Harbor." (NEHG) There were 14 prisoners taken in the engagement and the prize sloop and treasure valued at £209-4-6. (PSaS)

Part owner of the *Charles,* a vessel of 100 tons mounting 8 guns, variously described as a sloop, sloop-of-war and a galley. (PSaS)

Mar 9 1695/6 elected constable; Mar 14 1698 elected Clerk of the Market; 1708 elected scavenger; July 25 1715 "allowance to erect smith's shop on lower end of his new wharfe lying before his dwelling situated next to Fish St." in Boston; 1721 on Boston Committee; tax list of June 27 1707, house, wharf, warehouse, 3 negros and 5 rental properties.

Children:

100. Hannah, b Sept 20 1694/5; m June 5 1729 Thomas Vering.
101. Margaret, d Aug 11 1698.
102. Benjamin, b Nov 11 1698; d young.
103. Margaret, b June 15 1700; m Sept 28 1732 Abijah Adams.
104. Katherine, b July 22 1702; m July 6 1732 James Davis.
105. Benjamin, b Nov 22 1705; d Dec 24 1745 on the "Boston Packet" on the way to to the seige at Louisburg; m July 31 1732 Sarah Towzer.
*106. Nathaniel, b Mar 19 1707.
107. Joseph, b Dec 20 1709; m Mar 12 1730 Margaret Stone. His will was dated Jan 28 1731, proved Sept 10 1734; she m (2) Jan 9 17– David Snowden.
108. Richard, b Dec 17 1710; d before 1731 as he did not share in distribution of father's estate.

40. CAPT. JOHN GALLUP (John-John-John), son of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Gallup b Stonington, Conn. 1675; d Dec 29 1755; m (1) 1709 Elizabeth Wheeler b May 22 1683; d Apr 14 1735 dau of Isaac and Martha (Park) Wheeler (2) Apr 9 1747 Hannah Frink.

On Oct 8 1696, the General Court at Hartford was petitioned on behalf of English Volunteers "in ye former warr" for a plantation six miles square to be taken out of "the conquered land." On Oct 14 1696, John Gallup, Capt. Sam Mason and Lieut. James Avery were appointed by the Court to view the tract and on Oct 10 1700, the Court confirmed the tract as Voluntown. He was an original proprietor of the Town of Voluntown and moved there about 1710. At the first town meeting, June 20 1721, he was chosen a selectman; he served the town in many capacities; he gave three acres of land for a meeting house and burial ground and his name appears on the list of subscribers to the call of Rev. Sam Dorrance, as first minister on Apr 17 1723 and pledged an additional £5 "in work." At the town meeting of Dec 16 1724 it was voted that "John Gallup may build a dam and mill where he hath begun on ye stream that runs out of Monhungonmuck Dam." He was Capt. of the first military company, 1726. On Aug 19 1738 he deeded to son, Isaac, 2 certain lots of land partly in Plainfield and partly in Voluntown, first "is ye 10th hundred acre lot of Egonk Hill," second, "is ye 11th hundred acre lot on Egonk Hill. Reserving nothing only the liberty and priveledge of living in house that stands on said land during the time of my life." Children b Voluntown:

110. William, b Sept 2 1710; d Feb 10 1734.
*111. Isaac, b Feb 24 1712.
*112. Elizabeth, b Apr 9 1714.
*113. Martha, b Sept 3 1716.
114. Hannah, b Jan 29 1719; m Feb 19 1740/41 Thomas Kinne, Jr.
115. Dorothy, b Mar 22 1721; m Norwich, Conn. Aug 22 1744 John Read, b Norwich Nov 14 1716 son of John and Lydia Read. Children (READ):
    A. Lucy, b Oct 7 1745.
    B. John, b Nov 23 1748.
*116. John, b June 9 1724.

41. THOMAS GALLUP (John-John-John), son of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Gallup bapt Stonington, Conn. Apr 30 1682; d prior to June 12 1733 when his brothers sold a lot purchased by Thomas Gallup "late of Plainfield, deceased" (Voluntown book of records, pg 602); m by Capt. Thomas Williams, JP., Jan 4 1721/2 Hannah French, relict of Jonathan French. Removed to Voluntown, Conn. Selectman; town moderator; his name appears on list of subscribers to the call of Rev. Samuel Dorrance, as first minister, on Apr 17 1723 and he pledged "breaking up of two acres of land" in support of the new church. Later moved to Plainfield where he continued active in town affairs. No chn.

43. SAMUEL GALLUP (John-John-John), son of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Gallup

b Stonington, Conn. bapt Oct 9 1687; d 1748; m May 11 1727 Mehitable Blount (Blunt). In will, dated at Stonington 1748, he left house and land in Stonington, shares at Six-penny Island and Negro woman, called Flora, to his wife; to dau, Mary, all lands in Plainfield with bldgs thereon; to daus, Elizabeth and Mehitable, lands; to daus Mercy and Ann, lands in Voluntown. Inventory, filed June 30 1748, totaled £1283-04-8. Children:

117. Elizabeth, b Dec 26 1728.
†118. Mehitable, b Feb 21 1733.
†119. Mary, b Jan 28 1737.
120. Priscilla, bapt July 20 1740.
121. Mercy (twin), b Feb 22 1745.
122. Ann (twin), b Feb 22 1745; m Mar 31 1763 Joshua Frink #248.

45. NATHANIEL GALLUP (John-John-John), son of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Gallup bapt Stonington, Conn. July 4 1692; d Apr 3 1739; m June 4 1717 Margaret Gallup #53 b May 11 1698; d Mar 2 1761 dau of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup. Both bu Whitehall cem. Admitted First Church, Stonington July 20 1718. Children:

*123. Nathaniel, b. Apr 29 1718.
*124. John, b Jan 29 1720.
125. Thomas, b Apr 19 1722; d May 24 1725.
126. Mercy, b Apr 7 1725; m Dec 2 1742 William Whipple; d 1753. Children (WHIPPLE):
A. Submit, b May 4 1744; d Feb 28 1833.
B. Mary, b Oct 20 1746.
C. William, b Aug 9 1748.
D. Dorothy, b Dec 6 1750.
E. Martha, b May 2 1753.
*127. Thomas, b Aug 26 1727.
128. Margaret, b Oct 12 1730; m Isaac Gallup #111.
129. Martha, b Jan 30 1732/33.
*130. Benjamin, b July 26 1736.

48. HANNAH GALLUP (Bena-John-John), dau of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup b Stonington, Conn. May 22 1683; d Aug 17 1754; m May 30 1710 William Wheeler b Sept 9 1681; d Aug 11 1747 son of Isaac and Martha (Park) Wheeler. Lived in Stonington. Children (WHEELER):

131. Hannah, b Jan 12 1712.
132. Isaac, b Jan 24 1714; m Mary Wheeler.
†133. Anna, b Dec 23 1715.
134. Martha, b Apr 23 1717; m William Williams.
135. Dorothy, b Mar 15 1721; m Nov 2 1742 Nathan Crary.
†136. Esther, b Feb 15 1722.
137. Eunice, b July 3 1727; m Feb 20 1746 Joseph Williams.

49. ESTHER GALLUP (Bena-John-John), dau of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup b Stonington, Conn. Nov 1 1685; m Jan 5 1705 Joseph Stanton of Westerly, R. I. Children (STANTON):

138. Joseph, b Apr 23 1707; m Aug 9 1738 Mary Champlin.
139. Esther, b 1708; m Robert Hazard.
†140. Mary, b 1711.
141. Hannah, b 1714; m Aug 11 1735 Dr. Joshua Babcock.
142. Nancy, b 1716 unm.
143. Sarah, b 1719; m Dr. James Babcock.
144. Lucy, b Sept 22 1720; m Aug 19 1756 Christopher Champlin.

50. MERCY GALLUP (Bena-John-John), dau of Benadam and Esther (Prentice)

Gallup b Stonington, Conn. Aug 16 1690; d Mar 2 1724, ae 35; m May 10 1710 William Denison b Mar 24 1687; d Feb 24 1724, ae 37 son of William and Sarah (Stanton) Denison. Lived in Stonington. His estate inventoried £2,479-18s-6d. Children b Stonington (DENISON):

145. Mercy, b Jan 25 1711; d Dec 9 1793; m May 28 1730 Hubbard Burrows. Children (BURROWS):
    - A. Esther, b Sept 28 1731.
    - B. Hannah, b Nov 21 1733.
    - C. Hubbard, b June 26 1739.
    - D. Elisha, b Nov 27 1744.
    - E. Sarah, b Aug 16 1747.
    - F. Mary, b Oct 7 1749.
    - G. Jonathan, b May 13 1752.

146. Sarah, b July 2 1713.

†147. Esther, b Feb 6 1714/5.

148. William, b Dec 9 1716; d July 1779; m June 23 1737 Prudence Denison. Children (DENISON):
    - A. William, bapt Oct 15 1738.
    - B. Prudence, b Nov 27 1740.
    - C. Andrew, b Nov 30 1742.
    - D. Beebe, b Jan 1 1744/5.
    - E. Darius, b Mar 11 1746/7.
    - F. Mercy, b July 19 1749.
    - G. Alice, b Nov 27 1753.

149. Hannah, b Apr 19 1719; d Mar 21 1721.

150. Benadam, b Feb 6 1720/1; d 1757; m (1) Nov 3 1742 Anna Swan (2) Oct 18 1752 Sarah Denison. Children (DENISON):
    - A. Lucy, b Jan 8 1744.
    - B. James, b Aug 25 1745.
    - C. Benadam, b July 9 1747.
    - D. Robert, b Sept 28 1749.
    - E. George, b Oct 8 1751.

151. Jonathan, b Feb 11 1722/3; m Martha Williams. No chn.

51. LIEUT. BENADAM GALLUP (Bena-John-John), son of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup b Groton, Conn. April 18 1693; d Sept 30 1755; m Jan 11 1716 Eunice Cobb b 1696; d Feb 1 1759 dau of Henry and Lois (Hallet) Cobb. Both buried Gallup Cem Ledyard, Conn. They built a log cabin in No. Groton upon a part of the original land grant, northeast of the homesite. His descendants called the enclosure plot where the cabin stood "The Old Close." This was the first home of Eunice and Benadam, Jr. and it was the first Gallup house in No. Groton, now Ledyard. Benadam accumulated land in that area as evidenced by deeds dated 1714, 1722 and 1733; in 1725 Benadam Sr. deeded 300 acres to Benadam Jr. in the township of Groton, "it being the land that my son dwelleth upon." In 1730, a commodious house was built; in 1733 he was commissioned a Lieut. of 2nd Co., Conn. Colony. (MGC) Children:

*158. Benadam, b Oct 1716.

159. Esther, b Feb 24 1718; m Oct 27 1743 Samuel Minor of Stonington. Children (MINOR):
    - A. George, b Aug 22 1744; d Oct 4 1744.
    - B. George II, b Nov 24 1745.
    - C. Amos, b Apr 17 1747.
    - D. Moses, b June 18 1749.
    - E. Esther, b Feb 13 1750/51.
    - F. Adam, b Aug 28 1753.

G. Abel, b —— 17 1755.
H. Ephraim, b Dec 12 175–
I. Peleg, b June ——.

160. Eunice (twin), b May 29 1721; m David Frink.
161. Lois (twin), b May 29 1721.
*162. William, b July 4 1723.
*163. Henry, b Oct 5 1725.
*164. Nathan, b 1727.
*165. Ebenezer.
*166. Thomas P., bapt July 28 1734.
167. Hannah, d Oct 13 1820; m Jan 26 1755 Robert Allyn; b Sept 8 1728; d Nov 11 1811. Children (ALLYN):
A. Robert, b Nov 4 1756.
B. Hannah, b Mar 11 1758.
C. Abigail, b Jan 10 1760.
D. Benadam, b Dec 16 1761.
E. Frederick, b Apr 13 1763.
F. Esther, b Apr 9 1765.
G. Luther, b May 7 1768.
H. Wealthy, b Nov 9 1769.
I. Tabitha, b Apr 24 1772.
J. Joseph, b Oct 1 1780.
168. Sarah, m Park Allyn.

52. CAPT. JOSEPH GALLUP (Bena-John-John), son of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup b Groton, Conn. Sept 27 1695; d Dec 22 1760; m Feb 24 1720 Eunice Williams bapt Aug 16 1702; d Oct 24 1772 dau of John and Martha (Wheeler) Williams. Buried Whitehall Cemetery; res. Old Mystic, Conn. Children:

*169. Martha, b Oct 15 1721.
*170. Joseph, b Feb 21 1725.
*171. Elisha, b Apr 21 1727.
*172. Oliver, b Mar 28 1729.
*173. William, b Jan 16 1735.
174. Eunice, b Oct 11 1738; m Preston, Conn. June 19 1757 John Billings b Dec 15 1732 son of Capt. Roger and Abigail (Denison) Billings. Children (BILLINGS):
A. Joseph (twin), b Apr 6 1759; m Nov 15 1781 Sarah Belcher.
B. Roger (twin), b Apr 6 1759.
C. John, b Oct 4 1761; m Elizabeth Page.
D. Rufus, b Dec 18 1763.
E. Abigail, b July 26 1764.
F. Benjamin, b Nov 11 1766.
G. Eunice, b Sept 1 1771.
H. William, b June 22 1774.
I. Charles, b Mar 21 1780.
175. Phoebe, b Feb 17 1742; m Dec 18 1760 John Gardiner of Groton, Conn. Children (GARDINER):
A. Molly (Mary vr), b Apr 11 1764.
B. Eunice, b May 14 1766.
C. John, b Jan 18 1771.
D. Perez (Paris vr), b Aug 20 1773.
E. Lucy, b Apr 30 1776.
176. Lucy, b Jan 5 1747; d Sept 7 1802; m Mar 28 1765 James Eldredge b Groton, Conn. Aug 28 1743; d Mar 29 1811 son of Charles and Mary Eldredge.

Children (ELDREDGE):
A. Gordon, b Dec 9 1765.
B. James, b Feb 5 1768.
C. Lucy, b May 22 1770.
D. Eunice, b Mar 24 1772.
E. Henry, b Aug 4 1774.

54. LUCY GALLUP (Bena-John-John), dau of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup b Stonington, Conn. July 12 1701; d Jan 7 1793; m June 6 1717 Capt. George Denison b Feb 1691/2; d Oct 19 1777 son of William and Sarah (Stanton) Prentice Denison. Both buried Denison Yard, Mystic, Conn. He built third house on site of old homestead built in 1654; this property deeded 1941 to the Denison Society. Children b Stonington (DENISON):
177. Ann, b Aug 6 1718; d Apr 25 1725.
178. A dau, b Sept 9 1720; d Sept 10 1720.
179. Lucy, b Oct 13 1721; d Apr 14 1725.
180. Mary, b Nov 27 1723; d July 14 1724.
†181. George, b July 3 1725.
182. William, b June 14 1727; d Sept 20 1754; m Nov 29 1749 Priscilla Fellows b 1730; d 1754. Children (DENISON):
A. Mary, b Dec 12 1750; d Aug 7 1813.
B. Priscilla, b Aug 19 1754; d Sept 24 1842.
183. Mercy, b Feb 24 1730; d July 1 1821; m Elisha Gallup #171.
184. Esther, b Sept 16 1732; d Nov 14 1754.
185. Samuel, b Feb 18 1735; d Sept 10 1754.
†186. David, b Jan 29 1736/7.

58. MARY GALLUP (Wm-John-John), dau of William and Sarah (Chesebrough) Gallup b Feb 12 1695; bapt Apr 7 1695; m Mar 16 1715 Deacon John Noyes. Children (NOYES):
187. William, b Mar 18 1716.
188. John, b May 22 1718.
189. Joseph, b Apr 1 1721; d young.
190. James, b Apr 14 1723.
†191. Mary, b Aug 14 1725.
192. Sarah, b Feb 10 1728.
193. Anna, b Apr 23 1729.
194. Joseph, b Feb 28 1730.

60. TEMPERANCE GALLUP (Wm-John-John), dau of William and Sarah (Chesebrough) Gallup b Feb 1 1700; bapt May 25 1701; d Durham, Conn. Mar 1778; m Sept 20 1726 as his second wife, Rev. William Worthington d Saybrook, Conn. Nov 16 1756. He Yale 1716; one of the first Congregational ministers at No. Stonington; theirs a notable wedding. Children (WORTHINGTON):
195. Elizabeth, b Feb 27 1728; m (1) Sam Gale (2) Elnathan Chauncy.
196. Sarah, b Apr 3 1730; d June 15 1732.
197. Temperance, b Apr 18 1732; m Rev. Cotton Mather Smith.
198. Sarah, b May 19 1734; m John Ely.
199. Mehitable, b Sept 11 1736; m Michael Hopkins.
200. William, b Nov 21 1740; m Elizabeth Lynde.

80. ELIZABETH GALLOP (Saml-Saml-John), dau of Samuel and Elizabeth (Southworth) Gallup b Apr 26 1688; m Apr 20 1710 Samuel Bowerman.
She with her brothers Samuel and William and sister Mary Bailey inherited a grant of land in Savoy, Mass., as heirs of their father, Samuel. Children (BOWERMAN):

201. Edward, b Dec 22 1711.
202. Elizabeth, b Feb 25 1713/4.

81. SAMUEL GALLOP (Saml-Saml-John), son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Southworth) Gallop b Bristol, R. I. Oct 9 1690; d before Feb 12 1752 when his son William named his "orphan sisters" in his will; m probably Groton, Conn. Mary ——. Children:

203. Mary, b Dec 16 1716; m St. Michaels, Bristol July 15 1736 John Bragg. Children (BRAGG):
   A. John, b Jan 28 1737/8.
   B. Susannah, b Feb 18 1740/1.
   C. Ann, b Dec 6 1742.
   D. Henry, b Sept 1 1745.
204. Samuel, b Oct 26 1718; m Boston Jan 4 1749 Elizabeth Pain; probably Sam'l served Lt. Hargell's Co. Havana 1762.
205. Nathaniel, d Oct 4 1746.
206. William, d Feb 12 1752 sp; m Eliza ——; d Feb 4 1752 (from will).
207. Anna, b ca 1736; m Oct 18 1756 Natl Dimon.
208. Abigail, bapt Sept 13 1741 by Elder Wight; d Jan 1 1779 ae 38; m Nov 13 1766, as his 2nd wife Nathaniel Munro. Children (MUNRO):
   A. Samuel, b Oct 23 1767.
   B. Lydia, b Aug 20 1769.
   C. Abigail, b July 30 1771.
   D. Nathaniel, b Oct 11 1773.

82. MARY GALLOP (Saml-Saml-John), dau of Samuel and Elizabeth (Southworth) Gallop b Oct 22 1690; m Jan 9 or 10 1711/12 Joshua Bayley.

She with her brothers Samuel and William and sister Elizabeth Bowerman inherited a grant of land in Savoy, Mass., as heirs of their father, Samuel.

83. WILLIAM GALLOP (Saml-Saml-John), son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Southworth) Gallop b Bristol, R. I. Aug 18 1695; d Cambridge, Mass. Nov 1774, ae 80 years (Bristol records): m St. Paul's, Narragansett, R. I. by Rev. James McSparran of Groton, Conn. Dec 19 1721 Mary Antill d Bristol Feb 20 1762; buried St. Michaels, Bristol Feb 22 1762. Master of Sloop *Industry;* bill of lading dated Newport July 24 1750; voyage to West Indies with cargo of foodstuffs, boards, horses, sheep and desks (CP). Children, bapt St. Michaels, Bristol, except Elizabeth:

210. Elizabeth, prob bapt Trinity Ch, Newport, R. I. June 9 1723; m June 13 1742 at Bristol, Nathaniel Paine.
211. Mary, bapt Sept 19 1725; m (1) Medford, Mass. May 2 1757 John Binford; d Mar 9 1760 (2) Jan 1765 Thomas Parren.
*212. Samuel, bapt Oct 1727.
213. Edward, bapt Jan 25 1729/30; buried Apr 28 1730.
214. Sarah, bapt Nov 21 1731; m Bristol June 12 1756 Nathaniel Luther.
215. Rebecca, bapt Mar 10 1733/34; m Medford, Mass. June 26 1759 Joseph Thompson.
216. Ann, bapt Jan 23 1736; buried July 4 1737.
217. Ann, bapt Aug 6 1738; d before Oct 13 1766 when he m 2nd time; m Bristol Jan 14 1759 Nathaniel Munro.
*218. Antill, bapt Aug 3 1740.
*219. William, bapt June 17 1749.

90. RICHARD GALLOP (Jos-Natl-John), son of Joseph and Hannah b prob Boston ca 1684; d after Mar 26 1743 when he was living with his son, Jos, in Scituate, R. I. No record of m found. On Dec 26 1722, as an adult, he was bapt at St. Paul's Church, Narragansett. On Oct 20 1720, Richard, a weaver, leased property in Kingston, R. I. for 10 years; this lease was terminated on Oct 22 1726, however, on the death of Robert Hannah,

in consideration of 35£. On Oct 4 1726, he purchased land in Voluntown, Conn. and prob lived there until 1742. On Dec 29 1739 he deeded this land to son Ben "for love and affection." In 1742, Richard was with his son, Jos, in Scituate, supported by the Town of Voluntown. Children (prob):

*220. Richard, Jr., b ca 1706.
221. Samuel, b ca 1710; m Feb 5 1732 Lydia Faulknel. Possibly he had a son, Samuel, who m Sept 3 1761 at W. Greenwich, R. I. Sarah Draper.
*222. Benjamin, b ca 1712.
*223. Joseph, b ca 1714.

NOTE: These children are assigned to Richard on circumstantial evidence, but a reasonable assumption.

93. JOSEPH GALLOP (Jos-Natl-John), son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dwight) Gallop b ca 1695. It is possible he was the Joseph Gallop who m Jan 11 1713 Sarah Gordon. From *Rambles in Old Boston* and vital records we can construct this much of his family. He had a son, Benjamin, who d 1776; m Jane —— who d Sept 23 1818, ae 61. They had sons Benjamin and Richard, and a dau, Rachel; they changed the spelling of the name to Galloupe. Richard m Mar 12 1797; d Feb 28 1842 and had:

Mary, b July 27 1799; m John Weiss.
Elizabeth Adaline, b Oct 18 1803; m Wm Marble.
Cordelia, m Sydney Blanchard.
Richard, d New Orleans Dec 10 1836, ae 30.

95. CHARLES GALLOP (Jos-Natl-John), son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dwight) Gallop m Nov 10 1726 Desire Eldridge; she m (2) John Done. Child, 1st m:

224. Elizabeth, b Brewster, Mass. July 11 1727; d Port Medway, N. S. Feb 4 1799; m William Cahoon. Children (CAHOON):
   A. Desire, b Apr 19 1747; m (1) Samuel Mack (2) Patrick Doran.
   B. William, b Sept 20 1752; m Tabitha Smith.
   C. Waitstill, b Feb 10 1755; m Joseph Atkins.
   D. Elizabeth, b June 3 1759; m (1) L. Smith (2) John McVicar.
   E. Charles, b June 22 1762; m Elizabeth Downey.

106. NATHANIEL GALLOP (Ben-Natl-John), son of Benjamin and Hannah (Sharp) Gallop b Mar 19 1707; d ca 1744; m May 13 1731 Dorcas Collins. She m (2) Dec 28 1749 Thomas Bowler. Children (probably):

230. Dorcas, m 1754 Solomon Nash.
*231. Nathaniel.

NOTE: We assign son Nathaniel to Nathaniel and Dorcas Collins because he fits in chronologically; he named a daughter Dorcas, probably for her mother and a son Benjamin, probably for his father.

111. ISAAC GALLUP (John-John-John-John), son of John and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Gallup b Voluntown (Sterling) Conn. Feb 24 1712; d Aug 3 1799; m by Rev. Ebenezer Rossiter of Stonington Mar 29 1749 Margaret Gallup #128 b Oct 12 1730; d Dec 9 1817, dau of Nathaniel and Margaret Gallup of Stonington. Lived on homestead of his father; rep. town in General Court 1768-1773; Lieut. under Capt. Abel Spencer, 10th Co. 6th Reg. Col. Sam Holden Parsons; in 1776 served in N. Y. and L. I. campaigns and was in Battle of L. I. and White Plains under Col. Parsons; Capt. of Groton Company (GFHC) Children:

*235. John, b Dec 29 1749.
236. Isaac, b June 14 1751; d Oct 20 1776.
*237. Elizabeth, b Jan 22 1755.
238. Martha, b Feb 17 1757; m Dec 6 1781 Benjamin Gallup #297.
*239. Nathaniel, b Dec 24 1758.
*240. Benadam, b Nov 17 1761.

*241. William, b Apr 12 1764.
242. Isaac, b Oct 8 1766; d July 16 1833; m Apr 24 1788 Mary Deane; res Sterling.
243. Margaret, b Aug 26 1768; m Dec 29 1791 Adam Kasson of Coventry, R. I.
*244. Joseph, b Mar 24 1772.

112. ELIZABETH GALLUP (John-John-John-John), dau of John and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Gallup b Voluntown, Conn. Apr 9 1714; m Mar 4 1730 Zachariah Frink d Dec 28 1777. Res Voluntown. Children (FRINK):

245. Zachariah, b Jan 10 1731; m Feb 21 1753 Abigail Kinne.
246. Zephaniah, b May 29 1733.
247. Uzziel, b Jan 26 1735/36; m Mar 3 1757 Hulda Kinne.
248. Joshua, b Mar 21 1738; m Voluntown Mar 31 1763 Ann Gallup #122. Children (FRINK):
    A. Samuel, b Oct 16 1764.
    B. Elias, b Sept 12 1766.
    C. Lois, b Jan 30 1769.
    D. Mercy, b Sept 14 1771.
    E. Mary, b Apr 9 1774.
249. Amos, b July 22 1740.
250. Mattathias, b Feb 11 1743.
251. Rachael, b June 21 1745.
252. Lois, b Feb 3 1748.
253. Prudence, b Mar 16 1750.
254. Israel, b Aug 25 1752; m Nov 2 1775 Esther Phillips.

113. MARTHA GALLUP (John-John-John-John), dau of John and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Gallup b Sept 3 1716; d May 1786; m Jan 4 1737 Dea Thomas Douglas b Nov 26 1712; d Feb 1791 son of Dea Wm and Sarah (Proctor) Douglas. Lived in Plainfield and Voluntown. Children (DOUGLAS):

255. Elizabeth, b Apr 4 1745; d Dec 13 1768; m May 19 1763 Isaiah Babcock, Jr. b Apr 27 1741; d Jan 18 1827 son of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Plumb) Babcock. He m (2) Aug 9 1770 Freelove Briggs b Jan 20 1743; d May 7 1831. Lived in Killingly, New Fairfield and Windham, Greene Co. N. Y. Children 1st m (BABCOCK):
    A. Martha, b Nov 20 1764.
    B. Mary, b Nov 14 1766.
    C. Elizabeth, b Oct 18 1768.
256. John, b July 28 1747; d June 11 1825; m Feb 1 1770 Isabel Gordon.
257. Martha, b Apr 29 1750; m Mr. Kasson.
258. Mary, b May 22 1753; m Ezra Clark.
259. Hannah, b Jan 12 1756; m May 5 1774 John Gallup #235.

116. JOHN GALLUP (John-John-John-John), son of John and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Gallup b June 9 1724; d Voluntown, Conn. Apr 6 1801; m Apr 9 1747 Hannah Frink d Dec 1 1773. Residence Voluntown. Volunteered Apr 21 1775 AR; served 1 month as orderly sargent in Capt. Joseph Palmer's Company; discharged Jan 13 1777; reenlisted Feb 15 1777-79 (pension record). Children:

262. Hannah, b Feb 15 1748; d May 6 1789; m May 13 1784 John Cogswell b Preston, Conn. Dec 28 1747 son of Natl and Hulda (Kinne) Cogswell; he m (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Brown. Children, 1st m (COGSWELL):
    A. John.
    B. Hannah, b May 16 1788; d Oct 24 1809.
263. William, b Oct 8 1749; d Aug 8 1835; Rev soldier taking part in Lexington Alarm.

*264. John, b July 23 1751.
*265. Elizabeth, b June 2 1753.
266. Daniel, b Mar 17 1755; d Nov 17 1776; Rev soldier taking part in Lexington Alarm.
*267. Wheeler, b Jan 25 1757.
268. Jabish, b May 12 1759; d June 3 1840.
269. Capt. Samuel, b Apr 7 1760; d Oct 13 1856; m Dec 15 1785 Lucy Averill of Preston, Conn.; d Feb 21 1846. Farmer at Sterling, Conn. No chn.
*270. Nathan, b Feb 11 1763.
271. Dorothy, b June 11 1765; d Sept 20 1785.

123. NATHANIEL GALLUP (Natl-John-John-John), son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Gallup) Gallup b Stonington, Conn. Apr 29 1718; d Jan 11 1786; m Nov 24 1742 Hannah Gore Burrows d Mar 19 1810 widow of Silas Burrows of Stonington and dau of Samuel Gore of Roxbury, Mass. Buried Whitehall Cemetery. Her ancestors were among the founders and early officers of Harvard College. Resided in Stonington. Children:

272. Nathaniel, b June 4 1744; drowned at sea, ae 20.
*273. Samuel, b Aug 9 1746.
*274. Silas, b Mar 9 1749.
*275. George, b Mar 20 1751.
276. Margaret, b Mar 20 1753.
*277. Amos, b Aug 1 1755.
*278. Hannah, b Aug 22 1757.
*279. Levi, b Mar 26 1760.
*280. Ezra, b Mar 13 1763.

124. CAPTAIN JOHN GALLUP (Natl-John-John-John), son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Gallup) Gallup b Stonington, Conn. Jan 29 1720; d Nov 1 1801; m Nov 5 1747 Bridget Palmer b Apr 8 1721; d Sept 2 1809 dau of Nehemiah and Jerusha (Saxton) Palmer of Stonington. Private in Capt. Joseph's Company AR; settled in Plainfield, Conn. Children:

281. Jerusha, b Dec 22 1748; d Dec 17 1841.
*282. John, b Oct 15 1750.
283. Bridget, b Dec 31 1752; d Mar 30 1765.
*284. David, b Oct 17 1754.
*285. Jonathan, b July 14 1756.
286. Hester, b May 23 1759; d young.
287. Margaret, b Aug 29 1764; d Sept 15 1853; m Mar 16 1786 Samuel Frink. Children (FRINK):
    A. Saxton, b Sterling Sept 4 1789.
    B. Bridget, b Voluntown Mar 15 1791.
    C. John, b Voluntown July 16 1793.
    D. Esther, b Sterling Sept 6 1800.

127. THOMAS GALLUP (Natl-John-John-John), son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Gallup) Gallup b Stonington Aug 20 1727; d Oct 1777; m Aug 11 1748 Hannah Dean b Mar 24 1722. Lived Plainfield, Conn.; rem to Plainfield, N. H. "In Nov 1756 Israel Putnam received a commission as captain and was ordered to raise a company of men to hold Ft. Edward during the ensuing winter. Putnam's second company was mostly made up from Plainfield and Voluntown, Thomas Gallup serving as lieutenant." (HWC) Pvt. Capt. Joshua Hendee's Co. Col. Jonathan Chase's Reg. and later Sgt. Children:

*293. Thomas, b May 23 1750.
*294. Asa, b June 22 1752.
295. Alma, b July 17 1754; m Simple Gilkey.

ERRATA.

Page 12, Sketch of George Tilly Gollop, tenth line from bottom, for Mrs. Standard's, read Mrs. Stannard's.

" 40, No. 50, after Charles Dow, m. Harriet W. Allen, read daughter of Rev. Jacob Allen.

" 47, No. 179, for Nathon, read Nathan.

" 80, No. 528, for Deucy, read Dency.

" 126, No. 467. By mistake this family was omitted in numbering, and to avoid confusion the numbers are now placed 1001a, 1001b, etc., with corresponding numbers in the index.

" 193, No. 882, for Elmina Ruggles Walter, read Elmina Ruggles.

" 195, No. 894, for Albert Husley, read Albert Nusley.

" 199, No. 941, last line, for Salem, Mass., read Salem, Conn.

" 230, No. 1449, for Edmund Livingstone, b. February 21, 1876, read b. August 10, 1874, in Glasgow, Scotland, d. there November 21, 1874. After Walter Tower, b. February 21, 1876, read in Glasgow, Scotland.

THE GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GALLUP FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES,

ALSO,

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JOHN D. GALLUP,

AGAWAM, MASS.

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HARTFORD, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE HARTFORD PRINTING COMPANY,
(ELIHU GEER'S SONS,).
1893.

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AND

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JOHN D. GALLUP,

ADAMS, MASS.

BARTON, COOK:
PRINTERS FOR THE GALLUP FAMILY ASSOCIATION
1888

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE FAMILY,

BY

JOHN D. GALLUP,

ADAMS, MASS.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by JOHN D. GALLUP,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.
1859.

"The Council having been informed that Thomas Hawkins and others were acting as pirates, ordered the sloop Restitution, with forty men, Joseph Thaxter, master, to go after them. These pirates took the Ketch Mary, of Salem, 9th August, 1689, three leagues from Half-way Rock. They captured the brig Merrimack, of Newburyport, on the 22d, in Vineyard Sound. Then Captain Samuel Pease was sent after them in the sloop Mary of Boston. He came up with, and fought one, in 'Martin Vineyard Sound.' They killed Captain Pease, and wounded some of his crew, but were taken by his Lieutenant, Benjamin Gallop, and in October brought to Boston, where four of them belonged. They were condemned to die, but reprieved. Among them was the notorious pirate, Tom Pound, who was afterward hung in chains on the (then) island, 'Nix Mate,' in Boston Harbor."

Children:

46 HANNAH, b. Sept. 20, 1694.
47 BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 11, 1698.

FOURTH GENERATION.

25

Captain JOHN[4] GALLUP (*John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), son of John and Elizabeth Harris Gallup, was born at Stonington, Conn., 1675. Married Elizabeth Wheeler, of Stonington, in 1709, daughter of Isaac and Martha Park Wheeler, and granddaughter of Thomas Wheeler, who was born in England in 1602, and came to this country in 1630. She was born May 22, 1683. He removed to Voluntown about 1710, and was one of the early settlers of that town, taking up a large tract of land there, which remains in the Gallup family to this time, 1891. [History of Windham County]. At the first town meeting held

in the town, June 20, 1721, he was chosen one of the Selectmen. His name is mentioned in all important transactions of the town. He was active in securing religious privileges for the early settlers, giving three acres of land as a site for a meeting house and burial ground, and was one of a committee to build a house of worship. He was chosen one of the ruling elders of the first church formed in the town, which was Presbyterian. He was chosen captain of the first military company organized in Voluntown, in 1726. A copy of his commission may be found in the Appendix. He died December 29, 1755. His wife, Elizabeth Gallup died April 14, 1735. From his will it appears that he contracted a second marriage, but no record of it has been found.

Children:

48 WILLIAM, b. at Voluntown, Sept. 2, 1710, d. Feb. 10, 1734.
*49 ISAAC, b. " Feb. 24, 1712.
*50 ELIZABETH, b. " April 9, 1714, m. Zachary Frink.
*51 MARTHA, b. " Sept. 3, 1716, m. { Thomas Douglass, January 4, 1737.
52 HANNAH, b. " Jan. 29, 1719, m. Manuel Kinne, 1741.
53 DOROTHY, b. " March 22, 1721, m. John Reed, 1744.
*54 JOHN, b. " June 9, 1724.

26

THOMAS[4] GALLUP (*John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), son of John and Elizabeth Harris Gallup, was baptized at Stonington, Conn., April 30, 1682. [Voluntown Town Records]. "Thomas Gallup and Hannah French were lawfully joined in marriage the 4th day of January, 1721–22, by Captain Thomas Williams, Justice of the Peace." He probably came to Voluntown with his brother John, or soon after, and was a large land holder there. His name is appended to a call to the first minister of Voluntown, Rev. Samuel Dorrance, April 17, 1723. He also gave liberally for his support. He left no children.

28

SAMUEL[4] GALLUP (*John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), son of John and Elizabeth Harris Gallup, was born at Stonington, baptized October 9, 1687. He married Mehitable Blount, May 11, 1727. He owned land at Voluntown, and his name is found among

those who signed the formal call to the first minister. He also subscribed five pounds money and a cow and calf as a free gift to the prospective minister, over and above his proportion raised by the vote of the town. But it is not probable that he ever removed his family there to live, as he is mentioned in his father's will as living with him and taking care of him. He and his wife, Mehitable, united with the first church in Stonington, May 11, 1729.

Children:

55 ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 26, 1728.
56 MEHITABLE, b. Feb. 21, 1733.
*57 MARY, b. Jan. 28, 1737.
58 PRISCILLA, bapt. July 20, 1740.
59 MERCY, } twins, bapt. June 2, 1745.
60 ANNA, }

30

NATHANIEL[4] GALLUP (*John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1],) son of John and Elizabeth Harris Gallup, was born at Stonington, 1692. He married Margaret Gallup, daughter of Benadam and Esther Prentice Gallup, June 4, 1717. He and his wife were admitted to the first church of Stonington, July 20, 1718. He died April 3, 1739. His wife died March 2, 1761.

Children:

*61 NATHANIEL, b. April 29, 1718.
*62 JOHN, b. Jan. 29, 1720.
63 THOMAS, b. April 19, 1722, d. young.
64 MERCY, b. April 7, 1725, m. William Whipple, Dec. 2, 1742.
*65 THOMAS, b. Aug. 26, 1727.
66 MARGARET, b. Oct. 12, 1730, m. Isaac Gallup, March 29, 1749.
67 MARTHA, b. July 30, 1733.
*68 BENJAMIN, b. July 26, 1736.

32

BENJAMIN[4] GALLUP (*John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), son of John and Elizabeth Harris Gallup, was baptised at Stonington, November 1, 1696. He was married at Voluntown, May 22, 1735, to Theody Parke, by Rev. Samuel Dorrance. He was admitted as an inhabitant of Voluntown, in 1736, and was made a freeman April 8, 1740.

escort for fugitives under passport from Colonel J. Stroud, died at Pittston, Pa., January 21, 1817. His wife died July 11, 1806, at Pittston. Their daughter, Abigail Searle, born 1780, married July 14, 1799, Stephen Abbott, born April 29, 1771, at Plains, Pa., son of John Abbott, who was killed in the battle of Wyoming, died July 22, 1853. His wife died June 2, 1842. Their daughter, Eliza Abbott, born ——, married January 3, 1826, Robert Miner, born August 17, 1805, at Doylestown, Pa., died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., December 9, 1842, wife died August 18, 1846. Their son, Charles Abbott Miner, born August 30, 1830, at Plains, Pa., married January 19, 1853, Eliza Ross Atherton, daughter of Elisha (son of James, Jr., and grandson of James Atherton, one of the original settlers of Wyoming), and Caroline Ann Ross, daughter of General William Ross, senator and early settler, and now of Wilkesbarre, Pa. Has been in legislature several terms, is vice president of bank, and member of Grand Army of the Republic.

Children:

ELIZABETH.

ASHER, m. Hetty McNair Lonsdale, in business.

SIDNEY R., graduate of Harvard, A.B., a lawyer.

CHARLES HOWARD, B. S. of Princeton, N. J., now at Medical School, University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney's line is the same as that of Hon. Charles A. Miner, down to Hannah Miner. Hannah Miner married Constant Searle (as above), May 16, 1751. Their children were William, born December 2, 1751; Hannah, born January 25, 1754, married Nathan Dayton Miner, born March 17, 1756; Elizabeth, born March 4, 1757, married Captain Hewitt, who commanded a company home troops, and was killed in the battle of Wyoming; Constant, born October 7, 1759, was in Revolutionary War, died August 4, 1804; Rogers, born August 13, 1762; Ruth, born March 1, 1765, married —— Crary, of Stonington, Conn.; Sarah, born September 19, 1768, married Jeddiah Collins.

Rogers Searle, born August 13, 1762, in Preston, Conn., named from his paternal great grandmother, Sarah Rogers, great granddaughter of Thomas of the Mayflower, was a leading Methodist and captain of a company of militia in 1796,

married Catharine Scott, born April 13, 1762. He died June 19, 1813. Their son, Leonard Searle, born November 7, 1808, in Pittston, Pa., married October 23, 1832, Lydia Dimock, born July 11, 1811, who died July 24, 1881, at Montrose, Pa. He died December 31, 1880. His children are Davis Dimock Searle, born March 25, 1836, unmarried; Katharine Elizabeth, born May 17, 1838; Josephine, born November 4, 1840, married Benjamin S. Bentley, September 5, 1860; Kittie, born September 4, 1848; Leonard, Jr., born November 6, 1850.

Child of Benjamin S. and Josephine Searle Bentley, Lorine, born April 6, 1862.

Katherine Elizabeth Searle, born May 17, 1838, married September 25, 1872, General Wm. H. McCartney, is now of Wilkesbarre, Pa., is president of the Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution of that state.

Children:

ELEANOR AMANDA McCARTNEY, b. Sept. 21, 1873.
WILLIAM HENRY, JR., " b. Dec. 25, 1875.

General Wm. H. McCartney was in the late civil war. He was captain of a Massachusetts battery, and went with the first call for troops for three months service, afterward raised a battery and commanded it. He was attached to Sixth Army Corps all through the war, and was twice promoted for bravery to the rank of brigadier general.

34

ESTHER[4] GALLUP (*Benadam*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]) daughter of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup, born at Stonington, November 1, 1685; married Joseph Stanton of Westerly, January 5, 1705.

Children:

JOSEPH STANTON, b. April 23, 1707, m. Mary Champlin, Aug. 9, 1738.
ESTHER " b. 1708, m. Robert Hazard.
MARY " b. 1711, m. Peleg Sandford Mason.
HANNAH " b. 1714, m. Dr. Joshua Babcock, Aug. 11, 1735.
MARCY " b. 1716.
SARAH " b. 1719, m. Dr. James Babcock.
LUCY " b. Sept. 22, 1722, m. Christopher Champlin, Aug. 19, 1756.

35

MERCY[4] GALLUP (*Benadam*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), daughter of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup, born 1690, married William Denison, Jr., May 10, 1710. She died March 2, 1725, aged 35 years. Wm. Denison, Jr., was son of William and Sarah (Stanton) Denison, born March 24, 1687, and died February 24, 1724, aged 37. They lived in Stonington; his estate inventoried £2,479 18s. 6d.

Children:

Mercy	Denison,	b. Jan. 25, 1711,	m. Hubbard Burrows, May 28, 1730.
Sarah	"	b. July 2, 1712,	m. Elisha Niles.
Esther	"	b. Feb. 6, 1714,	m. Jonathan Wheeler, March 1, 1732.
William	"	b. Dec, 9, 1716,	m. Prudence Denison, June 23, 1737.
Hannah	"	b. April 19, 1719,	d. March 21, 1721.
Benadam	"	b. Sept. 6, 1720,	m. 1. Anna Swan, d. Nov. 29, 1751, 2. Mrs. Sarah Avery Denison.
Jonathan	"	b. May 12, 1722,	m. Martha Williams.
Nathan	"	b. Feb. 11, 1724.	

36

Lieutenant BENADAM[4] GALLUP (*Benadam*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), son of Benadam and Esther Prentice Gallup, was born at Groton, Conn., 1693; married Eunice Cobb, January 11, 1716; died September 30, 1755, aged 63. Eunice, his wife, died February 1, 1759, aged 63.

[From Groton Town Records.]

"Benadam Gallup, his mark for his creturs is two half-pennys on ye under side ye right ear, and one-half penny on ye under side ye left, and a slit on ye top of ye left ear.—June ye 24, 1718."

Afterward the mark was used by Henry Gallup, his son.

Children:

*73	Benadam,	b.	Oct. 26, 1716.	
74	Esther,	b.	Feb. 24, 1718,	m. Minor.
75	Eunice, twins,	b.	March 29, 1721,	m. French.
76	Lois, twins,	b.	March 29, 1721,	m. French.
*77	William,	b.	July 4, 1723.	
*78	Henry;	b.	Oct. 5, 1725.	
*79	Nathan,	b.	1727.	
*80	Ebenezer,			
*81	Thomas P.,	bapt.	July 28, 1734.	
*82	Hannah,			m. Robert Allyn, Jan. 23, 1755.
83	Sarah.			

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Captain JOSEPH[4] GALLUP, (*Benadam*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), son of Benadam and Esther Prentice Gallup, was born at Groton, Conn., 1695; married Eunice Williams, February 24, 1720; died December 22, 1760, aged 66, and his wife, Eunice, died October 24, 1772, aged 71.

Children:

*84	Martha,	b. Oct.	15, 1721,	m. Amos Denison, of Stonington.
*85	Joseph,	b. Feb.	21, 1725.	
*86	Elisha,	b. April	21, 1727.	
*87	Oliver,	b. March	28, 1729.	
*88	William,	b. Jan.	16, 1735.	
89	Eunice,	b. Oct.	11, 1738,	m. John Billings, of Preston, 1757; born Dec. 15, 1732.
90	Prudence,	b. Feb.	17, 1742.	
91	Lucy,	b. Jan.	5, 1747.	

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LUCY[4] GALLUP (*Benadam*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), daughter of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup, born at Stonington, January 12, 1701, married George Denison, January 6, 1718, died 1793.

Children:

Ann	Denison,	b. Aug.	6, 1719,	d. April 25, 1725.
Lucy	"	b. Oct.	13, 1721,	d. April 14, 1725.
Mercy	"	b. Aug.	6, 1723,	d. July 14, 1724.
George	"	b. July	9, 1725,	m. Jane Smith, Feb. 23, 1748, b. 1731.
William	"	b. Jan.	14, 1728,	m. Priscilla Fellows, Nov. 29, 1749.
Mercy 2d	"	b. Feb.	24, 1729,	m. Elisha Gallup, Jan. 28, 1747, son of Jos. & Eunice Williams Gallup.
Esther	"	b. Sept.	16, 1732,	d. Nov. 14, 1754.
Samuel	"	b. Feb.	18, 1735,	d. Sept. 10, 1754.
David †	"	b. July	29, 1736,	m. Keziah Smith, Dec. 30, 1756.

† David died Jan. 24, 1808, in Guilford, Vt. His wife died June 28, 1815.

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MARY[4] GALLUP (*William*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), daughter of William and Sarah (Chesebrough) Gallup, baptized April 7, 1695, married Deacon John Noyes, March 16, 1715.

Children:

William Noyes,	b.	April 22, 1716.
John	" b.	May 22, 1718.
Joseph	" b.	April 1, 1721.
James	" b.	April 14, 1723.
Mary	" b.	Aug. 14, 1725.
Anna	" b.	April 2, 1729.
Joseph	" b.	Feb. 28, 1731.

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TEMPERANCE[4] GALLUP (*William*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]) daughter of William and Sarah (Chesebrough) Gallup, baptized May 25, 1701, married Rev. William Worthington, September 20, 1726, one of the first Congregational ministers in North Stonington. Graduated from Yale College, 1716. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the grand-daughter of Major John Mason, she died February 23, 1724. The notable colonial wedding at William Gallop's, elsewhere described, refers to his second marriage. He died at Saybrook, after a long pastorate, November 16, 1756.

Children:

Elizabeth	Worthington, b.	Feb. 27, 1728.
Sarah	"	b. April 3, 1730.
Temperance†	"	b. April 18, 1732.
Mehitable	"	b. Sept. 11, 1736.
William	"	b. Nov. 21, 1740.

† "Temperance Worthington, daughter of Rev. William and Temperance Gallup Worthington, married Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, of Sharon, Conn., who was descended from Rev. Harvey Smith, a minister of the Gospel, in Wethersfield, Conn., who left a paternal estate in England, and an eligible position in society, that in this new land he might enjoy the rights of conscience. He died in 1648. His great grand-son, Samuel Smith, Esq., of Suffield, Conn., married Jerusha Mather, daughter of Rev. Cotton Mather of Boston, grand-daughter of Rev. Increase Mather, and great grand-daughter of Rev. Richard Mather of Dorchester, who fled from England for conscience sake. The Rev. John Cotton of Boston was the father of the wife of Increase Mather, and thus the great grandfather of Mrs. Smith of Suffield. Her son, born October 16, 1731, she named Cotton Mather, and early destined him for the sacred profession of his ancestors. At Yale College, where he was graduated in 1751, he was distinguished for amiable temper, bodily activity, graceful manners, industry, and elegant literature. He was ordained pastor of the church in Sharon, Conn., August 23, 1755. This office he held until his death, November 27, 1806.

Soon after his settlement in Sharon, Mr. Smith married a daughter of Rev. William Worthington of Saybrook. This lady gladdened the heart of her husband, made his household happy and respectable, and added much to the efficiency and popularity of his ministry. The children of this family were six, the youngest of whom, the only son who became an adult, was the Hon. John Cotton Smith, one of the Governors of Connecticut. He was also President of the American Bible Society from 1831 to 1845."

The above is taken from a historical discourse delivered at Litchfield, Conn., July 8, 1852, at the centennial of the North and South Consociations of Litchfield county, by the late Rev. Dr. McEwen of New London, Conn.

FIFTH GENERATION.

49

Captain ISAAC[5] GALLUP, (*John*[4], *John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), son of John and Elizabeth Wheeler Gallup, born in Voluntown, Conn., the part now called Sterling, Feb. 24, 1712. He was married to Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret Gallup of Stonington, March 29, 1749, by Rev. Ebenezer Rosseter of Stonington. She was born Oct. 12, 1730. He lived on the homestead of his father, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the town and the church. He represented the town in the general court from the year 1768 until 1773. He died Aug. 3, 1799, aged 88; his wife died Dec. 9, 1817, aged 88.

APPENDIX.

FIRST NAVAL ACTION FOUGHT IN THIS COUNTRY.

Deposition of John Gallup, Jr., to Governor Winthrop. The Colony was much disturbed by Indians, and they were unable to determine to what tribe they belonged; this deposition determined the tribe and was the inauguration of the famous Pequot War of 1637.

"And most fully by old John Gallup, whose eldest son, John Gallup (who since was one of the Connecticut Captains and slain at the fight at Narraganset Fort, December 19, 1675), informed me of that matter as followeth:

That his father with himself and another of his brethren (probably Nat.), a lusty young man also, and a strong, stout fellow, who was his father's servant, sayelinge to-wards Block Island, to trade thereabouts, not knowing of any mischief done by those Indians.

As they drew neere to the Island they espied a vessel making off from the shore, but by they'r contrary handling of they'r sails, they supposed that they were Indians, which had taken some English vessel and made towards them, and then perceiving it to be so, shot at them three or four vollies, as they sometimes came neare the villains, and then cleared off again to make ready, and so after a third or fourth charge upon the Indians, all those Indians got into the hold, but old John Gallop coming with his vessell close by the other side, espied a skein* hang down, and resolved to hale downe that, and take it with them to catch Basse withal and then perceived a dead body under it, with the head cut off; he got up into the vessel, bidding his two sons follow him, and stand by him with their guns ready charged, which they did; and he taking the bloody head and washing it, knew it to be Mr. Oldham's, and said:

"Ah! Brother Oldham, is it thee? I am resolved to avenge thy blood;" and taking his dagger to the scuttle hole in which the Indians were guoyd, as thick as they could stud, head by head, and he jobd his dagger very often with all his strength upon them, and then lasht that vessel to his vessel, hoping to tow them along with them. Upon which one Indian first

* Net.

got out and beg'd quarter for his life, and he would tell how many were in the hold, and who they were, and what they had done; they granted him that quarter, and took and bound him, and put him down into they'r hold; presently after, another, a very proper fellow, got out and got to them, and desired like quarter, for himself; but they considering if they spared and bound him also, in they'r hold, they might in the night unbind each other and do them mischief, being but four persons, and much tyred, whereupon, without further debate, they chopt off his head, and heaved his carcass overboard; upon which the other Indian confessed to them that He was they'r sachem whom they had killed, and that it was he who stirred the Block Isianders to take that English vessel and cramb* the men in it. Now the wind waxing higher and contrary, they could not tow the other vessel any farther, cut they'r rope and let her drive, and hasted to Saybrook fort with the captive Indian to give them full information what sort of Indians they were who murthered the English; whereupon that just war was commenced against the bloody Pequots and they'r associates."

T. Cobbett's narrative of the deliverance of the Colony's from Indians.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. vii, p. 211.

From Drake's History of Boston, page 198.

"Captain John Gallop, an intrepid mariner of Boston, Mass., being upon a trading expedition, put into Block Island to traffic with the natives. He had with him his son John, and another son not mentioned by name, and a servant, who is described as a strong, stout fellow. As they approached the Island they discovered a vessel making off from the shore under suspicious circumstances, for those on board of it managed the sail in an awkward manner. Immediately after they saw that it was full of Indians. Though his men numbered but four, including himself, Captain Gallop determined to capture the piratical vessel as he now conceived her to be such. He therefore fired upon her as soon as he was near enough, and then stood off to ascertain what effect his fire had upon the pirates; for owing to their numbers he was afraid to board them at once as they stood ready armed with guns, pikes and swords. To attempt their capture under these circumstances was certainly desperate; but Gallop had the advantage of being able to manœuvre his vessel, while his enemies were such sorry sailors that they appear to have had little or no control over their craft. Gallop therefore having drawn off to a fair distance made all sail with the prow of his vessel aimed directly against the quarter of the enemy. There being a good breeze he struck her with such force that she was almost overset by the collision, and this so frightened the Indians that six of them jumped into the sea and were drowned. Yet the English Captain did not care to board her but stood off to prepare for another broadside of the same kind. His success increased. The next time he drove the fluke of his anchor through the bows of the pirate and remained fastened to her. In the meantime he raked her fore and oft with his small shot till every Indian had hid

*Kill.

himself below. The Englishman might now have boarded her, but the Captain concluded to continue his successful broadsides as his anchor had broken its hold and he was drifting away from his antagonist. As soon as the Indians saw him hauling off, four or five more of them leaped overboard and were drowned. Seeing this Gallup came alongside and boarded them. The Indians by this time, if not before, being satisfied that all was lost, one came out of the hold and surrendered, and being bound was put into the hold. Then another came up and he was bound likewise; but not daring to put him into the hold with the other, fearing one might unloose the other, they threw him bound into the sea. There were two still left in the hold, and these defended themselves so bravely with swords that Gallup resolved to secure them there and to sail away with his prize. He therefore made her fast to his own vessel and proceeded on with her in tow, but in the night the wind came on to blow and he was forced to cut her adrift, and thus he lost her. He soon after arrived at Saybrook with the Indian captive and in due time returned with him to Boston. When Captain Gallup got possession of the enemy's vessel he found the body of Captain Oldham yet warm, and though the head was dissevered and disfigured he knew him well, and exclaimed: "Oh brother Oldham, is it thee? I am resolved to avenge thy death." Thus being sure that he had engaged the murderers of his friend his naturally strong arm was doubly nerved by the justice of his cause.

COMMISSION

Of Governor Tallcott, of Connecticut, to Captain John Gallup of Voluntown.

Joseph Tallcott, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, in New England.

To John Gallup, Gent., Greeting: You being by the General Assembly of this Colony accepted to be Captain of the company or train-band in the Town of Voluntown, reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage and good conduct, I do by virtue of the Letters Patent from the Crown of England to this Corporation, me thereunto enabling, appoint and impower you to take the said train-band into your care and charge as their captain, carefully and diligently to discharge that trust, exercising your inferior officers and soldiers in the use of their arms, according to the discipline of war; keeping them in good order and government, and commanding them to obey you as their captain for His Majesty's service. And you are to observe all such orders and directions as from time to time you shall receive, either from me or from other of your superior officers, pursuant to the trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Colony, in Hartford, the 24th day of June in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lord George, King of Great Britain, &c., Annoque Domini, 1726.

By His Honor's Command, J. Tallcott.

Hez. Wyllys, *Secretary.*

This document of Orders was found among the papers left by Colonel Benadam Gallup and Colonel Nathan Gallup and was probably issued to one of them.

ORDERS.

To Captain Gallop: By Phinehas Lyman, Esq., General and Colonel of the troops raised by the Colony of Connecticut to act in conjunction with His Majesty's regular troops under the command of His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun, the ensuing campaign:

That the two companys quartered by the River mount a guard, to consist of one subaltern, two serjeants, two corporals, one drum and forty private men, to keep, and ten sentries to be relieved every two hours.

That the two companies quartered at or near Hogaboom do the same.

That Captain Putnam's company mount a guard, to consist of one serjeant, one corporal and twenty men, to keep out five sentries, to be relieved as above.

All the guards to be relieved at the beat of the troop at 9 o'clock A. M.

That the drums all beat the revallie at half after 4 o'clock in the morning, and every company to turn out immediately and parade on the place of rendezvous where the officers are to meet em, and call em over and see that the men are all clean and well-dressed, and to note every defect, and that every man dress clean and neat when on duty.

That the commanding officers of each company see that their men are exercised from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., and the places of parade are kept clean and neat.

That the drums beat the tattoo at 7 o'clock at night, and every company to turn out on the parade, the officers to meet em and call em over, and as soon as dismist every man to return to his quarters and not to be absent without leave, and to keep still and to behave orderly.

That no officer or soldier go out of town without leave from the commanding officer. That the officers take care to be punctual to the exact time of performing every order and to see that the soldiers do the same, and by no means to get into a loose way of doing duty.

That a return be made this day of every company arrived at Claverack.

That for every breach of order the offender be confined and a report thereof to be made by the officer of the guard as soon as relieved.

Given under my hand at Fonda, in Claverack, this 2d day of May, 1757.

P. Lyman.

COMMISSION

Of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, to Lieutenant-Colonel Benadam Gallup of Groton, Conn.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esquire, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Connecticut, in America.

To BENADAM GALLOP, ESQ., greeting: You being by the General Assembly of this State appointed to be Lieutenant Colonel of a Regiment now ordered to be raised in this Colony, and to join the Continental Army, reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, courage and good conduct, I do, by virtue of the laws of this State, me thereunto enabling, appoint and impower you, the said Benadam Gallop, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; you are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Lieutenant-Colonel in leading, ordering and exercising said regiment in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers, in the service aforesaid, and to keep them in good order and discipline, hereby commanding them to obey you as their Lieutenant-Colonel, and yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions, as you shall from time to time receive from me, or the Commander-in-Chief of said State, for the time being, or other your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, ordained and established by the Continental Congress, pursuant to the trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under my hand, and the public seal of said State, at Hartford, the 2d day of December, Anno Domini, 1776.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

By His Honor's Command,

GEORGE WYLLYS, *Secretary.*

COMMISSION

Of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, to Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan Gallop of Groton, Conn.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esquire, Governor, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Connecticut,

To NATHAN GALLOP, ESQ., greeting; You being by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel of a Battalion now ordered to be raised for defense of this, and the United States of America. Reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, courage and good conduct, I do by virtue of the laws of this State, me thereunto enabling, appoint and impower you, the said Nathan Gallop, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of said Battalion. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Lieutenant-Colonel in leading, ordering and exercising said Battalion in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers, in the service aforesaid, and to keep them in good order and discipline, hereby commanding them to obey you as

their Lieutenant-Colonel, and yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me, or the Commander-in-Chief of said State, for the time being, or other your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, pursuant to the trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in Lebanon, the 10th day of March, Anno Domini, 1778.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

GEORGE WYLLYS, *Secretary.*

COMMISSION

Of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, to Colonel Nathan Gallup of Groton, Conn.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Connecticut, in America,

To NATHAN GALLOP, ESQ., greeting: Whereas, you are appointed by the General Assembly of said State to be Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of foot, in said State, reposing special trust and confidence in your fidelity, courage, care and good conduct, I do by virtue of the laws of this State, constitute and appoint you to be Colonel of said Regiment; you are therefore to take said Regiment into your care and charge, as their Colonel, and carefully and diligently to discharge that care and trust in ordering and exercising them, both officers and soldiers, in arms, according to the rules and discipline of war, keeping them in good order and government, and commanding them to obey you as their Colonel, for the service of this State; and they are commanded to obey you accordingly. And you are to conduct and lead forth the said Regiment, or such part of them, as you shall from time to time, receive orders from me, or from the Governor of this State, for the time being, to encounter, repel, pursue and destroy, by force of arms, and by all fitting ways and means, all the enemies of this State, who shall at any time hereafter in a hostile manner attempt or enterprise the invasion, detriment or annoyance of this State; and you are to observe and obey such orders and instructions as from time to time you shall receive from me, or other your superior officers, pursuant to the trust hereby reposed in you and the laws of this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of this State, at Hartford, this 29th day of February, Anno Domini, 1780.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE WYLLYS, *Secretary.*

MEN WHO MARCHED FROM CONNECTICUT FOR THE RELIEF OF BOSTON IN THE LEXINGTON ALARM, APRIL, 1775.

FROM VOLUNTOWN.

Daniel Gallup, private, 18 days in service.

William Gallup, sergeant, 7 days in service.

John Gallup, corporal, Plainfield; 7 days in service.

David Gallup, entered service September 7, 1776, discharged October 12, 1776; private in Lieut. Dan. Clark's Company, Twenty-first Regiment of Militia at New York in 1776.

Prentice Gallup of Killingworth, private in Captain Stevens' Company, enlisted April 4, 1777; served three years in the Seventh Regiment; Heman Swift, Colonel. This Regiment went into the field in the spring of 1777, at Camp Peekskill, N. Y., and in September was ordered under General McDougall to join Washington's army in Pennsylvania. Fought at Germantown, October 4, 1777, and suffered some loss. Wintered at Valley Forge, 1777–78, and on June following was present at the battle of Monmouth; encamped during the summer at White Plains, N. Y., and was engaged in the Storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779.

Thomas Gallup of Mansfield; private in Captain Shumway's Company; enlisted April 20, 1777; served three years in the First Connecticut Regiment, Jedediah Huntington of Norwich, Colonel; engaged at the battle of Germantown, October 4; also at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778; also at the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779.

Amos Gallup, Lieutenant in Captain Prentice's Company in a Provisional Regiment, raised in 1781; ordered by the General Assembly to be in readiness to march at the shortest notice in case His Excellency, George Washington, shall call for them; he entered September 28, 1782; was discharged November 27, 1782.

Ezra Gallup, enlisted September 26, 1782; discharged November 24, 1782.

Levi Gallup, enlisted November 7, 1782; discharged January 5, 1783. They also belonged to Captain Prentice's Company. They also served two days in Captain William Stanton's Co.

Fisher Gay of Farmington, Colonel; Benadam Gallup of Groton, Major; he declined the appointment, but served with the militia, Second Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, raised June, 1776. Served at the Brooklyn front during the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776; in the retreat to New York, August 29 and 30; in the retreat from New York City, September 15, 1776, with main army at White Plains; time expired, December 25, 1776.

Sixth Conecticut Regiment, Samuel Holden Parsons, of New London, Colonel commanding. In the Tenth Company of this Regiment Abel Spicer of Groton was Captain; Isaac Gallup, First Lieutenant, (of Groton), enlisted May 1, 1775; dicharged December 18, 1775; re-entered service 1776. Among the privates in this company were George Gallup, enlisted May 9, 1775, discharged August 19, 1775; Joseph Gallup, enlisted May 8, 1775, discharged December 18, 1775; Ebenezer Gallup, May 9, 1775, discharged December 17, 1775; Nehemiah Gallup, enlisted May 9, 1775, discharged December 18, 1775. This Regiment was raised on the first call for troops in April and May, 1775; recruited from New London, Hartford and present Middlesex counties. Two companies, including Captain Coit's, marched at once to Boston. Captain Mott's Company was ordered to the Northern Department. The other companies remained on duty at New London until June 17, when they were ordered by the Governor's Council to the Boston camps. There the Regiment took part at Roxbury in General Spencer's Brigade, and remained until the expiration of the term of service, December 10, 1775; afterwards adopted as Continental. Regiment re-organized under Colonel Parsons, for service in 1776.

Eighth Connecticut Regiment (militia) at New York, 1776, Captain Morgan's Company. Jesse Gallup, corporal, entered service September 8, 1776, discharged November 17, 1776; Ebenezer Gallup, private, entered service September 8, 1776, discharged November 17, 1776; Nehemiah Gallup, private, entered service Sept. 8, 1776, discharged Nov. 17, 1776.

Eighth Regiment, Captain Joseph Gallup's Company. He enlisted September 8, 1776, discharged November 17, 1776; Gardiner Gallup, fifer, entered September 8, 1776, discharged November 17, 1776; John Gallup, private, entered September 8, 1776, discharged November 9, 1776; Nehemiah Gallup, private, entered September 8, 1776, discharged November 17, 1776.

In Captain William Latham's Artillery Company, Nehemiah Gallup, sergeant, entered March 6, 1781, discharged March 6, 1782; Andrew Gallop Matross, entered March 23, 1781, discharged March 23, 1782; Robert Gallup Matross, entered March 23, 1781, discharged March 23, 1782.

In Arnold's attack on Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781, Andrew Gallup was wounded in the hip and Robert Gallup was wounded in the body.

The following appropriations were made by the State to the Groton sufferers:

Andrew Gallup, £14 8s.

Robert Gallup, £11 6s. 6d.

Henry Gallup, Jr., private in Captain John William's Company; a company of detached militia to serve under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan Gallup, stationed at Fort Griswold (Groton), July 11, 1779.

Isaac Gallup of Groton was Captain in Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons' Regiment, 1776.

Tenth Continental, Colonel Parsons' Regiment, of 1775; reorganized for service in the Continental Army in 1776. After the siege of Boston, it marched under Washington to New York (by way of New London and the Sound in vessels), and continued in that vicinity from April to the close of the year. Assisted in fortifying the city; ordered August 24 to the lines around Brooklyn; engaged in battle of Long Island, August 27, and in retreat from Long Island on night of August 29; caught in the panic in retreat from New York, September 15; present with the army at White Plains, October 28; remained on the Hudson, in the vicinity of Peekskill, under General Heath, until term of service expired, December 31, 1776.

Captain Nehemiah Waterman's Company was detached from the Twentieth Regiment of militia to serve three months in a

Regiment to be commanded by Colonel Nathan Gallup in General Tyler's Brigade, to co-operate with Count D'Estaing, November 9, 1779.

John Gallup, of Plainfield, was a corporal in Captain Andrew Backus' Company (146 men), and served seven days; enlisted for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775.

John Gallup, private, enlisted July 15, 1775; discharged September 27, 1775; served in Captain Eli Leavenworth's Company (Tenth) of Seventh Regiment, Charles Webb, of Stamford, Colonel. This Regiment was stationed at various points along the Sound until September 14, when on requisition from General Washington, they were ordered to the Boston camps. There it was assigned to General Sullivan's Brigade on Winter Hill, at the left of the besieging line, and remained until the expiration of term of service in December, 1775. Adopted as Continental; re-organized under Col. Webb for service in 1776.

John Gallup, in Captain Joseph Gallup's Company, enlisted September 8, 1776; discharged November 17, 1776.

Nathan Gallup of Groton, Major, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in May, 1777, Eighth Regiment. Transferred and promoted to Colonel of Twenty-seventh Regiment, January, 1780.

Colonel McClellan's Regiment was raised for one year's service from March, 1778. They appear to have served in Tyler's Brigade under Sullivan, in Rhode Island, in August and September, 1778. Nathan Gallup of Groton, was Lieutenant-Colonel in this Regiment. George Gallup was ensign in Captain William Whitney's Company in this Regiment.

Isaac Gallup was Capt. of a Co. in Col. Samuel McClellan's Reg't, appointed Sept. 25, 1777; time marched Nov. 8, 1777.

Nehemiah Gallup was sergeant in Captain Isaac Gallup's Company, in Colonel McClellan's Regiment.

George Gallup was ensign in the above Company.

The following soldiers were pensioners from Windham county in 1832: John Gallup, private; Wm. Gallup, sergeant.

The following soldiers were pensioners in New London county in 1832: Joseph Gallup, Captain; Nehemiah Gallup, private; Amos Gallup, private; Andrew Gallup, private.

The following soldiers were pensioners in Ledyard in 1840: Andrew Gallup, aged 79; Nehemiah Gallup, aged 88.

Amos Gallup, aged 84, was a pensioner in Stonington in 1840.

Soldiers who Served in Connecticut Regiments in the War of 1812, by the Name of Gallup.

NAME.	RANK.	PLACE OF SERVICE.	COMMANDER.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.
GALLUP, AMOS, JR.,	Private,	New London,	John Hyde,	June 20, 1813, to June 26, 1813,
" " "	"	" "	Lewis Kenyon,	June 27, 1813, to July 13, 1813.
" " "	"	Stonington,	John Hyde,	August 9, 1814, to August 27, 1814.
" ASA,	Sergeant,	New London,	Charles Palmer,	June 7, 1813, to July 14, 1813.
" DAVID,	"	" "	Archibald Tuckerman,	June 7, 1813, to July 14, 1813.
" ELISHA,	Private,	" "	Stephen Billings,	June 8, 1813, to June 17, 1813.
" "	"	Not shown,	" "	June 20, 1813, to June 25, 1813.
" "	"	Groton,	" "	July 17, 1813, to July 28, 1813.
" "	"	Not shown,	" "	August 9, 1814, to Augnst 24, 1814.
" ERASTUS,	"	" "	" "	August 9, 1814, to August 24, 1814.
" GURDON,	"	New London,	Noyes Barber,	June 8, 1813, to June 25, 1813.
" "	"	" "	" "	July 16, 1813, to July 28, 1813.
" "	"	Not shown,	" "	August 9, 1813, to August 23, 1813.
" "	"	New London,	John Barber, Jr.,	August 9, 1814, to August 24, 1814.
" ISAAC, JR.,	Ensign,	" "	Stephen Billings,	June 8, 1813, to June 17, 1813.
" " "	"	Not shown,	" "	June 20, 1813, to June 25, 1813.
" " "	"	Groton,	" "	July 16, 1813, to July 28, 1813.
" " "	"	Not shown,	" "	August 9, 1814, to August 27, 1814.
" JABEZ,	Private,	New London,	John Hyde,	June 20, 1813, to June 26, 1813.
" "	"	Stonington,	" "	August 9, 1814, to August 27, 1814.
" "	"	Not shown,	Stephen Billings,	June 8 to 17, and June 20 to 25, 1813.
" "	"	" "	" "	August 9, 1814, to Sept. 20, 1814.
" JACOB,	Lieutenant,	New London,	" "	June 8, 1813, to June 17, 1813.

Soldiers who Served in Connecticut Regiments in the War of 1812, by the Name of Gallup.

NAME.	RANK.	PLACE OF SERVICE.	COMMANDER.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.
GALLUP, JACOB,	Lieutenant,	Not shown,	Stephen Billings,	June 20, 1813, to June 25, 1813.
" "	"	Groton,	" "	July 16, 1813, to July 28, 1813.
" JAMES,	Private,	New London,	Jonathan Wheeler,	June 8 to 17, and June 20 to 25, 1813.
" JAMES, 2D.,	"	Groton,	" "	July 16, 1813, to July 28, 1813.
" " "	"	Not shown,	" "	August 9, 1814, to August 24, 1814.
" " "	"	Groton,	Stephen Billings,	August 25, 1814, to Sept. 20, 1814.
" JOHN,	"	Not shown,	Comfort S. Hyde,	Sept. 1, 1813, to Oct. 30, 1813.
" JOHN A.,	"	" "	Spencer Lyons,	August 9, 1814, to August 23, 1814.
" JOHN D.,	"	New London,	John Hyde,	June 20, 1813, to June 26, 1813.
" " "	"	Stonington,	Horatio G. Lewis,	June 15, 1814, to June 30, 1814.
" " "	Corporal,	"	John W. Hull,	August 9, 1814, to August 27, 1814.
" JOHN S.,	Private,	New London,	Thomas Allen, Jr.,	June 13, 1813, to July 13, 1813.
" JOSIAH, JR.,	"	" "	Stephen Billings,	June 8 to 17, and June 20 to 25, 1813.
" LUKE,	"	" "	" "	June 8 to 17, and June 18 to 25, 1813.
" "	"	Groton,	" "	July 17, 1813, to July 28, 1813.
" "	"	Not shown,	" "	August 9, 1814, to August 24, 1814.
" MARTIN,	"	New London,	James Clarke, Jr.,	June 7, 1813, to July 14, 1813.
" RUSSELL,	Sergeant,	" "	" " "	June 8, 1813, to June 17, 1813.
" "	"	Not shown,	" " "	June 20, 1813, to June 25, 1813.
" "	"	Groton,	" " "	July 16, 1813, to July 28, 1813,
" "	"	Not shown,	" " "	August 9, 1814, to August 24, 1814.
" SIMON,	Private,	New London,	Archibald Tuckerman,	June 7, 1813, to July 14, 1813.

Soldiers who Served in Connecticut Regiments in the Late Civil War, by the Name of Gallup.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ENLISTED.	MUSTERED.	REGIMENT.	REMARKS.
GALLUP, ALONZO H.,	Meriden.	Aug. 8, 1862.	Aug. 25, '62,	15th Regt.	Discharged June 3, 1865.
" ANDREW,	Putnam.	Aug. 21, '61.	Sept. 3, '61.	6th Regt.	Re-enlisted veterans, Dec. 24, 1863.*
" CHARLES M.,	Groton.	Aug. 5, '62,	Sept. 5, '62.	21st Regt.	Musician; mustered out June 16, 1865.
" EDWARD,	Brooklyn.	Aug. 17, '62.	Sept. 5, '62.	21st Regt.	Quartermaster.†
" ELISHA A.,	NewLondon	Dec. 18, '61.	Dec. 19, '61.	12th Bat.	Promoted July 1, 1862.‡
" FRANCIS E.,	Ledyard.	Aug. 7, '62.	Sept. 5, '62.	21st Regt.	Private; mustered out June 16, 1865.
" FREDERICK,	Groton.	Sept. 3, '61.	Sept. 21, '61.	8th Regt.	Quartermaster.§
" JAMES,	Stonington.	Dec. 30, '63.	Dec. 30, '63.	1st Regt.	Sergeant; died December 10, 1864.
" JARED A.,	Voluntown.	Aug. 9, '62.	Sept. 5, '62.	21st Regt.	Discharged for disability Feb. 3, 1863.
" LOREN A.,	Norwich.	Aug. 30, '62.	Nov. 10, '62.	26th Regt.	Capt. Co. F.; mustered out Aug. 17, '63.
" SHRIMPTON H.,	Putnam.	Aug. 7, '62.	Aug. 21, '62.	18th Regt.	Corporal Co. C.‖
" CHRISTOPHER N., was landsman in U. S. Navy; enlisted Sept. 2, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.					

* December 24, 1863; wounded May 20, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va.; mustered out August 21, 1865.
† Promoted from Quartermaster Sergeant, February 21, 1863; mustered out June 16, 1865.
‡ Re-enlisted veteran January 17, 1864; transferred to Co. D, 12th Battalion, November 26, 1864.
§ Promoted from Quartermaster Sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out December 12, 1865.
‖ Captured June 15, 1863, at Winchester, Va.; paroled July 19, 1863; wounded and captured June 5, 1864, at Piedmont, Va.; paroled Feb. 24; 1865; discharged May 4, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Session of the Generall Court, Held in Hartford, October ye 12th, 1671.

John Gallop is granted a Hundred Acres of Land for his services in the Pequott War, provided he take it up where it may not prejudice any former grant granted to any plantation or particular person.

A true copy of Record, examined.

Per HEZ. WYLLYS, *Secretary.*

A Session of the Generall Court, Held in Hartford, October 10th, 1678.

Upon the Petition of Mrs. Hanna Gallop, and as a recompense for great losses she hath sustained, this Court do see cause to grant unto ye said Mrs. Gallop aforesaid, and to her heirs, ye sum of Two Hundred Acres of Land, which she may take up in two places, provided she do not take it where it may prejudice any former grant to any particular person or plantation.

A true copy of Record, examined.

Per H. WYLLYS, *Secretary.*

Stonington, February ye 28th, 1680.

Layed out to widow Gallup One Hundred Acres of Land, more or less, bounded as followeth: Beginning at a birch tree, marked on four sides, from thence running east nearest one hundred rods to a crooked white oak tree, marked on four sides, standing on ye east side of a swamp; from thence running south nearest eight score rods to a great black oak tree marked on four sides; from thence running west nearest one hundred rods to a white oak tree marked on four sides, and from thence upon a direct line to ye tree first mentioned; this tract of land with allowance for highways we say layed out by us surveighors.

JOHN FISH.
GERSHOM PALMER.

This was entered, February ye 17, 1708–9, by me,

ELNATHAN MINOR, *Town Clerk.*

The above written is a true copy of Record, September ye 6th, 1732.

Test, JAS. PALMER, *Town Clerk.*

Stonington, March ye 5th, 1680–81.

Layed out for John Gallup One Hundred Acres of Land, more or less, bounded as followeth: Beginning at a white oak tree marked on four sides which is ye southwest corner tree of land layed out to widow Gallup, and from thence running west nearest forty rods to a birch tree marked on four sides and with J. G., standing in a running brook, and from thence running south-southwest nearest eight score rods by a running brook, ye brook being ye west bounds, and south to a place where two brooks meet, and so running near east one hundred rods, bounded to ye south with a brook to a black ash tree, marked on four sides, standing near or at ye head of a brook; from thence upon a direct line to a black oak tree marked on four sides, which is ye southeast corner tree of land layed out to widow Gallup, this tract of land layed out and bounded, with allowance for highways by us surveighors.

JOHN FISH.
GERSHOM PALMER.

This survey was entered upon Record, this 17th of February, 1708–9, by me.
ELNATHAN MINOR, *Town Clerk.*

The above written is a true copy of Record, September ye 6th, 1732.
Test, JAS. PALMER, *Town Clerk.*

At a General Assembly holden at Hartford, October the 13th, 1698. This Court appoints Mr. Nehemiah Palmer, Ensign Ephraim Minor to lay out to the heirs of Captain John Gallop the three hundred acres of land granted to him by this Court according to his grant.

A true copy.
Test, ELEAZOR KIMBERLY.

Three Hundred Acres of Land, laid out to ye heirs of Captain John Gallop, deceased, to say to Mr. John Gallop, Mr. Adam Gallop and Ensign Wm. Gallop, by virtue of a grant from ye Generall Court to Captain John Gallop aforesaid, and Mrs. Hannah Gallop and heirs, the bounds thereof are as followeth: Beginning near a place called Pe-ag-wompsh River, near three miles east from the northerm most end of Egonk hill upon a branch of Moosup's River, beginning at a white oak staddle upon ye south side of ye river, the said staddle is near to a pine and is marked on four sides, it being about ten or twelve rods south from the river; thence east a hundred rods to a pine tree marked on four sides; thence north and by east a hundred and sixty-five rods to a white oak tree marked on four sides; thence west a hundred rods to a white oak tree marked on four sides; thence to ye first mentioned tree. The second hundred begins at a white oak tree and thence runs north a hundred and sixty rods to a white oak tree; from thence west and be south a hundred rods to a white oak; thence a hundred and sixty rods south

to a white oak near to where a little brook falls into the river; thence to ye first mentioned tree, all of said trees being marked on four sides. The third hundred begins at a red oak tree, by the north side of ye river; thence a hundred rods north, bounded on ye second hundred westerly to a white oak tree; thence east a hundred and sixty-five rods to a pine tree; thence south to ye said river; and is bounded partly with ye country land and partly by ye first hundred to the river, and by the river to ye first mentioned tree; the said trees are all marked on four sides; ye above said lands laid out and bounded this ninth day of January, 1707–8, by me,

JOHN PRENTTS, *County Surveyor.*

Recorded May 16th, 1716.

A true copy of Record, examined.

Per HEZ. WYLLYS, *Secretary.*

To our trusty and well-beloved kinsman, John Gallup of Voluntown, and John Crary of Plainfield, both in ye county of New London and Colony of Connecticut, in New England.

These are to desire you and (wee ye subscribers hereunto) do fully authorize you [or either of you] and hereby give you, or either of you, full power to sue, (or comence an action or actions as you or any of you shall think fitt) implead, make answer, prosecute and defend in any court of law or equity and before any judge or justice, thing or things, as ye matter may or doth require, as if wee said subscribers were personally present, and wee underwriters do give you or either of you full power to get an attorney or attorneys as you or any of you think fitt and to sue or arest any person or persons that have broke up any of our land or doe break up any land, or that shall presume to cut any timber upon our land, to enter upon or do any illegal act or acts upon any part of our land within ye township of Voluntown, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness our hands and seals this fourth day of July in ye eighth year of His Majesties reign, Annoque Domini, 1722.

Signed, sealed and delivered in ye presence of

DANIEL PALMER,
SAMUEL PALMER,

JOHN GALLUP,
ADAM GALLUP,
WILLIAM GALLUP.

STONINGTON, July 4th, 1722.

Mr. John Gallup, and Mr. Adam Gallup, and Mr. William Gallup, ye subscribers to ye above written instrument, personally appeared and acknowledged ye same to be their own act before me,

DANIEL PALMER, *Justice of ye Peace.*

These Presents witnesseth to an agreement made and concluded upon by and between John Gallup, of Stonington, and Elizabeth Stevens, relict to Mr. Henry Stevens, of said Stonington, deceased, and Margaret Culver, relict to Mr. Joseph Culver of Groton, deceased, and John Cole and Mary, his wife, of Voluntown; which John, Elizabeth, Mary and Margaret, are four of ye children of Mr. John Gallup and Hannah, his wife, of Stonington, deceased; and Benadam Gallup of said Groton, in behalf the heirs of Mr. Benadam Gallup of Stonington, deceased, and John and William Gallup of Voluntown, for and in ye right of Mr. William Gallup of said Stonington, deceased, and John Giffords of Norwich, for and in the behalf of the rest of the heirs of Mrs. Hannah Gifford of said Norwich, deceased; and Peter Crary of Groton, for and in behalf ye rest of ye heirs of Christobel Crary of said Groton, deceased; which deceased, Benadam, William, Hannah and Christobel, are four more of ye children of ye said John and Hannah Gallup, deceased; the said Elizabeth Stevens, Margaret Culver, John and Mary Cole, John Gifford and Peter Crary do agree that ye third and middle hundred acres of land in Voluntown, laid out by John Prentiss, surveyor, to ye heirs of said deceased, John and Hannah Gallup, shall be the hundred acres to satisfie the grant to John Gallup, deceased, October the 12th, 1671. And we, the said John Gallup of Stonington, and Benadam Gallup of Groton, and John Gallup and William Gallup of Voluntown, do agree to accept of said third hundred for satisfaction for said grant, and also we, the said John Gallup of Stonington, and Benadam Gallup of Groton, and Elizabeth Stevens and Margaret Culver and John and Mary Cole and John and William Gallup of said Voluntown, and John Gifford and Peter Crary, do agree that ye two hundred acres of land laid out by said surveyor to said Gallups by virtue of a grant to Mrs. Hannah Gallup and her heirs, dated October ye 10th, 1678, shall be and remain to be divided equally to and amongst the said children or ye heirs of ye said John and Hannah Gallup, deceased. And so much of said two hundred acres of land that may be divideable shall be divided at or before the last day of March next after ye date hereof. And when divided, then for each heir, according to their right and degree to give and pass such suitable instruments in writing of equit claims to quiet and settle each other in their rights.

And in testimony that this is our mutual agreement, we, the subscribers, have hereunto set our hands and seals this ninth day of July, A. D. 1731.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

Joseph Hewit,	John Gallup,
Uriah Stevens,	Benadam Gallup,
Cornelius White,	Peter Crary,
George Denison,	her Margaret x Culver, mark
Nathaniel Gallup,	her Elizabeth x Stevens, mark

JOHN COLE,
her
MARY x COLE.
mark

September the first day, 1747, then received this instrument to Record, and Recorded by me,

EBEN'R DOW, *Recorder.*

The above and within written is a true copy of Record certified by me,
EBEN'R DOW, *Recorder.*

To the Hon'ble Generall Assembly of His Majesties English Colony of Connecticutt, in New England, in America, to be holden at Hartford, in May next, on the second Thursday thereof.

The Petition of John Smith, of Voluntown, in the county of Windham, humbly sheweth: That John Gallup and Elizabeth Stephens, widow and relict to Mr. Henry Stephens, deceased, and Margaret Culver, widow and relict to Joseph Culver, deceased, all of Stonington, in New London county, and Benadam Gallup of Groton, in said New London county, and Joseph Gallup of said Stonington, and William Wheeler and Hannah, his wife, Nathaniel Gallup and Margarett, his wife, George Denison and Lucy, his wife, all of said Stonington, and Joseph Stanton and Esther, his wife, both of Westerly, in Rhode Island Colony, and William Denison, Benadam Denison, Jonath. Denison, Sarah Denison, and Esther Denison, all of said Stonington; Hubbard Burras and Mary, his wife, of said Groton, John Giffords, Stephen Giffords, and Aquilla Giffords, all of Norwich, in New London county; Jeremiah Fitch and Ruth, his wife, of Coventry, in Windham county; John Noyes and Mary, his wife, of said Stonington, William Worthington and Temperance, his wife, of Saybrook, in New London county, Peter Crary of said Groton, John Crary, Ebenezer Harris and Christobel, his wife, all of Plainfield, in Windham county; Robert Crary, Eben'r Pierce and Margarett, his wife, of Voluntown, in Windham county, and Nathaniel Bushnell, Jun., of said Norwich, in New London county, and John Cole and Mary, his wife, of said Voluntown, in said county of Windham, as the co-heirs and loyal representatives of John and Hannah Gallup, formerly of said Stonington, deceased, brought their action to the County Court in Windham, in June, 1731, demanding of your petitioner the surrendery of one hundred acres of land in Voluntown, as by their writt dated June the 12th, 1731, which action by appeal and revision and continuance, came to the Sup. Court at Windham in March last where the parties were at issue, on a plea Not Guilty, and in the tryall of the case the parties gave in their evedences of their title, viz., the petitioners gave in a grant of this assembly of one hundred acres to said John Gallup, deceased, dated October the 12th, 1671, and also a grant of two

hundred acres granted to said Hannah Gallup, deceased, dated October the 10th, 1678, and a survey of three hundred acres dated January the 9th, 1707–8, said to be layed out by John Prentiss, county surveyor, to the heirs of John and Hannah Gallup, deceased, by virtue of a grant made by the Generall Assembly to Capt. John Gallup and Mrs. Hannah Gallup and heirs, recorded May the 16th, 1716, and also they gave in the tryall of said case for the ascertaining their bounds, the doings of Mr. Jabez Huntington, Mr. Jonathan Huntington and Stephen Strong, dated August the 17th, 1730, in which they had erected bounds that did preclude the land demanded to all, which witness your petitioner's attorney took his exceptions against their being given to the jury as evidences in said case. 1st to the grants, that they did not agree with said survey in that the said survey is said to be made by virtue of a grant, and the said grants were not only two but of different dates, &c. 2dly, against the survey itself, that it was not made by the persons authorized, appointed by this assembly for that purpose, &c., when the assembly had ordered at their session in October the 13th, 1698, Mr. Nehemiah Palmer and Ensign Ephraim Minor to do the same. 3dly, against the said doings of the freeholders; first, because the same doth not comport with the law, it not being the bounds of any adjoyning proprietors, but only the bounds of a survey that could not be found where nor how; 2dly, for that the bounds of the said survey and the bounds erected by said freeholders are directly contradictory. Yet the court ruled they should all be given to the jury, &c.

And your petitioner gave in evidence of his title a grant of this assembly, October the 8th, 1713, of three hundred acres to the Rever'nd Joseph Coitt of Plainfield, and a survey thereof by Mr. John Plumb, County Surveyor, who was authorized and appointed by this assembly for that purpose, dated March 24th, 1713–4; and the said survey, dated the said 24th day of March in the year 1713–4, as aforesaid, was recorded May the 16th, 1714, and also a pattent from this assembly for confirmation of the same, dated May the 29th, 1716, and recorded, and also the mean conveyances thereof down to your petitioners, all of which was given to the jury, but the said survey made by the said Mr. John Plumb, dated March the 24th, 1713–4, as aforesaid, was someways mixed with the papers so that the jury never saw the same in the consideration of said case, neither could they have any regard thereto, so that your petitioner wholly lost the benefit of the tryall, whereupon your petitioner humbly saith that the court by law ought not to have suffered said writings produced by the petitioners to be given to the jury as evidence in said case; 2dly, the jury never tryed said case as by law they ought to have done in that they never considered the evidence given them in the case as severall of them have since declared in writing under their hands.

Whereupon your petitioner humbly prays the Hon'ble Assembly would sett aside the former judgment in said case, with all the proceedings thereon, and grant to your petitioner the liberty of one tryall more of said case at the Superior Court, to be at Windham in September next, and that

those aforesaid writings, viz.. the two grants, one to John Gallop and the other to Hannah Gallop, deceased, and the survey made by John Prentiss and the doings of said freeholders may not be given in evidence to the jury in the tryall, for the reasons aforesaid, in that they tend only to confuse the tryall and amuse the jury and are not any evidence which the law owns, &c., and that the whole cost may follow the finall judgment in said case, &c., and your petitioner as in duty bound, &c.

VOLUNTOWN, April the 12th, 1733. JOHN SMITH.

A true copy on file, examined. Per HEZ. WYLLYS, *Secretary*.

WILL OF JOHN GALLOP OF BOSTON.

Know all men by these presents that I, John Gallop, of Boston, doe make this my last Will and Testament, as followeth: I doe leave my wife whole executrix of all my goods and lands, on this condition: first, I doe give to my sonne, John Gallop, my new shallop after my death; 2dly, I doe give to my daughter, Joanne, my heaffer; and I do order that my two youngest sonnes shall imploy my barcke the first year after my decease wholly for theire mother, and after one year to have two-thirds for themselves and one-third for their mother, and to repaier and maintaine the bark themselves looking for no helpe from theire mother, only shee shall have the third of profitt. I doe order also that my wife shall have the use of houses, lands and goods for hir comfortable maintenance so long as shee shall live; after hir decease it shall wholly remayne equally divided to my two youngest sonnes, Samuell Gallop and Nathaniell Gallop, if they carry themselves as obedient children to theire mother; but if they be disobedient then shee shall have liberty to dispose of all as shee shall thinke good; and if one sonne dye before theire mother, then all to remaine to the other; if both dye before their mother then my wife shall dispose of all as she shall think good. Also, I doe give to John Joy, my daughter's sonne, five pounds, to be paid to him at one and twenty yeares of age; and if he dye before it shall remaine to his brother Joseph. Also, I doe give forty shillings to the building of the new meeting-house. Thus desiring to leave my wife and children and all unto the wise disposing providence of Almighty God, desiring his blessing upon them and craving favor of his love to their souls in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Dated the 20th of the 10th month, 1649.

Witness hereunto, The marke of
NICH. UPSALL, JOHN x GALLOP.
JOHN SEAVY,
JOHN SWEETE.

Deposed the 9th day of the 12th month, 1649, by John Seavy and John Sweete, before the court.

INCREASE NEWELL, *Secretary*.

Recorded at request of Samuell Gallop, sonne of the said John Gallop, deceased, this 3rd of October, 1657.

EDW. RAWSON, *Recorder and Sealer*.

JOHN GALLOP.

Inventory 26th of ye last monthe, 1649: Owne house and ground lyinge in Boston, being bounded upon ye weste with land of Matthew Chafine, John Sweet upon ye easter side; that is to say ye house and garden together withe ye towne shoure upon ye flattes for liberty of wharfage granted by ye towne. The Island called by ye name of Gallup's Island, containing about 16 acres, £12. Foure acres lyinge at Long Island, of medd. ground, £6. Owne vessell or pinnis, called by name of ye Buck, £100. Whole am't. of inventory, £311 10s. 8d.

Witnessed by

NICH UPSALL,
ED. RAYNSFORD,
WILLI BEAMSLEY.

Given in to the County Court,
12th month, 1649.
INCR. NEWELL, *Secretary.*

WILL OF CHRISTOVELL, WIFE OF JOHN GALLOP.

The last Will of Christovell Gallop—Being in perfect memory, though weak in body, this 24th of the 5th month, 1655: I doe give unto my sonne, John Gallop, half my money, which is about £15, and I doe give him ye bed I lye on with one boulster, one coverlid and blankett; also one of ye best brasse kettles, a sea chest, a great bible, one pewter platter, one paire of sheetes, one pillowber, five napkins, one holland board cloth; and half my wareing clothes I doe give Hannah, my sonne John Gallop's wife. I doe give to my daughter, Joane Joye, halfe my money, which is about £15, with one great brasse pott, with one of ye best brasse kettles, also a great white chest, one bedstead, one flocke bed, two blancketts, also one paire of my best sheets, one linning sheete-one odd sheete, one pewter candlestick, one porringer, one pewter plat, ter and five napkins with one halfe my wareing clothes. All these I doe give to my daughter, Joane Joye; ye rest of my goods I doe give to be divided between my sonne Sam'l Gallop and my sonne Nathaniell Gallop, each of them equally; and this my will to be performed after my debts and funeral expenses are discharged, and I doe desire my beloved friends, James Penn and Edward Rainsford, to be the executors of this my will, in witness whereof I here set to my hand.

Witness,
JOHN SEARCH,
DOROTHY UPSHALL.

CHRISTOVELL GALLOP,
and a seal.

At a meeting of the magistr and recorder, the 31st October, 1655, power of administration to the estate of Christovell Gallop, deceased, is granted to James Penn and Edward Rainsford to administer according to law to perform the will above written.

Christovell Gallop's inventory, £36 14s.

THE WILL OF MRS. MARGARET LAKE, 1672.

In the name of God, Amen; I, Margaret Lake of Ipswich, in America, in the shire of Essex, widdow, being weak of body yet of good and perfect memory and understanding praysed be God, doe dispose of that little estate God hath lent me as followeth:

Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Hanah Gallup, and her children, all my land at New London, also my best gowne and my red cloth petty coat, and my enamiled ring; and after her decease, my will is that my grand-daughter, Hanah Gallop, shall have the said ring. Also I give unto my grand-daughter, Hanah Gallop, a pare of sheetes and one of my best pewter platters, and one of the next.

Item—I give unto my daughter, Martha Harris, my tapstery coverlet and all my other apparell which are not disposed of to others pticulerly, and I give unto her my mantle, and after her decease to all her children, as their need is; also the coverlett of tapstery after my daughter Martha's decease, I give it to my grandson Thomas Harris, and he dying without issue, to his brother John, and so to the rest of the children; also I give to my daughter Martha my gold ring, and my will is that after her decease my grand-daughter, Martha Harris, shall have it.

Item—I give unto my grand-daughter, Martha Harris, my bed and bedstead and one boulster, two blanketts, two pillows and one coverlett.

Item—I give to my grand-daughter, Elizabeth Harris, one heifer at my cousin Eppses.

Item—I give to my grand-daughter, Margaret Harris, my covered box and one damaske tablecloth and six damaske napkins.

Item—My will is that all my bras and pewter with the rest of my household stuffs undesposed, be equally disposed and divided amongst my daughter Harrises children.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my sonne, Thomas Harris, all the rest of my estate, viz.: my part of the vessell and all my debts, &c., onely my Byble excepted, which I give to my grandsonne, John Harris, and a paire of fringed gloves. And appoint my sonne, Thomas Harris, and my daughter, Martha Harris, to bee my executor and executrix of this, my last Will and Testament, this thirtieth day of August in the yeere of grace sixteen hundred seventy and tooe—1672.

MARGARET LAKE.
hir marke.

These being witnesses:

THOMAS KNOWLTON, Sen.,
JAMES CHUTE.

At the court held at Ipswich the 24th of September, 1672, Thomas Knowlton testified upon oath that this is the last will and testament of Mrs. Margaret Lake to the best of his knowledge.

ROBERT LORD, *Clerk.*

JAMES CHUTE testified ditto, 31st March, 1674.

MARGARET LAKE'S INVENTORY.

Mrs. Lake's Inventory, December the 24th, 1672.

Item—All the land which is mentioned in the will at New London or neare there unto, which the said Mrs. Lake gave her daughter Gallop before she made her will. One tapstery coverlett, bedstead, feather bed and a flocke bed, and three down pillows; three pr. blankets, three old coverletts and a boulster and a piece of canvass; a searge sute and a crimson petecoate, a parcell of wearing clothes pette coates and bodyes; baking pan, bason, and ure, pastie plate, pewter dishes, poringer, cullander, candlesticks, sugar box, warming pan, noster, three carved boxes, two wrought iryned stooles, hand baskets; two old silk wastcoats and a new blue silke one, scarlett mantle, three scarfes and whiskes and a piece of silkes besydes; four pare of Holland sheetes and three pare and one sheetes of others; damask table cloth and six napkins; sixteen napkins and five table cloths; four corse napkins, some holland pillow beeres, and two others, three pillow-beeres and four shifts, her wedding shift, a great bible, a pare of gloves, a box of small linning, a cuvered cushen, a small box with several samplers laces and broydered works, two glasses, two gould rings, a trunke, brass and iron potts and kettels, one cow.

The following old wills of the ancestors of Madam Margaret Lake and of Mrs. Elizabeth Read Winthrop, wife of Governor John Winthrop, of Connecticut, are interesting on account of their ancient date and quaint style.

WILL OF WILLIAM READ.

Proved at Chelmsford, 26th June, 1534.

In the name of God, Amen, the yere of oure Lord MCCCCCXXXIII, the xvj day of May, I, Wyllaya Rede of Wykford, in the countie off Essex yoman, make my testament in maner and forme folowing: Fyrst, I bequeth my soule to Almighty God, to oure lady Saynt Mare and to all the holy company of heven, and my body to be buryed in the chyrch or chyrche yarde of Wykford.

Item—I bequeth to the hygh aut* thy thys, neclygently forgotten xx^{d}.

Item—I bequeth to the same chyrch iij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Item—I bequeth to a pryst to syng for my sowle and all crysten sowles the space of half a yer in the parrishe chyrch of Wykford, iij^{li} vj^{s} viiij^{d}.

*High Authorities.

Item—I bequeth to Roger Stonard, my dogh̄t* son a cowe, iiij schepe.
Item—I bequeth to Elsabeth, hys syst†, a cowe and iiij schepe.
Item—I bequeth Mergret Bundoke, my dogh̄t's dogh̄t, one cowe and iiij schepe; the resydeue of all my gods not bequethed I gyffe to Roger, my son, the oche Roger I make myne execreture.

Wyttnes here of Sn.

NAWFFI BYRCHE, Curat.
JOHN PEKE, w't o-r mower.

WILL OF ROGER REDE, SON OF WILLIAM REDE.

In the name of God, Amen; the Xth day of December in the yere of our Lord God, 1557, etc. I, Roger Rede, of Wyckford, make this my last will and testament:

First, I bequethe my soull to Allmyghty God, and my bodye to be buryed. Also I give and bequeathe unto Elizabethe, my wyf, and to her assynes xivj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} of good and lawfull money of England. Also I geve unto Elizabethe, my wif, two kyne a blacke and a branded. Also I geve unto Elizabethe, my wif, all such houshold [stuff] and plate as she had when and at such tyme as we were marryed, upon condycion hereafter followeying: That is to saye, I will that Elizabethe, my wyf, shall release and yeld unto John and Willm, my sones, accordyne to my will within one monthe next after my decease, all that her ryght, tytill and intrest of dowrye of all those my tenements and lands, which tenements and lands I was seased of at the daye and tyme of our spousage. Also I will that Elizabeth, my wif, shall delvy or cause to be delvyed, a certayne bill of conveyance made betwene me and my wif before our spousage. And in case that Elizabethe, my wif, doe refuse to yelde up and release all her right, tytill and intrest of dowyre of all my tenements and lands as before is sayd, as also to delyver or cause to be delyved unto my executor the byll or elles to make a suffycyent quyttance and dyscharge for the said byll or any thyng therein contayned, then I will that Elizabethe, my wyf, shall have no pte of the legacies to her here in my will before bequethed.

Also, I geve unto sayd Elizabethe xxvj^{s} viij^{d} for a bed and the new cupbord in the p'lor. Also I will that my executor hereafter named, shall paye or cause to be payed unto the saide Elizabethe, my wyf, within one monthe next after my decease, xxvj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} of the aforesaid legacye. Also I will that Elizabethe, my wyf, shall make, release of all her right, tytill and interest of her dowrye and of the bill of covenants between us made at the days of our spousage as before is said. And in so doynge the other xx^{li} to be payd to her within one yere and a half next after my decease. Also I will that Elizabethe, my wyf, and Roger, my sone, shall be here in the house with my two sones, John and Willyame, untill my monethes days. And furthermore, I will my executor shall

*Daughter's.
†Sister.

keape Roger, my sone, at there charges with suffycyent apparrell and in otherwyse. Also I geve unto Roger, my sone, at the age of xxj years, xl[£] of good lawfull money of England, to be payd by the hands of myne executors or there assygnes.

Also I will that my said executors or there assygnes shall bye the said Roger a fetherbed and all thyngs to yt belonging, or els xl[s] for the bed. Also I geve and bequethe to Byttrys Hastler xx[s] and a petycoote to be payde to her within one yere next after my decease.

Item—I geve and bequethe to Avys Hastler xx[s] iiij[d] ewe shepe to be payde by the hands ot my executors or there assygnes to her within ij yeres next after my decease. Also I geve and bequethe to Agnys, my daughter, the wyf of Henry Dowe, xxvj[s] viij[d], and that yt be payde imedyatlye after my decease by the hands of myne executors. Also I geve John Rede, my sone, all my tenements and lands, called greate Amys and littill Amys, with all the apptennes thereto, belonging to him and his heires assygnes for ever, lyinge and beynge within the pyshe of Wyckford.

Item—Also I geve unto Willm Rede, my sone, and to the heires of his bodye lawfully begotten, a certeyne tent called felds and all the land with the apptennes thereto belonging; and a certayne parcell of land called Helman's croft, lyinge and beynge in the pysche of Wyckford. Also that I will that yf God call Willm, my sone, to his mcye, without yssew of his bodye lawfully begotten, then I will his legacye of land remayne to Roger, my sone, and to his heires of his body lawfully begotten.

The residew of all my goods unbequethed with a leasse of a pece of land called Rosses, my debts beynge payde, my bodye honestly buryed, my funeralls done and this my present testament beyng pformed and fulfilled, I give wholy to John Rede and William Rede, my sones, pte and parte, lykewhith, John Rede and Willm I constitute ordeyne and make my executors of this my present testament and last will.

In witness unto this my present testament and last will I have my marke with myne owne hand

Wytness hereunto:

Willm Stamer,
Thoms Deryvall,
Edward Stamer,
and others.

WILL OF WILLIAM READ, SON OF ROGER.

In the name of God, Amen. The iijrd day of July in the yeare of our Lord 1603. I, William Rede of Wickford, in the county of Essex, yeoman, (beinge in perfect mynd and memory lawde and prayse therefore moste heartily I give unto God) doe ordayne, make and constitute this my presedt testament, contayning therein my last will in manner and forme

followinge, that is to say, fyrst and principally, I give and bequeathe my soule to Allmighty God, my Maker, Redeemer and Saviour, Jesus Christe, by whose death and passion I trust to be saved, and by no other meanes, and my body to be buryed in the church of Wickford, whensoever the same shall fortune to departe this life.

Item—I give and bequeathe to the poore of Wickford three pounds, to be payed yearely xx^{s}; the first xx^{s} to be payd presently after my death.

Item—I give to the poore of Rayley xx^{s}.

Item—I give to the poore of Rawreth xx^{s}.

Item—I give to the poore of Nevington xx^{s}.

Item—I give to the poore of Runnwell xx^{s}.

Item—I give and bequeathe to my cozen, Roger Reade, the some of eight poundes, to be payd unto him by forty shillings a yeare.

Item—I give to every one of my household servants x^{s} a piece.

Item—I give and bequeathe to Mary, my well beloved wife, one hundred poundes of good lawfull money of England, to be payd unto her within half a yeare after my decease, upon this condicion hereafter mentioned, that is to say that she, the sayd Mary, shall accept and take twenty poundes a yeare of my son, Edmund Reade, his heyres or assignes, for her dowrye or third, which she is to have out of my landes. And if that the sayd Mary, my wife, do refuse to yeeld up and release all her right, title and interest of dowrye or third of all my sayd lands, (my sayd sonne beinge bounde to pay her quarterly, that is to say v$^{£}$ every quarter so long as she shall live), then my will and meanings is that Mary, my wife, shall not have any part of this legacy of one hundred poundes to her given by my will before bequeathed.

Item—I give and bequeath to the sayd Mary, my wife, all such household stuffs and plate as she had when and at such tyme as we were marryed except suche household as she hath given since to her children, or is otherwise worne, altered or decayed, which my will and meaninge is that my executor hereafter mentioned shall not be charged withall.

Item—I give and bequeathe to the said Mary, my loving wife, six kyne, to be delivered by my executour out of my stock here in Wickford within one moneth after my decease.

Item—I give and bequeath to my sayd wife my baye trotting geldinge.

Item—My mind and will is that my sayd wife shall have her dwellinge and entertaynement in all honest and comely manner for herself and her mayde in my nowe dwellinge house, for the terme of one whole yeare next after my decease, if she will so long there continue and abyde.

Item—I give and bequeath to my sonne, John Reade, three hundred pounds of lawfull English money, to be payd within one yeare after my decease.

Item—I give and bequeath to my brother, Edmund Churche, the some of vj$^{£}$ xiij^{s} iiij^{d}, to be payd unto him within one quarter of a year after my decease.

Item—I give and bequeath to my sonne, Edmund Rede, and to the heyres of his body lawfully begotten, all my landes and tenements whatsoever,

and for want of such heyres my will and meaninge is that all the said landes and tenements shall descend and come to my sonne, John Rede, before mentioned, and to his heyres forever.

Item—I give and bequeath to my sayd sonne, Edmund, my lease of Fryearne* and the lease which I bought of my brother Edmund Churche. The residue of all my goods and chattells whatsoever unbequeathed, my funerall charges discharged, and this my present testament and last will performed and fulfilled, I give and bequeath to my sayd sonne, Edmund, whome I doe institute, ordayne and make my sole executour of this my present testament and last will, and I doe appoynt my cozen, Edmund Thorneton, and my cozen, Richard Dowe, to be myne overseers, and I doe give to either of them xx* apiece to make them a ringe in recompence of there paynes and token of my good will.

In wittness whereof unto this my present testament and last will, I have sett my hand and seale the daye and yeare above wrytten.

The mark x of the sayd William Reade, the testator, and his seale.

Sealed and subscribed, ratified, acknowledged and delivered by the sayd William Reade, the testator, for his last will and testament in the presence of us,

WILLIAM HARRIES and
THOMAS MEREDYTHE.

WILL OF EDMAND REDE, SON OF WILLIAM AND FATHER OF MADAME MARGARET LAKE.

Edmand Read's Last Will and Testament, November ye 20th, 1623.

In ye name of God, Amen; ye 20th daye of November in ye yeare of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and twenty-three. I, Edmand Read, &c.

Item—I give and bequeth unto ye poore of Wickford twenty shillings of lawful english money, to be payd to ym by my executors [sic.] within one month after my dicease.

Item—I give and bequeth unto John Weald, my servant, five pounds of lawfull english money to be payde to him within one yeare after my dicease.

Item—I give and bequeth unto every one of my other servants two shillings a piece to be payde to ym within one moneth after my dicease.

Item—I give and bequeth unto William Reade, my son, and to my daughter Reade, forty shillings apeece, to bye them rings.

*A manor in Nevenden parish near Wickford.

Item—I give and bequeth unto Elizabeth, my loving wife, all those leases which I have of Mr. Edward Lyliarde and Mr. George White, and alsoe ye messages and tenements or lands thereunto belonging which I lately purchased of Mr. Cockerum, now in tenor and occupation of John Tyle or his assignes, for and during ye terme of her naturall life; and after her dicease I give and bequeth all ye said leases, messages or tenements and ye lands above spesifyed unto William Reade, my son, upon ye condition that he ye said William, my son, shall paye unto my son, Thomas Reade, within foure score dayes after ye dicease of my said loving wife, if he, ye said Thomas, be then living, ye full sum of 240 pounds of lawfull english money; and if my said son William shall refuse to enter into bond to my said son, Thomas Reade, shall presently after ye dicease of my said loving wife, enter into ye aforesaid leases and lands and allsoe into ye aforesaid messages or tenements with ye apertinances and lands theireunto belonging, to have and enjoye to him ye said Thomas Reade or ye eyres of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue yn to remayne to my son William Reade and his eyres for ever.

Item—I give and bequeth unto Samuell, my second son, and to ye eyres of of his body lawfully begotten, that my message or teniment with ye appertinances and lands theireunto belonging, called or knowne by ye of name of Sopers or by whatsoever name or names ye same be called or knowne, now in tenor or occupation of George Ballard or his assignes; and if ye said Samuell, my son, shall fortune to depart ye life without eyres of his body lawfully begotten, then my minde and will is that Thomas, my aforesaid son, shall enter into ye messages and lands aforesaid to have and enjoye them, to him or ye eyres of his body lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue unto William Reade, my said son, and to his eyres forever; provided, allwayes that if ye said message or teniment and lands theirunto belonging called Sopers herein and hereby formerly given and bequethed unto Samuell, my son, shall happen to come to William, my son in maner and forme as aforesaide; yn I will yt my said son William shall within one month yn next enter into bond to my executor [sic] herein and hereby nominated (If she be yn living) or otherwise to ye overseers of this my last Will and Testament herein nominated, in ye Penall som of 600$^{£}$ with condition to paye 300$^{£}$ lawfull english money in maner and forme following (that is to saye) unto John Lake and Anna Lake, two of my Grand Children, 50$^{£}$ apiece; and to Daniell Epps and to Elizabeth Epps, two other of my Grand Children, 50$^{£}$ apieece, and to Elizabeth, my daughter, 100$^{£}$ of lawfull english money within one yeare next after ye sayd message or teniment and ye land theireunto belonging, called Soppers, shall happen to come to my sd son William, shall refuse to enter bond in maner and forme as aforesaide, then I will yt all those messages lands and teniments called Sopers, shall be and remayne unto my aforesaide Grand Children of all my daughters and to Elizabeth, my youngest daughter, equally, to be devided amongst ym, and if my sd Grand Children shall

happen to dye before, sd Legacye shall ineur to my two daughters ye mothers, and Provided allso yt if Samuell, my son happen to depart this life without issue of his body lawfully begotten, and that Thomas, my son, enjoye ye sayd lands and teniments aforesaid and to him in and by this my last will and testament bequethed, then my minde and will is that those leases, land and messages with ye lands theireunto belonging, which is before given unto my saide son Thomas, shall presently ineur and come to my saide son William Reade, and to his eyres for ever, without paying ye foresaide son William Reade and to his eyres ye foresaid sum of 240^{li} unto Thomas Reade, my son, or any part thereof in maner and forme as is aforesaide.

Item—I give and bequeth unto my said Loving Wife ye lease of Freame and all ye time and terme to come and unexpired for and towards ye mayntenance and education and bringing up of Thomas, my third son.

Item—I give and bequeth unto my son-in-law, John Lake, and to my Daughter Margrett Lake, forty shillings apiece to make ym rings, and to John Lake and Anna Lake, theire children, 20 shillings apiece.

Item—I give and bequeth unto Daniel Epps and Martha Epps, my daughter, 40 shillings apeece to make ym rings, and to Elizabeth Epps and Daniell Epps, theire children, 20 shillings apiece.

Item—I give and bequeth unto Elizabeth, my Daughter, 200^{li} of lawfull money of England, to be paide unto her at her full age of 20 yeares.

Item—I giev and bequeth unto my brother, John Reade, ye sum of five pounds to be payde to him within one whole year next after my dicease.

Item—I give and bequeth unto my son, William, my young graye guilding now in ye custodye of my kinsman, John Reede; all ye Resideu of my goods, chattells and moveables whatsoever I giev and bequeath unto Elizabeth, my said Loving Wife, who I make and ordayne my sole executrix of this my last will and testament; and I doe nominate and appoynt James Lawrence of Clifford's Inn, Gentillman, and John Reade of Pilsage, my kinsman overseers, of this my last will and testament, and doe hereby giev ym thre pound six shillings and eight pence, to be payde to ym by my saide executrix, Intreating ym to be ayding and assisting my said loving Wife, to se this my last Will and Testiment duly and truly executed and performed according to my intent and true meaning herein and hereby set downe and declared.

In witness, &c., this 20th daye of November, in the 21st yeare of ye King's Majestye's raigne, that now is and in Anno Domini, 1623.

EDMAND READE.

PEDIGREE OF MARGARET LAKE.

(FROM THE "HARRIS FAMILY.")

FIRST GENERATION.

William Read of Wickford, died 1534.

SECOND GENERATION.

Roger Read of Wickford, died 1558.

THIRD GENERATION.

William Read of Wickford, born 1540, died 1603.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Edmand Read of Wickford, born 1563; married Elizabeth Cook; died 1623.

They had seven children born from 1595 to 1614, of whom Margaret, born probably about 1600, married John Lake. Her sister Martha married first Daniel Epps. She married second Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds; died 1662, in Ipswich, Mass. Her youngest sister, Elizabeth, baptized in Wickford, November 17, 1614; married John Winthrop, Jr., the founder of Ipswich, Mass., and first Governor of Connecticut; she died in 1672. Two of the brothers named Edmand died young.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Cook) Read married for her second husband the celebrated Hugh Peters, who came to this country with Mrs. Lake and Mrs. Winthrop in the ship Abigail.

Thomas Read, who is mentioned in the will of Edmand, came to New England and was a Sheriff and Captain at Salem, Mass. He returned to England and entered Cromwell's army, as did also Mr. Peters. He is favorably mentioned in "Pepy's Diary" as identified prominently with General Monk in the restoration of Charles II. Hugh Peters was convicted of treason and executed at Charing Cross, in London, October 16, 1660.

LETTER OF

Mrs. MARGARET LAKE to JOHN WINTHROP, Jr.

For her ever honored Brother, John Winthrop, Esq., London, in old England.

Honored Brother: The news that you had taken so long a voyage, and such a way as that wee were deprived of that happiness as to have a sight of yor selfe (whom to see would have been, and I hope ever shall bee, exceeding cheering and comforting unto us) was exceeding grievous to mee. I am much refreshed to heare that God as safely carried you over the seas. I desire that God would ever prosper you in your vocasions therein, and returne you safely to us againe.

Might I not bee troublesome to you, I would have disired yor's to have done mee yt courtesy as to have inquired concerning my husband's death, and how hee ended his dayes, as also to have inquired of my cousin, Thomas Cooke, whether hee knew whether their was anything left mee or no. Something I left in his father's hands, but I know not whether my husband had it or no. I would have intreated you, if you heare of anything comeing to me yt you would bring it for mee, if it may bee; as also I would desire you to inquire whether my sister Breadcale, who dwells in Lee, in Essex, bee living. You may heare of her if living at Irongate, where boats weekly come from Lee.

I heare my son and daughter Gallup have write to you about that money which is due to you by my father's will. I would intreat you to bee as healpfull as you can in it.

It is betwikt 30 and 40 yeares since my father dyed. If you have occasion to search ye records, that may bee of some direction to you. Not, further, but my due respects to yors with you; desireing the Lord to returne you safe to us in his owne due time, I remaine,

Your most affectionate Sister,

MARGERETTE LAKE.

18 (11mo.) 1661. (Winthrop Papers.)

WILL OF JOHN GALLUP OF STONINGTON.

In the name of God, Amen; the eighth day of June, 1725. I, John Gallup, of Stonington, in the county of New London, in the Colony of Connecticut, in New England province, being sick and weak in body, but of Perfect mind and Memory, thanks be given to God therefor, Doe make and Ordaine this, my Last will and Testament. That is to say, first, I give and recomend my soul unto the hands of God that gave it, and my body I recomend to the Earth to be buried in Decent and Christian manner at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named. And as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with in this world, I doe give, devise and dispose of in the following manner and form.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my beloved son, John Gallup, the sum of five pounds curr't money and one hundred acres of land, viz., my part of three hundred acres that was laid out to myself, brother Adam Gallup and brother William Gallup, near a place called Peaagwamsh River by virtue of a Grant from the General Court at Hartford to my Hon'rd father, Captain John Gallup, late of said Stonington, deceased. I having formerly given my said son, John Gallup, by deed of gift and otherwise the full of his portion, as he is my eldest son.

Item—I give and bequeath to my Loving Son, Thomas Gallup, the sum of five pounds curr't money, I having formerly given him, my said son Thomas Gallup, by deed of gift and otherwise, the full of his portion.

Item—I give and bequeath to my Loveing Son, Samuel Gallup, that lott of land in said Stonington, joyning on Mystick River, where my old house stood. Also, I give to my said son Samuel them three Divisions of Land which I had from Plainfield Right now annexed to Voluntown, viz., the division which was my original right and of right which I bought of John Fellowes, and that Right which I bought of Ephraim Kingsbury. Also my will is that my said son Samuel doe continue with me and my wife and take the care of us during the whole time of both our naturall lives; then he shall have my new dwelling house and part of the land I now improve; that is to say, Sixty Rods wide, begining at the Line Division betwen the Williams and the Gallups. I say sixty rods wide the whole length of my land, it coming to him in consideration of his taking care of and providing well for me and my wife the time above sd. Also I give him all my husbandry untensils, and all stock of creatures of every sort,

only to my said son Samuel to pay to my Loveing Daughter, Martha Gifford, the sum of forty pounds in stock at Inventory Price. I also give my said son Samuel one half of my meadow at Sixpenny Island, and one half of my right at Nowaysonk, and half my right of commonage in the Town of Stonington.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my Loveing Son, Nath'll Gallup all ye Remainder of my land from the south bounds the whole length of my land where I now live, except what I have given to my said son Sam'll. Also I give to my son Nath'll all my Voluntown Right, divided and undivided, within the Town of Voluntown, and half my meadow at Sixpenny Island and half my right at Nowasonk and half my right of commonage in the Town of Stonington, and all other my rights of land now or hereafter belonging to me within the Colony of Connecticut or elsewhere, which I have not disposed off. Also I give to my sd. son Nath'll, Eighteen Pounds money which is due to me from my brother, Ben Adam Gallup.

Item—I Give and Bequeath to my Loving Daughter, Martha Gifford, the Sum of forty Pounds, to be paid to her as before sd. exprest, I having formerly done for her as I was able.

Item—I Give and Bequeath unto my loving wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Gallup, all my household stuff, to be hers to use, give or dispose of as she shall see cause. Finally, I do hereby nominate, make and ordain my two sons, Samuel Gallup and Nathaniel Gallup, to be my executors of this my last Will and Testament, and I do hereby disallow, revoak and disannull all other or former wills by me formerly made, ratifying and confirming this and no others to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal the day and year above written.

[Seal] JOHN GALLUP.

Signed, sealed, pronounced and declared by the said John Gallup as his last Will and Testament, in the presence of

MANASSEH MINOR,
JOHN NOYES,
ELNATHAN MINOR.

A true copy of the original will on file. Examined.

RICHARD CHRISTOPHERS, *Clerk*.

AN INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF Mr. BENADAM GALLUP,

Late of Stonington, who departed this life ye 2nd of August, A. D., 1727.

	£	s.	d.
To a broad cloth coat and jacket, £7; a suite of gay sheard cloth, £7,	14		
To an old suite of Gray Sheard Cloth, £4; pr. Leather Breeches,	4	15	
To one great coat at £2 10s. and two pr. Lining Breaches at 8s.,	2	18	
To two knifes and forks, 4s.; to an old coat, jacket and breaches,	1	14	
To an old pr. breaches of leather, 5s.; to an old muslin H'dkf.,		10	
To five pr. stockins, 20s.; to a hat and cap, 17s.	1	17	
To three cotton and lining shirts, £2 7s.; to a fine shirt, 14s.	3	1	
To three old cotton and lining shirts, £1 5s.; two flaning shirts, £1,	2	5	
To two old muslin neckcloths, 2s.; a pair of boots, £1 5s.,	1	7	
To one pair new shoews, 10s.; and two pair old shoes, 8s.,		18	
To one cane, 15s.; to six pounds fourteen shilling and sixpence bill of credit,	7	9	6
To two pair old gloves, 5s.; to ten cotton and lining napkins, 1 lb. 16s.,	2	5	
To six diaper napkins, 18s.; to a cotton & lining table cloth, 11s.,	1	9	
To six table cloths, 1 lb. 2s.; to six lining napkins, 9s.,	1	11	
To eleven towels, 16s.; to one pr. fine pillow cases, 12s.,	1	8	
To three pillebers, 15s.; to two pairs of new sheats, 3 lbs.	3	15	
To one pair cotton and lining sheats, 2 lbs. 10s.,	2	10	
To three pr. cotton and lining sheats, 6 lbs.; to four pr. new sheats, 3 lbs. 10.,	9	10	
To one bead and boulster with Boughten Ticking and two pair of flaning sheets and two pillows and caces and one flaning blankit and one coverlid,	18	3	
To one bead and Beadstead with home spun Ticking, two flaning sheats and flaning Blankit, one coverlid and curtains & two Pillows and Beadstead all at	21	6	
To one bead bowlster, two flaning sheats one flaning Blankins and one coverlid at	11	10	6
To one beadstead, two flaning sheets, one flaning Blankit, two old coverlids and beadstead,	10	10	
To three wooling Blankins & one old sheet,	4		
To one Rugg, 3s.; to an old warming pan, 10s.,		13	
To one Large Brass Kittle, 4 lb.; to pr. tongs, 4s.,	4	4	
To two tramells, 13s.; one Large Iron Pott,	1	3	
To one great Iron Pot, 7s.; to one Iron pot, 6s.,		13	

To one pr. And Irons, 21b. 3s.; to an Iron Kettle, 12s.,	2	15	
To three Large Pewter Platters, each 8s.,	1	4	
To six pewter Platters at		12	
To one pewter Platter, 4s.; to one Basin & pinte pot, 6s.,		10	
To five Poringers, 10s.; to other old Pewter, 15s.	1	5	
To one Great Chain, 4s,, and seven small chains, 15s.,		19	
To Earthenware, 2s. 4d.; a stone jugg, 8d.,		3	
To one Spitt, 6s.; to one hatchet, 10s.,		16	
To six milk trays, 5s. 6d.; six wooden plates, 1s. 9d.,		7	3
To one bowle & three wooden dippers & keeler,		4	4
To one sive, 1s.; to one old paile and two pegins, 2s.,		3	
To one old churn at 4s.; one old wash tubb, 5s.		9	
To one woolen wheel & one Lining Wheel, 10s.,		10	
To one old chest at 5s., and old box at 1s.,		6	
To one chest 10s.; to two Tables, each 6s.	1	2	
To one Looking Glass, 8s.; to pair Stillyards, 5s.,		13	
To one Box at 7s.; to one jarr, 1s. 6d.,		8	6
To one Bible and other books,	1	6	
To old Arms, 10s.		10	
To five cows each, £4 10s.,	22	10	
To three cattle of 3 years old, £3, and three of 2 years old, £6 15s.,	19	15	
To three yearling cattle, £4 10s.; four calves, £3 6s.,	7	16	
To his Riding horse, £14; to a sorrell mare and a bay yearling Coult, £8; to ½ a sorrell horse, £7,	29		
To one bay mare and a black Coult, £3 10s.,	3	10	
To old Iron, £1 4s.; to Saddle and Bridle, 10s.,	1	14	
To a Round bitt, 2s.; to a Grind stone, 6s.,		8	
To Land at Plainfield to say, the house Lott and three 12 acre Lotts,	150		
To Land at Eagunk, upper End & a coite,	100		
To a tract of land near Thos. Hewits,	70		
To a Right on Sixpeny Island,	30		
Sum Total,	583	13	7

The foregoing Particulers was Presented to us by Mr. Ben Adam Gallup of Groton, and was apprised by us under oath, this 25th day of September, 1727.

JAMES MASON,
PETER CRARY.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
Probate District of New London.

PROBATE COURT, January 11, 1890.

I, John C. Geary, clerk of said court, hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true copy of the Inventory of the Estate of Ben Adam Gallup, late of said district deceased on file in the office of said court.

Attest, JOHN C. GEARY, *Clerk.*

WILL OF WILLIAM GALLUP, OF STONINGTON,

October 3, 1730.

In the name of God, Amen; the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty. I, William Gallup of Stonington, in ye county of New London, in His Majesties colony of Conecticutt, in New England, Gentleman. Being sick and weak in body, but of Perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to God therefor; calling to mind the mortallity of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye, Do make and Ordaine this my Last Will and Testament. That is to say Principally and first of all, I give and recomend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and my body I Recomend to ye Earth, to be buried in Decent and Christian manner at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter named. And as Touching Such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life, I give, Demise and Dispose of the same in the following maner and form.

Imprimis—I give and bequeath unto my loving daughter, Mary Noyes, and the Heirs of her body, all my Land and Meadow and Rights in Lands within the Town-ship of Plainfield (excepting twelve acres on Black Hill and one hundred acres lying on Wallnutt hill) the which I give and bequeath unto my loving Daughter, Temperance Worthington, and to the Heirs of her body. I also Give and Bequeath unto my said Daughter Temperance and the Heirs of her Body, all my Lands, houseing and Buildings within the Township of Stonington, and forty acres of Land lying in the Township of Voluntown, southward of Francis Smith's, and my Voluntown Right and Lott in sd township, and also a piece of Salt Marsh upon Sixpenny Island, lying southward of the upland, as it is staked out, and all my part of upland on said Island.

Item—I give and Bequeath unto my Loving Grandson, William Noyes, all my Lands and Rights in Lands in the Township of Groton, in the county of New London, and the Northernmost Peice of Salt Marsh on Sixpenny Island; and in case my said Grandson dyes before he attains to ye age Age of Twenty One Years, or without Issue, then his part shall be equally divided among his Surviving brethren.

Item—I give and bequeath unto my said Grandson, William Noyes, my Silver Hilted Sword. The rest of my movable Estate I give to be equally divided between my two daughters, Mary Noyes and Temperance Worthington, and I do Nominate and Appoint Mr. Adam Gallup of Groton, and Mr. Nathaniel Gallup of said Stoneingtown,

to be Executors of this my Last Will and Testament, and I do hereby utterly Disalow, Revoke and Disanull all former Testaments, Wills, Legacies, Bequests and Executors by me in any ways before Nominated, Rattifying and confirming this, and no other to be my Last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this Day and Year above written.

[SEAL] WILLIAM GALLUP.

Signed, Sealed, Published, Pronounced and Declared by ye said William Gallup as his Last Will and Testament in presence of us the subscribers.

JOS. STANTON,
SUMMERS CLARKE,
ELNATHAN MINOR.

NEW LONDON, June 3, 1731.

Mr. Jos. Stanton and Mr. Summers Clarke appeared in a Court of Probate and made Solemn Oath that they saw Mr. William Gallup Sign and Seal this Instrument and Declare it to be his Last Will and Testament, and that at the doing thereof he was of perfect mind and memory, in their judgement, and that they together with Elnathan Minor, set their hands to the same as witnesses in the presence of the Testator.

Test. RICH'D CHRISTOPHERS, *Clerk.*

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
Probate District of New London. }

PROBATE COURT, January 11, 1890.

I, John C. Geary, clerk of said court, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the will of William Gallup, late of said Probate District, deceased, on file in the office of said court.

Attest, JOHN C. GEARY, *Clerk.*

WILL OF BENADAM GALLUP, OF GROTON,

August 28, 1755.

In the Name of God, Amen. I, Ben-adam Gallup, of Groton, in the County of New London, and Colony of Connecticut, yeoman, Being Sick and Weak in Body, but of sound minde and memory, and knowing it is appointed for all men once to Die, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament. Principally I Give my Soul to God and my Body I Recomend to the Earth to be buried. And touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath Pleased God to Bless me in this Life, I Dispose of the same in the Following manner and form:

Imprimis—I order and Impower my Executors hereafter Named to sell all my Lands and Rights in Lands in Voluntown, in the county of Windham, Except the Cedar Swamp, and the money to be improved towards paying depts, funerall charges and charge of administration.

Item—I Give to my Beloved wife, Eunice Gallup, my Negro Girl named Cloe; also I give her one-third Parte of ye Remainder of my movable Estate after depts and charges as above said are paid to be to her for ever. I also Give her the use and improvement of one-third parte of my Real Estate in the town of Groton afforesaid, during her Naturall Life.

Item—I give to my son, Benadam Gallup, aboute four acres of Land in said Groton, Bounded on the North with John Wells, his land on the West, with Hubbard Burrows' Land on the South with Billings' land, &c., on the East with Salt Water or however otherways Bounded, as in the survey thereof; I also Give to my said son Benadam Gallup, besides the Land I heretofore Gave him by Deed, a twelve acre Lot of Land in Plainfield, in the county of Windham, it Being the Southernmost Lott of my twelve acre Lotts Lying at a place called the burnt swamp bounded as the same was Laid out and on Record, said Parcels of Land I Give and Devise to him, his heirs and assigns for ever.

Item—I Give and Devise to my son, Henery Gallup, that part of my Land in said Groton whereon he now Lives, Bounded as follows: Beginning at a stump with stones about it, Being the Northwest corner of Capt. Joseph Gallup's Land, thence Northwesterly a straight Line to a white oak tree, being the Southwest corner bound of Samuel Williams, his Land, and the North West corner bound of ye Land I Bought of Stephen Williams, Late of said Groton deceased, as may appear by the deed thereof; thence from said white oak Easterly with said Williams, his Land, to a heape of stones, and is said Williams' South East Corner and Edmond Fanning's South West Corner, and so bounded Northerly with said Fanning's Land and Mr. Winthrop's twenty Rods, and southerly on said Joseph Gallup's Land to said stump, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon and appurtenances thereunto Belonging, to be to him his heirs and assigns for ever.

Item—I Give and Devise to my son, Nathan Gallup, that parte of my Lands in said Groton whereon he now lives, Bounded as follows: Beginning at a maple tree marked with stones about it, being the most Eastward Corner Bound mark of my said son Benadam's Land which I Gave him by Deed, thence Easterly to a Black Oak tree marked, Standing on the East side of a swamp, thence near Easterly to a mear stone standing on the westerly side of the Highway and at the South End of a stone wall, thence Easterly across ye Highway to a fence, and still Easterly a Straight Line near ye course that the fence stands unto a Brook, and whare said fence joyns to

said Brook in the Westerly Land of sd Joseph Gallup's Land, and so Bounding Easterly on said Joseph Gallup's Land and south partly on sd Gallup's Land and partly on Thomas Powers, his land, and partly on Samuel Morgan's Land, and Westerly on my said son Benadam's Land, to said maple tree with ye Dwelling House, Barn and appurtenances thereunto Belonging to be to him his Heirs and Assigns for ever.

Item—All ye Remainder of the tract of Land in said Groton whereon I now dwell with ye Dwelling House, Buildings and appurtenances now on and Belonging to the same, I Give and Devise to my two sons, Namely, William Gallup and Thomas Prentis Gallup, to be Equally Divided Between them for quantity and Quality, to be to them their Heirs and Assigns for ever.

Item—I Give and Devise to my son, Ebenezer Gallup, all the Remainder of my Lands and Right in Lands in the town of Plainfield aforesaid with the Priviledgs and appurtenances to the same Belonging to be to him, his heirs and assigns for ever.

Item—I Give to my daughter, Esther Minor, one thousand pounds old tenor Bills of Credit, accounting what I have already Given her towards making said thousand pounds (that is to say) my account of those articles already Given her to be Reconed to her as I myself have charged them and to be accounted towards making up said sum.

Item—I Give to my Daughter, Eunice French, one thousand pounds old tenor Bills of Credit, accounting what I have already Given her towards making said thousand pounds (that is to say) my account of those articles already Given her to be Reconed to her as I myself have charged them and to be accounted towards making up said sum.

Item—I Give to my Daughter, Hannah Allyn, one thousand pounds old tenor Bills of Credit accounting what I have already Given her towards making said thousand pounds (that is to say) my account of those articles already Given to be Reconed to her as I myself have charged them, and to be accounted toward making up said sum.

Item—I give to my Daughter, Sarah Gallup, one thousand pounds old tenor Bills of Credit and also a Woman's Saddle and Bridle.

Item—I Give and Devise to my two sons, Namely, Benadam Gallup and Nathan Gallup, all my Lands in Westerly, in Kings County and Colony of Rhode Island, to be Equally Divided between them for Quantity and Quality, to them and their heirs and assigns for ever.

Item—I Give and Devise to my four sons, Namely, William Gallup, Henery Gallup, Nathan Gallup and Thomas Prentis Gallup, all my Right of Land Lying on Sixpenny island in sd. Groton, to be Equally Divided among them for Quantity and Quality, to them their Heirs and Assigns for ever.

Item—I Give and Devise to my sons, Namely, Benadam Gallup and Nathan Gallup, all my Right in the common and undivided Lands in New London, in said county, to be Equally Divided for Quantity and Quality Between them, to them their heirs and assigns for ever.

Item—I Give and Devise to my sons, Namely, William Gallup and Thomas Prentis Gallup, all my Right in ye common Lands in said Groton, to be Equally Divided Between them to them their heirs and assigns for ever, Giving to my said son, Thomas Prentis, my Silver Buttons for Wesscot and Britches.

Item—I Give and Devise to my son, Henery Gallup, my Right or Lott of Land in ye Cedar Swamp in Voluntown, in ye County of Windham, to him his heirs and assigns forever, and my Silver Coat Buttons to him, &c.

Item—My Will is, and I order that all ye Remainder of my movable Estate, after Debts and Charges are paid and ye Legacy above Given to my Wife is taken out as above said, and also a silver headed cain and silver Shew Buckels, after mentioned, are taken out, shall be by my Executors Disposed of and Improved towards the paying of ye above Legacies Given to my Daughters, and the Remainder of ye said Legacies Given to my said four Daughters to be paid in old tenor Bills of Credit by my four sons, Namely, William, Henery, Nathan and Ebenezer, above named in Equal proportion among them, and on this condition I give them ye Lands above mentioned.

Item—I Give to my Grandson, Benadam Gallup, my silver headed cain.

Item—I Give to my Grandson, Benadam Minor, my Silver Shew Buckels. I do Hereby Nominate, appoint and ordain my three sons, Benadam Gallup, William Gallup and Nathan Gallup, Executors to this my Last Will and Testament, hereby Revoking and making null and void all other former Wills by me made, Rattifying and Confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty eighth day of August, 1775.

[Seal] BEN ADAM GALLUP.

Signed, sealed, pronounced and declared by ye said Benadam Gallup, to be his Last Will and Testament in presence of

HUBBARD BURROWS,
HOBERT MASON,
NATH'L WILLIAMS.

At a Court of Probate holden in New London, Nov. 11th, 1755, the Last Will and Testament of Lieutenant Ben Adam Gallup, late of Groton, deceased, was exhibited in this Court, and being proved before Mr. Justice Williams, was approved and ordered to be Recorded.

The foregoing is a true Copy of Record, Examined.

GILBERT SALTONSTALL, *Clerk.*

WILL OF JOHN GALLUP, OF VOLUNTOWN,

July 5th, A. D., 1755.

In the Name of God, Amen; the fifth day of July, A. D., 1755, I, John Gallup, of Voluntown, in ye County of Windham, and Colony of Connecticut, in New England, calling to mind the mortality of my body, and Knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament, viz.: Pincipally and first of all, I give and Recommend my Soul Into ye hands of God that gave it and my body I recommend to ye Earth, to be buried in decent Christian burial at ye discretion of my Executor, nothing doubting but at ye General Resurrection I shall receive ye same again by ye mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly Estate as I have not yet disposed of, I give, divise and dispose of ye same In ye following manner:

I give and bequeath to Hannah, my beloved wife, fifty pounds in Bills of Public Credit old tenor, it being that same which I formerly promised to her by an instrument in writing now in the hand of Mr. Dorrance; and also I give unto my said wife one cow together with all my household stuff which she brought with her to my house after marriage, to be and remain unto her, my said wife, and to her heirs and assigns forever.

I give and bequeath unto my son, Isaac Gallup, whom I constitute, make and ordain my sole Executor of this my Last Will and Testament, all my lands not yet disposed of unto him, his heirs and assigns forever; and I also give to my said son all my books and clothes with all my movable Estate and household stuff excepting that which I gave to my wife as above said.

I give unto my Eldest daughter, Elizabeth Frink, one hundred pounds, old tenor Bills of Credit.

I give unto my daughter, Martha Douglass, one hundred pounds old tenor in bills of credit.

I give unto my daughter, Hannah Kinne, one hundred pounds old tenor in bills of credit.

I give unto my daughter, Dorothy Reed, one hundred pounds old tenor in bills of public credit.

I give also to my son, John Gallup, five pounds old tenor in bills of public credit, the above said bills of credit to be raised and levied out of my estate and paid to my four daughters and my son John, to each of them as before mentioned or ye equivalent in other money by my executor, within one year after my decease.

And I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disannul all and every other former Testaments, Wills, Legacies and bequests and Executors by me in any ways before named, willed and bequeathed, Ratifying

and confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

[Seal] His JOHN x GALLUP. mark.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared by ye said John Gallup as his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us ye subscribers.

DANIEL HARRIS,
THOMAS COLE, JR.
EBENEZER DOW.

WILL OF ISAAC GALLUP, OF STERLING,

March 3d, 1798.

In the Name of God, Amen. This third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, I, Isaac Gallup, of Sterling, in ye county of Windham, Being of Sound and Disposing mind and memory, thanks to Almighty God therefor, calling to mind the mortality of my Body, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament. And as touching such wordly Estate as it hath Pleased a gracious God to Bless me with all, viz., what is not already Disposed of By Deed or otherwise, I Give, Bequeath and Dispose thereof in manner and form following, after Resigning and Recommending my Soul to Almighty God, from whom I received it, and my Body to ye Dust to be Decently Buried By my Executor hereafter Named.

Item—I Give and Bequeath to Margaret, my well beloved wife, all my household furniture and utensils of every kind, to be hers and her disposal forever. Also the free use of my mantion House, where I Now Dwell, and a privilege in the cellar, and one Horse to Ride when and where she pleases, and that she be found and provided with Suitable Meat, Drink and Apparrell, Doctors, Nurses, &c., in Sickness and Health During her Remaining my widow, and to be Decently Buried if she die my widow by my Executor.

Item—Be it Remembered that I have Given to all my Sons Except Joséph, By Deed and otherwise, all and every portion of their several portions of my Estate.

Item—I Give and Bequeath to Elizabeth, my well beloved Daughter, the wife of the Rev'd Micaiah Porter, One Hundred Pounds, to be paid in one year after my decease, which with what I have Given her heretofore, is her share of my Estate; and also one Riding Horse.

Item—I give and Bequeath to Martha, my well beloved Daughter, wife of Benjamin Gallup, One Hundred Pounds, to be paid her in two years after my decease, over and above what I have heretofore given her.

Item—I give and Bequeath to my Beloved Daughter Margaret, wife of Adam Kasson, One Hundred Pounds, to be paid in three years after my decease, and also one Good Chest of Drawers, two Good Tables and such other furniture, all shall make hers Equall to her two sisters, i. e. to either of them; and also one Riding Horse.

Lastly—I Give, Bequeath and Devise to my son Joseph all the Remainder of my Estate, Reall, personal or mixt, whether in possession, Revertion or Remainder, and I hereby constitute and appoint my said son Joseph Sole Executor of this my Last Will and Testament, and Revoking all former wills by me made, Do Declare this only to be my Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have set my Hand and Seall the Day and Date above mentioned..

[Seal] ISAAC GALLUP.

Signed, Sealed, Proclaimed and Declared in the presence of us.

SAMUEL COLE,
THOMAS COLE,
MIRIAM COLE,
CALEB CUSHING.

WINDHAM COUNTY, }
STERLING, August 29, A. D., 1799. }

Personally appeared, Caleb Cushing and Samuel Cole, and made oath that they saw the within named, Isaac Gallup, sign and seal the within Will, and that they heard him proclaim and declare the same to be his Last Will and Testament, and they together with Thomas Cole and Miriam Cole signed the same as witnesses in presence of each other and of the Testator, and that they judged him to be of sound mind and memory and capable of Executing said Instrument.

Sworn before me,

JOHN WYLIE, *Justice of Peace.*

WILL OF JOSEPH GALLUP,

Stonington, Conn., November 30, 1760.

In the Name of God, Amen. This 30th Day of November, Anno Domini, 1760, I, Joseph Gallup, of Stonington, in the County of New London, and Colony of Connecticut, in New England, Being Sick and weak of Body but of Perfect Minde and Memory, for which I thank God,

now calling to mind the mortality of my Body, and Knowing it is appointed for all men Once to Die, do therefore Constitute. Ordain & Appoint this my Last Will and Testament, that is to say, first of all, I Recommend my Sole into the hands of God that Gave it and my Body to the Dust, to be buried in Decent Christian Burial, not doubting but that I shall receive the same again at the General Resurrection, by the Mighty Power of God, and as touching such Wordly Estates as it hath Pleased God to Bless me with in this Life, after my just debts & funeral charges are paid, I Give and Dispose of in the following manner and form, viz.:

Imprimis—I Give & Bequeath unto my well Beloved wife, Eunice Gallup, one Third Part of my Personal Estate after all my Debts & Funeral Charges are paid, and also my Negro Woman Cate & Indian Girl named Hannah, to be to her & her Heirs & assigns forever, & one Third of my Farm I now Live on, & one Third of my Orchards, on said Farm, also one Third of my House & Barn on said Farm, to be For Her use and Improvement During her natural Life, all of which is for Power of Dower and Right of Thirds.

Item—I Give to my Dutiful Son, Joseph Gallup of Groton, my Silver Shooe Buckels, my Best Sute of waring apparel, to Be Received by him one month after my Discease, which is his Full Part of my Estate with what he hath already Received.

Item—I Give to my Dutiful Son, Elisha Gallup of Stonington, the Farm he now Lives on with the Buildings & appurtenances Thereunto Belonging, to be to him His Heirs and assigns for Ever; also one Third Part of my Salt mash Lying on Sixpenny Island, in Mystick River; also about Four Acres of Land Lying Eastward of a Brook Caled Back Plain Brook, adjoining westerly on said Brook, Northerly & Easterly on Nathaniel Gallup's Land, & Sotherly on Captain George Denison's Land; also I Give One Third Part of my waring apparil which is not willed to my Son Joseph.

Item—I give unto my Dutifull Son, Oliver Gallup of Groton, the Farm he now Lives on with the Buildings and appurtenances thereto Belonging, to be to him his Heirs and assigns for Ever, which is all the Land I have in Groton Exsept Salt Mash on Sixpenny Island, the part of which I give to him in manner and Form above said; also I give him one third part of my wearing apparil after my Son Joseph hath had what is willed to him.

Item—I give to my Dutiful son, William Gallup, who now Lives with me, all my Farm & Buildings I now Live on Except about Four acres of Land lying East of a Brook Called Back Plain Brook, which I have before willed to my Son Elisha, my said son William to take Possession of two thirds of said Farm and appurtenances at my Death, and the other Third at my wife's Death; also one third part of my Salt mash on Sixpenny Island, all to be to him His Heirs & assigns For Ever; also one third of my Waring Apparil besides what I have willed to my son Joseph.

Item—I give unTo my Two Beloved Daughters, viz., Martha, wife of Amos Denison of Stonington, & Eunice, the wife of John Billings of Preston, to Each Twenty Pounds Lawfull money, to be paid to them by Executors one year after my Death, which is the Full of their part with what they have already Received.

Item—I give unto the Eldest son of Each of my Children which are married one Dollar, to be paid to them by my Executors one year after my Death.

Item—I give unto my Two Dutifull Daughters, Phebe & Lucy Gallup, all the Remainder of my Estate, to be to them and their Heirs & assigns For Ever, to be equally divided between them.

Finally—I do hereby Constitute, Ordain and Appoint my Beloved & Faithful wife, Eunice, & my Dutiful Sons, Joseph and Elisha, to be my Executors to this my Last Will & Testament, Rattifying & Confirming this & no other to be such. In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my Hand & Seal the Year & Day above written.

[Seal] JOSEPH GALLUP.

Signed, sealed, published, Pronounced & Declared by the said Joseph Gallup be his Last Will and Testament in Presence of

JOHN WILLIAMS, JUN.
GEORGE WILLIAMS.
PELATIAH FITCH.

GOLLOP.

[From Records of Harlean Society, British Museum, 1166, folio 72.]

VISITATION OF DORSET, 1623.

JOHN GOLLOP—Came out of the north A. 5, Ed 1465. (Fifth year of reign of Edward IV.)

Married Alice, daughter and heir of William Temple, County of Dorset.

JOHN GOLLOP, of North Bowood, and Temple, in County Dorset, died 25, H. 8, 1533. (Twenty-fifth year of reign of Henry VIII.)

Married Joan, daughter of .... Collins, of Snails Croft, County of Dorset.

THOMAS GOLLOP, of North Bowood, son and heir, died April 8, 1610. Jacob. (Reign of James I.)

Married Agneta, daughter of Humphrey Watkins, of Holwell, in County Dorset.

1. Egedins Gollop, first son, died without issue. Went to Rome and became a priest.
2. Humphrey Gollop, second son, died without issue.
3. John Gollop, third son of Thomas and Agneta Watkins.

Married , daughter of .... Crab.

JOHN GOLLOP, of Mosterne, came to America, 1630, in ship Mary and John.

Married Christobel .... (Mosterne is a parish in Dorset.)

4. Thomas Gollop, fourth son, and made heir of North Bowood and Strode, died 1622, in month of December.

Married Francesca, daughter of George Pawlett, of Melplash, County of Dorset.

1. Catharine, married Thomas Game, of Colley, County of Dorset.
2. Anne, second daughter, married Robert Marsh, of Chillington, County of Somerset.
3. Elizabeth, aged 18 at time of visitation in 1623.
4. William, 2 (probably second son).
5. Henry, married Judith, daughter of James Hitt, of Lyme Regis.
6. Roger, aged 18, 1623, probably twin of Elizabeth.
7. Thomas Gollop, of North Bowood, son of Thomas and Francesca Pawlett, and heir of Strode, County of Dorset.

Married Martha, daughter of Ralph Ironside, of Long Bredy, in County Dorset.

Thomas Gollop, son and heir of Thomas and Martha Ironside, was 6 years old at time of visitation, 1623.

Martha Gollop, daughter, was 3 years old at time of visitation, 1623.

5. George Gollop, of Southampton, married ....

Humphrey Gollop, son of George of Southampton, died without issue.

6. Richard Gollop, of Bowood, sixth son of Thomas and Agneta Watkins, married a daughter of .... Davy, of Saunford, in County Devon.

John Gollop, Egedins Gollop, and other children.

[Gollopp, 1166; fol. 59.]

WILLIAM GOLLOPP of [*sic.*], married ....

ROGER GOLLOP, of Bowood, in County Dorset, Justice of Peace, living in 1623.

Married Mary, daugher of .... of Kerton, relict of Richard Gollop. 20 Nov. 1610

Grace, daughter; Roger, son and heir, aged 11 in 1623; Amye, second daughter; Joan, third daughter.

[Copied at Astor Library, New York, April 29, 1891.]

See NEHG.Reg 1961 Vol. CX

There seem to be two heirs alive in 1623, but one is of North Bowood, and heir of Strode (Thomas, aged 6), and the other (Roger, son and heir, aged 11), from folio 59. The latter is of Bowood only.

The English family is still at Strode.

PEDIGREE.

Visitation of Gollop, of Strode, and Bowood. Taken in the year 1623, by Henry St. George (Richmond Herald), and Sampson Lennard (Blue Mantle Pursuivant), marshalls and deputies to William Campden Clarenceax, King of Arms.

Richmond Herald — A superior officer, "one of the six heralds of the English heralds college," an office created by Henry VII. in memory of his previous title of Earl of Richmond.

Blue Mantle Pursuivant — The title of one of the English pursuivants at arms. The office was created either by Edward III. or by Henry V., and named in allusion to the robes of the Garter, or as some suppose to the colors of the arms of France.

ARMS.

Gules, on a bend; Or, a lion passant; guardant, sable.

Crest, a demi-lion barry, Or, and sable, holding in his dexter paw a broken arrow, gules.

Motto — "Be bolde. Be wyse."

EXPLANATION.

Gules, red, taken from the color in the open mouth of the heraldic lion; bend, or bendy, signifies that the field or escutcheon, is divided by diagonal lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base—in reality a gold band five-eighths of an inch in width. The field represents the shield, which was an important part of knightly armor; the dexter chief, as worn by bearer on right arm, would bring the upper portion of band at right hand. Or (gold), a "lion passant, guardant, sable, simply means a black lion, on a gold band, walking with his face turned toward the observer. Crest reads: "A gold half lion, crossed by black horizontal bars, holding in his right paw a red, broken arrow."

The lion has always been a favorite emblem for the expression of strength and power, which fact is too well understood, perhaps, to need repetition here. In heraldry it is always understood to be rampant, unless differently expressed.

Armorial insignia consists for the most part of one or more objects called charges, depicted on a field.

One coat of arms differs from another, not by charges only but by difference of color or tincture. In British Heraldry there are nine tinctures, two metals: Or, gold; Argent, silver; two furs, colors five, gules (red), azure (blue), sable (black), vert (green), purpure (purple).

There is always an atmosphere of mystery about these old family escutcheons, which only enhances their interest, and our desire to penetrate their meaning, at best vague and unsatisfactory, and so we never weary of anything bearing upon the subject. For this reason, we give the opinion of one writer upon heraldry, that the full figure of a lion denotes some past connection with a royal family.

If this is true, in our family the connection is so *very remote* we have *no knowledge* of it whatever, and no desire to make the *slightest claim* thereto, though we hold our copy of the "Coat of Arms" as a treasured memento of the family, from that far away time of which we can now learn so little.

LINEAGE.

[From Burke's History of the Landed Gentry.]

GOLLOP OF STRODE AND BOWOOD.

GOLLOP—George Tilly, Esq., of Strode House, County Dorset, born 11th October, 1791, married 19th September, 1815. Christine, daughter of Hubertus Vander Viegen, a gentleman of Hasselt, in the district of Liege, and has issue: George, born 13th August, 1825. John, born 27th May, 1829. Christina, Georgina Jane.

Mr. Gollop succeeded his father, in 1793, and was a magistrate of Dorsetshire.

John Gollop, the founder of this family, was, according to some memoirs preserved in the family, a soldier of fortune from either Denmark or Sweden, who flourished in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV.; but other and more probable accounts, coinciding with the visitation in 1623, state that he lived in 1465 and came from the north.

He married Alice, daughter and heir of William or Peter Temple, of Templecombe, in Broad Winsor, and acquired thereby that estate with the lands of North Bowood. The next on record:

John Gollop, of North Bowood and Temple, living time Henry VIII.; married Joan, daughter of .... Collins, of Nailscroft, County Dorset, and was succeeded at his decease by his son,

Thomas Gollop, who in minority was placed under the guardianship of Sir Giles Strangeways, being then possessed of Strode, North Bowood, and Temple. He married Agnes, daughter of Humphrey Watkins, of Holwell, in Somersetshire, and had issue:

1. Giles, Fellow of New College, Oxford, who not conforming to the change of religion in Queen Elizabeth's time, resigned his fellowship, and, traveling through Spain to Rome, died there.
2. Humphrey, who died s. p.
3. Thomas, of whom presently.
4. John, father of John of Mastern.
5. George, of Southampton.
6. Richard.

He died in 1610, having made nearly an equal division of his estates, Strode, Bowood, etc., amongst his sons, the third of whom

Thomas Gollop, Esq., of Strode, etc., married Frances, daughter of George Poulet, of Holborn, in the County of Dorset, and grandson of Lord Thomas Powlet, son of William, the first marquis of Winchester, and, dying in 1623, was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Gollop, Esq., of North Bowood and Strode, barrister at law. This gentleman married Martha, daughter of Ralph Ironside, of Longbriddy, by Jane Gilbert, sister of Gilbert, Bishop of Bristol, and, dying in 1663, was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Gollop, Esq., of North Bowood and Strode, born in 1617. This gentleman was educated at Wadham College, and at the Middle Temple.

He was Coroner of the County Dorset, and served the office of Sheriff in the twenty-seventh of Charles II., when he was attended by his ten sons as javelin men, headed by their uncle. The deficiency in the usual number being remarked by the Judge, the explanation of the persons who composed the train was given, and an excuse made upon the plea of so large a family.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Thorne, of Candlemarsh, Gent., and had issue:

1. Thomas, who died s. p. in 1727.
2. Giles, of London, whose line terminated with his grandson, George Gollop, of Chilfroom, surgeon.
3. William, of Candlemarsh, who inherited his mother's estate, and was father of

Thomas Gollop, Esq., of Candlemarsh, ancestor of the Gollops of that place and of Strete, County Somerset.

4. John, continuator of the family. M 1674 Mary Stansby
5. James, of Bristol, in trade.
6. Henry, of Exeter, in trade.
7. Ralph, of Lillington, who died s.p.
8. Benjamin, of Bristol.
9. George, of Berwick, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Julius Squib, Esq., and, dying in 1729, left issue:
    1. George, Sheriff of Dorset, eighteenth of George II., who died s.p. in 1753.
    2. Thomas, governor of Portland Castle, who married a daughter of Edmund Tucker, Esq., of Weymouth, and died s.p. in 1761.
    3. James, Sheriff of Dorset, eighth of George III.
    4. Julian, who died in the East Indies, and left issue: Dorothy, Mary, Elizabeth, who married William Hansford, Esq., Comm. R. N. Martha married John Tucker, Esq., M. P. for Weymouth. Sarah married Richard Tucker.
10. Nicholas, of London.
11. Richard, of Charmouth.

John Gollop, Alderman of Dorchester, succeeded to the family estate by an arrangement with his elder brothers, by which he paid them a sum of money and annuities for life. He married first, Mary, daughter of Philip Stansby, of Dorchester, and secondly, Frances, widow of Henry Backway, Gent. By the former, of whom he had issue to survive in infancy, 28 May 1674

John, his heir,

Thomas, of London, merchant, who married Mary, daughter of Walter Foy, Esq., of Bewly Wood.

Rebecca, married Edward Tucker, Esq., of Weymouth.

Mr. Gollop died 25th August, 1731, and was succeeded by his son.

John Gollop, Esq,, of Strode, who married first, Edith, daughter of Walter Foy, Esq., of Bewly Wood; second, Penelope, daughter of John Mitchell, Esq., of Kingston Russell, and third, Joan, daughter of Giles Hitt' gentleman of Lorscomb. By the first lady he had issue:

Thomas of Lillington, who married first Susannah, daughter of Nathaniel Tilly, Esq., of Thornford, and eventual heiress of the Tillie's, by whom he had issue:

Thomas, heir to his granfather.

Jane, married to Henry Petty, Esq,, of Evershot.

He married second Miss Holloway and had another son, John, M. D., who married Miss Annie Dampier and died, s. p.

Mr. Gollop died v. p., 10th July, 1749.

John and Walter both died, s. p.

Mr. Gollop died in 1758, aged 82, and was succeeded by his grandson Thomas Gollop, Esq., of Sherborne and Strode. This gentleman married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Sawkins, L.L. B., vicar of Frampton and Rector of Bettescombe in Dorsetshire, and left at his decease in 1793 an only son, the present George Tilly Gollop, Esq., of Strode.

ARMS: Gu, on a bend or a lion passant guardont sa.

CREST: A demi-lion bendy or and sa, holding in his dexter paw a broken arrow, gu.

SEAT: Strode House, near Bridport.

Sketch of the late George Tilly Gollop of Dorsetshire, England, kindly furnished for this work by his daughter, Mrs. Henry Reeve, of London, England, abridged from his diaries.

In the autobiography of the Hon. Roger North, just published by Dr. Jessop, there is an illusion to an incident on circuit in the west of England: "It happened in Dorsetshire once that the High Sheriff had ten sons who carried halberds and wore his livery, and his eldest son was the captain of the band (27th Charles II., 1670)."

A lineal descendant of that officer will celebrate his 96th birthday on the 11th October.

Mr. Gollop was born in October, 1791; his father died in January, 1793, and the boy then came into possession of the estate of Strode in the parish of Netherbury, acquired by his ancestors the year of the Armada. There are records of the family in an adjoining parish for another century, and it is possible that when the battle of Bosworth Field ended the civil wars, the "Soldier of Fortune," said to be the progenitor of the family, settled in Dorsetshire.

Mr. Gollop's first school was at Mrs. Standard's, in Long street, Sherborne, a sort of dame's school; he went to similar schools at Burton, Bradstock and at White Cross, North Netherbury.

Next to a writing school kept by Mr. Ayres at Sherborne. The old gentleman was a good mathematician, wrote a book on astronomy, and wore a pigtail.

When seven or eight years old he went to a boarding school at Kington Magna, kept by the Rev. W. Toogood, and later on to Dr. Jones, Redland, near Bristol where a prize was awarded him for progress in the fourth class in 1803.

Mr. Gollop was at Brazenose, Oxford in 1808-9, and subsequently became a pupil of Chitty, the well known conveyancer, being entered at the Inner Temple in May, 1811.

But his health was not strong, the close air of the Temple and a sedentary life did not suit him, and in 1815 he determined to make a tour on the continent; with a friend, saddle horses, saddle bags, and two grooms, the route was via Harwich and Helvoetsluys.

One of these grooms, Hartzman, was a deserter from the French army in Spain, and was chosen as conversant with foreign languages. Mr. Gollop kept a careful diary from which a few extracts follow.

The party rode through Holland, and via Osnabruck, Bremen, Brunswick, Magdeburg to Potsdam. On the 30th May they were present at a review of the Prussian army at Berlin.

"The King rode along the whole line beginning from the Charlottenburg end. They are certainly the finest men and the most soldierlike troops I ever saw. These troops, it appears, form the army of reserve."

"On June 1," so runs the diary, "read the English papers. War not yet begun. On the 24th, news arrived of the great victory gained by Wellington and Blucher over Boney; we saw the cannon fired by the palace. The courier who brought the news paraded the streets with postillions, blowing trumpets before, and with lancers behind."

From Berlin they went to Leipsic and surveyed the bridges and remnants of bridges where the French army passed over, the fields covered with their dead bodies, and the tree against which Bonaparte leant and watched the fight.

"We marked the spot whence Poniatowsky, pierced with three mortal wounds, leaped on horseback into the river, and after reaching the opposite bank was again plunged into the water by his recoiling steed."

Dresden was reached on the 6th July. The fortress of Konigstein was visited (but only the outside, spite of every effort to obtain admittance), and the spot where General Moreau was struck by a cannon ball by the side of the Emperor Alexander, 27th August, 1813, is duly noted.

It was at Prague that Mr. Gollop read in the newspapers the convention "between Wellington, Blucher, and the French Provisional Government."

The party reached Vienna on 22nd July. Here a longer stay was made, and an important event took place, for on the 19th September, Mr. Gollop was married according to the rites of the Church of Rome, to Miss Christine Van der Vliegen.

Only after the ceremony did it occur to the bridegroom and bride to enquire whether they had complied with the legal requirements. The lady's guardian Count Bathiany and Mr. Gordon, the British minister, took counsel. It was found that there ought to have been publication of banns in England previously, and that the ambassador should have been present at the Roman Catholic ceremony. It was further found out that the laws of Austria prohibit the performance of a Protestant ceremony after a Catholic one.

Therefore on their return home Mr. and Mrs. Gollop were remarried by license at the Marleybone church on the 6th August, 1816, in the presence of

Mr. Gollop's mother, of Mr. Hunter, and of Mr. and Mrs. Archer Shee, afterwards Sir Martin Archer Shee, president of the Royal Academy. A carriage was now necessary for the honeymoon tour; the friend returned to England, but Mr. Gollop kept on his saddle horses, and rode some of the stages. Gratz, Trieste, Udine, Mestri and Venice were the halts.

On the 12th December, at Venice, being the eighteenth anniversary of the departure of the famous Bronze Horses for Paris, the Emperor of Austria presided at a grand function for their restoration to their former site. An amphitheatre with a raised box was erected in St. Mark's place facing the church. The horses were landed to the roar of cannons and drawn by sailors up the center of the square through an alley of troops. (These horses were in the first place stolen by the Venetians from Greece.)

From Venice the travelers went to Ferrard, Bologna, Florence, reaching Rome on the 3rd January, 1816.

On the 19th they were at Naples. They visited Pompeii and went up Vesuvius. They dismounted at the foot of the main hill, scrambled with difficulty to the top by torchlight, and at last came within sight of the crater, smoke, flames and stones being thrown up. The descent was of course a far easier task, but when the last torch was lighted the guides declared that they had lost their way. "We were between two mighty hills of lava in a sort of gully, stumbling every moment over huge cinders, a Scotch mist wetted us to the skin, a cold wind did not dry us." Between 5 and 6 o'clock there was enough light for the guides to regain the track and the travelers got back to the "Aquida d'Oro," weary but safe.

They now set their faces homewards, pausing at Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Parma. Here Mrs. Gollop's illness detained them a short time. Mr. Gollop rode to the gate of Marengo, and Pietro, the vetturino, presented an ugly little puppy which he said was "motto graziaso." Mrs. Gollop being better they went to the theatre and heard a certain Paganini on the violin, "whom Christine thinks the first player living. He was in prison for some crime and passed ten years there perfecting himself."

Turin, Geneva, (via. Mount Cenis, Chambery, and a village with hot springs, Great Aix) and finally on May 8, Paris was reached, and from Paris Mr. and Mrs. Gollop proceeded to London.

In 1823 Mr. Gollop published a translation of Schiller's minor poems—The Bell," "The Diver," "The Glove," and "The Worth of Women."

In 1834 Mr. Gollop published another translation from the German on a very different subject—a chapter from Eichorn's introductions to the New Testament. And in 1888 his translation of Eichorn's introduction to the Old Testament was printed for private circulation. The translation had been made soon after 1834.

By his first marriage there were two sons and one daughter, by a second marriage, one son and one daughter.

Mr. Gollop died in February 1889; his eldest son in May, 1890.

Mr. Gollop made a short tour of the continent in 1823, but he kept no account of this.

A few years later, after the birth of his first son, Mr. Gollop left Brympton House, near Yeovil, the property of Lord Westmorland, where he had been residing, and determined to live on his property in Dorsetshire. The old mansion at Strode having been converted into a farm house, a new house was begun in 1830, and here Mr. Gollop has lived ever since. The names of his children and dates of their births are to be found in Burke's Commoners.

The London World in 1889 says: "Mr. George Tilly Gollop of Strode, will be 98 this year. He is the representative of a very ancient family in the west of England and succeeded to his estates in 1792. He is doubtless the *doyen* of English squirearchy. Mr. Gollop still takes a keen interest in politics, quotes Horace with singular correctness, and writes charming letters to his daughter, the wife of Mr. Henry Reeve."

Mr. Gollop died at Strode Manor, Netherby, Dorset, March 22, 1889, in the 98th year of his age, leaving a son and daugher.

ORIGIN AND ORTHOGRAPHY OF FAMILY NAME.

[From Burke's Landed Gentry.]

"The name is said to be derived from the German words, 'Gott and Lobe,' God and praise, as Godfrey comes, from Gott and Frende, God and peace."

[From Hon. C. H. Gallup's History of Norwalk, Ohio.]

"In Lorraine, part of the debatable territory between the French and German people; wasted and seared and scarred, by many battles, now in possession of one people, then of another, there is an ancient family of the name of Kolopp.

From time immemorial the tradition has been handed down, by its members from generation to generation, that one of their number went to Western Europe as a follower of William Duke of Normandy, and never returned. This tradition was recently imparted to the writer by the Rev. Peter Kolopp, a member of that family now in charge of St. Peter's (Catholic) church of Norwalk.

As corroborative of the tradition in the Kolopp family of Lorraine, a tradition also exists in the Gallup family of America that the founder of the English branch came into England at the Conquest, from France. This tradition has often been related to the writer by the late Hallet Gallup of Norwalk.

The different spelling of the names, by the two families is no indication of a difference in origin. In those early days education was confined to the monasteries, and family names were perpetuated by the medium of their children, more than by written records.

Afterwards, as education became more general, and men learned to *write* their names, the manner of spelling them was purely arbitrary, depending upon the sound, or the fancy of the individual. Kolopp is a correct phonetic spelling of the German pronunciation of Gallup."

In old English records, the name is spelled in several different ways, as Gollop, Gollopp, Golloppe, Golop. The present English family still retain Gollop.

In Boston records, we find almost as great a variety of spelling as given in the ancient English records. Gallup preponderating however, and the latter form of spelling but slightly changed by later generations from our great ancestor's simple orthography, seems, "by common consent to have been adopted by the large majority of his descendants in our country.

FIRST GENERATION.

John Gallop, the ancestor of most of the families of that name in this country, came to America from the Parish of Mosterne, County Dorset, England, in the year 1630.

He was son of John Gollop, who married —— Crabbe, who was son of Thomas and Agnes (Watkins) Gollop, of North Bowood and Strode, and whose descendants still own and occupy the manors of Strode.

He was thirty-three years old at the time of the visitation of Dorset, 1623.

He married Christobel, whose full name does not appear, and careful research has failed to discover it.

He sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the ship Mary and John, arriving at Nantasket, now Hull, May 30th. His wife and children following in 1633.

He went first to Dorchester, but was soon after a resident of Boston. He was admitted to the First Church, January 6, 1634. His wife, Christobel, June 22, 1634. He was made a freeman in April of same year. "He was one of the earliest grantees of land at the northerly part of the town, where he had a wharf-right and house." The locality was known by the name of Gallop's point, and was the southeast part of the peninsula, at the north end of the town.

We find his name first in the town records in 1636, on page 10, where occurs the following entry: "Item: It is ordered that John Gallop shall remove his payles at his yarde ende within 14 days, and to rainge them even with the corner of his house, for the preserving of the way upon the Sea Bancke." This was probably the origin of Middle street, now known as Hanover street.—*Extract from an article in Boston Transcript, April 13, 1883, by James H. Stark.*

He owned Gallup's Island, where he had a snug farm, with a meadow on Long Island, a sheep pasture on Nix Mate, and a house in Boston.

He was a skilful mariner, well acquainted with the harbor around Boston, and in the habit of making frequent trading expeditions along the coast in his own vessels. One of these expeditions was made forever memorable by the encounter of the murderers of his friend, John Oldham.

[For full account of this first naval exploit off Block Island, July, 1636, see Appendix.]

After the settlement of Rhode Island and Connecticut, his vessel furnished about the only means of communication between the two colonies. At one time there was considerable anxiety in the Rhode Island colony, for John Gallup was delayed in his trip. Soon after, Roger Williams writes Governor Winthrop, beginning in this manner: "God be praised John Gallop has arrived."

He achieved great distinction by piloting in the ship Griffin, a ship of 300 tons, in September, 1633, through a new found channel, when she had on board the Rev. John Cotton, the Rev. Thos. Hooker, Rev. Mr. Stone, and other fathers of New England among her two hundred passengers. Besides these, it is supposed that Mr. Gallop's wife and children were on board.

He died in Boston, January 11, 1650. His wife, Christobel, died in Boston, September 27, 1655. His will and that of his wife's are among the earliest on record, and may be found in the Appendix.*

In this connection, an extract from a letter written by Governor Winthrop to the Rev. John White, of England, referring to John of Masterne, will be enjoyed:

†"I have much difficultye to keepe John Gallop here, by reason his wife will not come. I marvayle at the woman's weaknesse. I pray, persuade and further her coming by all means. If she will come let her have the remainder of his wages; if not, let it be bestowed to bring over his children, for so he desired. It would be about £40 losse to him to come for her.

Your assured in the Lord's worke, J. WINTHROP.

MASSACHUSETTS, July 4, 1632."

Possibly, Governor Winthrop's pleasure, that the "woman's weaknesse" had been overcome, enabling her to join her husband, prompted the gift of Gallop's Island in commemoration of the successful piloting, by her happy husband, of the ship which bore her and so many distinguished ones safely into Boston Harbor.

*Gathered from Winthrop's History. †Found among Gov. Winthrop's papers.

Surely the evening of that eventful September day found no happier man in the settlement than John Gallop, whose stout heart had never, for a moment, failed him or his friends in any of the stern emergencies of those early days; yet had grown weary enough in the prolonged waiting for wife and children, by a lonely fireside, for which he had little more courage than some descendants that bear his name.

On the frontier, men live in heart to heart contact with one another, the interests of one are the interests of all.

Governor Winthrop and family devoutly shared his joy; the arrival of the Governor's family, and the great rejoicing upon that event, when amid the resounding welcome of artillery, "the judges of the court and most of the people of the town went to salute them," occurred but two years before, and doubtless there were many friends to heartily greet the good wife, the only daughter, and three brave lads of John Gallop. Among them all none nearer than the friend, John Mason, with him in the military school in Holland, companion through the voyage on the "Mary and John," and ever after these two were as close friends as peculiar associations and strong natures could make them.

The doubting heart of Christobel, for whom the home in the wilderness and the uncertainties of the voyage seems to have had no attraction, must have been cheered by the warmth of her welcome to the new land, and the kindly and hospitable efforts in her behalf which surely followed, and one can readily believe that in time her steadfast heart became almost as firmly attached to their new home and country as it had before been to *dear old England*, never forgotten in the new attachment.

She evidently took kindly to no new ways without ample time for consideration of their merits. Her husband always preceded her; she did not become a member of the First Church until six months after his admission to the same. But that the "heart of her husband did safely trust in her even to the end," is assured by the peculiarly respectful, considerate, and affectionate terms and provisions of his will; testifying to his confidence in her excellent judgment when her decisions were reached — and one time more he went before her, taking leave for the Better Country, some six years before the time of her departure therefor.

[Gathered from Winthrop's and Trumbull's Histories.]

In the beginning of 1630 a church was gathered at Plymouth, England, of persons who intended to come to North America in order to enjoy civil and religious privileges. Some time before the 20th of March just as they were about to embark for New England, upon a day of solemn fasting and prayer, they were formed into a Congregational church at the new hospital at Plymouth. They then made choice of Rev. John Warham and Rev. John Maverick to be their pastor and teacher. They were ordained or re-installed to the care of this particular church. The famous Mr. White of Dorchester, preached on this occasion. Mr. Warham had been a noted minister in Exeter, the capital of the county of Devonshire. They sailed from Plymouth, England, on the 20th of March, 1630, in the Mary and John, a ship of 400 tons which had on board 140 persons and arrived at Nantasket, (now Hull) Mass., on the 30th of May. The next day Captain Squeb, the master of the vessel, put them and their goods on shore and left them to shift for themselves notwithstanding his engagement to bring them up the Charles river. (The captain was afterwards obliged to pay damages for this conduct.) But by the assistance of some of the old planters they obtained a boat and proceeded up the Charles river to the place since called Watertown. Here they landed their goods and erected a shelter to cover them, but as they had many cattle and found a neck of land at Mattapan, affording good accommodations for them they all removed to this place and began a settlement there in the early part of June. They named the place Dorchester because many of them came from a town of that name in England. They were chiefly from the counties of Devonshire, Dorsetshire and Somershire. They were a very godly and religious people and many of them, persons of note and figure, being dignified with the title of Mr., which few in those days were. Some of the principal men were Mr. Rosseter, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Glover, Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Gallop and others. It seems that many of these people were trading men and at first designed Dorchester for a place of commerce, but the channel being poor and the landing difficult, and Boston and Charlestown harbor far from commodious, they desisted from that design and many of them moved afterwards to Boston and other places.

In the summer of 1635, Rev. John Warham removed with his congregation to Windsor, Conn., and began the settlement of that town.

Rev. Ebenezer Rosseter, great grandson of Mr. Edward Rosseter, who came to Dorchester with Mr. Warham, was ordained over First Congregational church at Stonington in 1722, and continued there till his death in 1762.

Matthew Grant, the ancestor of General U. S. Grant, was also a passenger on the "Mary and John," and removed with Mr. Warham to Windsor, Conn. *

Children:

*2	JOHN,	b. in	England.
*3	JOAN,	b.	"
*4	SAMUEL,	b.	"
*5	NATHANIEL,	b.	"

*There were also two other ministers who came over in the "Mary and John," in 1630, Rev. John Wilson and Rev. George Philips.

SECOND GENERATION.

2

JOHN[2] GALLUP, (*John*[1]) son of John and Christobel Gallup, was born in England, and came to this country in 1633. He married in 1643, at Boston, Hannah Lake, daughter of John and Margaret Lake. Madam Margaret Lake was the daughter of Edmund Read, Esq., of Wickford, Essex county, England, and sister of Elizabeth Read, who married John Winthrop, jr., Governor of Connecticut. In early life he showed signs of the bravery which afterwards distinguished him as an Indian warrior. It is supposed he was with his father and assisted him in the capture of John Oldham's vessel, off Block Island. With Massachusetts forces he engaged with his father in the Pequot war and bore himself so bravely that the General Court of Connecticut in 1671 gave him a grant of 100 acres of land. He came to New London in 1650 or '51. The following extracts are from Miss Calkin's History of New London:

"Before the end of the municipal year Febuary 25, 1650-1, we find the names of John Gallup and Mrs. Lake and others, all applicants for house lots."

"On the town street, east of Stallion and Bayley, a lot of ample dimensions was laid out to John Gallup, eight acres in the very heart of the town covering the space east of the town street to the beach and extending north from State street to Federal."

In the colonial records at Hartford may be found the following:

February 9, 1652-3, John Gallup in consideration and with respect unto the services his father hath done for the country, hath given him up the river of Mistick, which side he will 300 acres of upland.

February 6, 1653-4, John Gallup, hath given him a further addition to his land at Mistick, 150 acres, which he accepts of and acknowledgeth himself satisfyde for what lands he formerly laide claim unto upon the general neck as a gift of his father's, which as he saith was given to his father by General Stoughton atter the Pequott war.

Having these large grants of land he removed with his family in 1654 to the east side of the Mystic river, now Stonington, where he had taken up the land granted him. He was one of the early settlers of that town. His homestead place was bounded on the west by Mystic river, south by Captain Stanton's homestead place and Captain Denison's land, east by Denison's land and the town lots, and on the north by Robert Park's land. He represented the town at the General Court in 1665 and 1667. He was also an Indian interpreter. When King Philip's war broke out, although he was over sixty, age had not quenched his martial ardor. New London county having raised seventy men under Captain John Mason of Norwich, Captain Gallup joined with him at the head of the Mohegans. These troops forming a junction with those of the other colonies, were engaged in the fearful swamp fight at Narragansett, December 19, 1675, (within the limits of the present town of South Kingston, R. I.)

In storming this fort he led his men bravely forward and was one of the six captains who fell in this memorable fight. A complete victory was here gained over the savage foe, but with great loss of life on both sides. Capt. Gallup was a brave and valuable officer and was loved and respected by his men.

The division made of his estate by order of the County Court was to the widow, £100; to the oldest son John, £137; to Benadam, £90; to William and Samuel, each £89; to the five daughters, £70 each. Mrs. Hannah Gallup had also a large grant of land from the General Court in consideration of her great loss.

Children:

* 6	HANNAH,	b. at Boston, Sept. 14, 1644.	m. Stephen Gifford of Norwich, Ct., June 18, 1672.
* 7	JOHN,	b.	
* 8	ESTHER,	b. N. London, Mch. 24, 1653.	m. Henry Hodges of Taunton, Dec. 17, 1674.
* 9	BENADAM,	b. Stonington, 1655.	
*10	WILLIAM,	1658.	
11	SAMUEL,		
*12	CHRISTOBEL,		m. Peter Crary of Groton, Dec. 31, 1677.
*13	ELIZABETH,		m. Henry Stevens of Stonington.
*14	MARY,		m. John Cole, schoolmaster of Boston.
15	MARGARET,		m. Joseph Culver of Groton.

MRS. HANNAH (*Lake*) GALLUP, came to this country with her mother, in the ship Abigail, arriving October 6, 1635, after a passage of ten weeks.

Mrs. Margaret Lake, with her daughters Hannah and Martha, accompanied her sister Elizabeth (Read) Winthrop, the new wife of Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., who returned to America in this ship with commissions from Lord's Say, Brook and others. She left a son in England who never came to America.

As this was the first marriage in the male line of the emigrant ancestors, of the Gallop family, which took place in this country, and the commencement of the American line of descent, the lineage of the wife is here given:

ANCESTRY OF HANNAH (LAKE) GALLOP:

John Lake, the father of Hannah (Lake) Gallop descended from the Lakes of Normantown, Yorkshire, who claimed descent through the Cailleys, from the Albinis, Earls of Arundel and Sussex, from the Counts of Louvaine, (the right line of Charlamagne) and from William the Conquerer.

Margaret (Read) Lake, mother of Hannah (Lake) Gallop, born in England, was the daughter of Edmund Read of Wickford, Essex County. Margaret (Read) Lake of Wickford, died in Ipswich, Mass., 1672.

The youngest sister of Margaret Lake, was the second wife of Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., and the mother of all his children.

Martha Epps, her eldest sister (widow) married for her second husband, Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds, of Ipswich, Mass.

Thomas Read, the brother who came to this country and settled at Salem, Mass., where he was an ensign, returned to England, and entered Cromwell's army, was made a colonel, and assisted General Monk in the restoration of Charles II., was placed in command of Sterling Castle.

Martha, the second daughter of Margaret Lake, married Thomas Harris of Ipswich, Mass., November 15, 1647.

John Lake, the husband of Margaret, never came to this country, died in England.

Margaret Lake died in Ipswich, Mass, 1672. Her will and inventory of her estate are in the appendix.

3

JOAN[2] (*John*[1]), daughter of John of Masterne and Christobel Gallup, born in England, married Thomas Joy, in 1637, in Boston, Mass.

Children:

SAMUEL[2]	JOY, b.	in	Boston,	Dec. 26, 1639.
JOHN	" b.	"	"	Sept. 10, 1641.
THOMAS	" b.	"	"	Jan. 3, 1643.
JOSEPH	" b.	"	"	Feb. 1, 1645.
EPHRAIM	" b.	"	"	Dec. 7, 1646.
BENJAMIN	" b.	"	"	March 12, 1650.
ELIZABETH	" b.	"	"	Nov. 7, 1654.
RUTH	" b.	"	"	Feb. 28, 1658.

4

SAMUEL[2] GALLUP (*John*[1]), son of John and Christobel Gallup, was born in England, came to this country in 1633, married Mary Philips, at Boston, November 20, 1650. He lived at Boston, and was a sea captain. Died before 1670.

Children:

16	MARY,	b. Dec. 4, 1651.
17	HANNAH,	b. Sept. 3, 1654.
18	SAMUEL,	b. Feb. 14, 1656.
19	MEHITABEL,	b. April 5, 1659.
20	ABAIGAIL,	b. June 27, 1664.

[Samuel was a sea captain, commanded a transport, and perished in the disastrous expedition to Canada under Sir William Phips, in 1690. By his death the male line of this family became extinct.]

5

NATHANIEL[2] GALLUP (*John*[1]), son of John and Christobel Gallup, was born in England, came to this country in 1633. He married Margaret Eveley, at Boston, April 11, 1652, and lived in Boston. He died before 1670.

Children:

21	NATHANIEL,	b. June 14, 1658.
*22	JOSEPH,	b. March 20, 1661.
*23	BENJAMIN,	b. Jan. 3, 1664.
24	MARY,	b. June 25, 1668.

6

HANNAH[3] GALLUP (*John*[2], *John*[1]), daugher of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup, born at Boston, September 14, 1644. Married Stephen Gifford, of Norwich, Conn., as his second wife, June 18, 1672.

Children:

JOHN GIFFORD, { m. Martha Gallup, daughter of John and Elizabeth Harris Gallup.
RUTH " m. Jeremiah Fitch
STEPHEN "
AQUILLA "

THIRD GENERATION.

7

JOHN[3] GALLUP (*John*[2], *John*[1]), son of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup, was born in 1646. He married Elizabeth Harris, of Ipswich, Mass., in 1675, daughter of Thomas and Martha Lake Harris, and grand-daughter of Madame Margaret Lake. She was born at Ipswich, February 8, 1654. He settled in Stonington, where his father had large grants of land from the General Court, in consideration of his services to the country in the Indian wars. He represented the town in the General Court in 1685, 1696, 1697, 1698. He served with his father in Philips war, and was probably with him at the Narragansett swamp fight. He was on friendly terms with the Indians, and often acted as their interpreter. In 1701 a committee was appointed to find out and renew the bounds of the Winthrop

land purchase, at Plainfield, Conn. This committee consisted of prominent men of the town, and a large number of Indians who served as guides. John Gallup acted as interpreter for the Indians. He owned land in Plainfield, but never removed there to live. He died April 14, 1735.

Children:

*25	JOHN,	b.	1676.	
*26	THOMAS,	bapt.	1682.	
27	MARTHA,	bapt. April 2,	1683,	m. John Gifford, Norwich, Conn.
*28	SAMUEL,	bapt. Oct. 9,	1687.	
29	ELIZABETH	bapt. July, 14,	1689.	
*30	NATHANIEL,	bapt. July, 4,	1692.	
31	WILLIAM,	bapt. May 26,	1695,	d. at Voluntown, Aug. 18, 1735.
*32	BENJAMIN,	bapt. Nov. 1,	1696.	

8

ESTHER[3] GALLUP (*John*[2], *John*[1]), daughter of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup, born at New London, Conn., March 24, 1653. Married Henry Hodges, son of William and Mary (Andrews) Hodges, of Taunton, Mass. He died September 30, 1717.

Children:

MARY	HODGES,	b. Feb. 3, 1676.
ESTHER	"	b. Feb. 17, 1678.
WILLIAM	"	b. March 18, 1680, lived in Taunton.
CHARITY	"	b. April 5, 1682.
HENRY	"	m. Sarah Leonard.
BENJAMIN	"	m.
JOSEPH	"	m. Bethiah Williams.
JOHN	"	m. Hannah Morton.

9

+ BENADAM[3] GALLUP (*John*[2], *John*[1]), son of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup, born in Stonington, Conn., 1655, married Esther Prentice, daughter of John and Esther Prentice, of New London, Conn., who was born July 20, 1660. They were both members of the Congregational Church of Stonington. He died August 2, 1727, aged 72. His wife died May 18, 1751, aged 92. The inventory of his estate amounted to £583 13s. 7d. No will has been found.

Children:

*33	HANNAH,	b. May 22, 1683,	m. Wm. Wheeler, May 30, 1710, d. 1754.
34	ESTHER,	b.	1685, m. Jos. Stanton, Westerly, d. 1752.
*35	MERCY,	b.	1690, m. Wm. Dennison, May 10, 1710, d. 1725.
*36	BENADAM,	b.	1693.
*37	JOSEPH,	b.	1695.
38	MARGARET,	b.	1698, m. Nathaniel Gallup, June 4, 1717, d. 1761.
*39	LUCY,	b.	1701, m. Geo. Dennison, June 4, 1717, d. 1793.

10

Lieut. WILLIAM[3] GALLUP (*John*[2], *John*[1]) son of John and Hannah Lake Gallup, was born at Stonington, in 1658, married Sarah Cheesebrough, whose father was Samuel Cheesebrough, of Rehoboth, Mass., one of the early settlers of Stonington, January 4, 1687. He was one of the most prominent men in the history of the town, was active in his efforts to promote and advance its prosperity. He represented the town in the General Court for ten years, first in 1703, and afterwards from 1708 to 1717. In Miss Larned's History of Windham County there is a mention of him at Plainfield, in the early settlement of that town. He owned a large tract of land there near the school house, now known as the Whitehall school house. But it is not probable that he ever removed his family there to live. He was admitted to the First Congregational Church of Stonington, April 18, 1689. He died at Stonington, May 15, 1731. His wife died, September 9, 1729. They are both buried in the Whitehall burying ground.

The following from the *Providence Journal*, published a few years ago, gives an idea of his character and the esteem in which he was held at that time:

"Of the broad spirit and good cheer among the best settlers of Stonington, Conn., we may give a story as furnished by Mrs. L. F. Denison (now 90 years of age), as she received it in early life from the lips of relatives, who proudly cherished the family tradition as descriptive of a golden day in the town's history. A marriage occurred in the family of Mr. William Gallup, who lived in the best of style, for his day, on his ample estate on the left bank of the Mystic River, his mansion house being on the present White Hall farm, above Elm Grove Cemetery, the fine mansion probably receiving the old English name, White Hall. His daughter, Temperance, was married to the Rev. William Worthington, one of the first ministers in the northern portion of the township. As a measure of affluence had sprung

from the virgin soil of the valley, and colonial life was blooming into a degree of luxury and taste befitting the inherited qualities of the Puritan planters, the wedding was made to comport with the dignity of the large plantation and the blood of the families to be united. Mr. Gallup extended an invitation to the settlers of the town to be present at the nuptuals. Arrangements broad and generous were accordingly made. Field and fold, stall and cellar, purse and pantry, were widely opened. The day chosen September 20, 1726, a golden autumn day in a prospered year. The invitation was honored. By roads and bridle paths came saddles and pillions with gayest riders in old English costume, as high civic and military rank belonged to the family whose great mansion doors now stood ajar. With the settlers and their families came also the friendly remnant of the Pequot Indians, then occupying reserved lands in the northern portion of the town. Mr. Gallup found himself more popular than he had supposed. The Pequots were his friends and admirers, and had an inherited relish for large and abundant feasts. The guests of rank filled the mansion, and the glad ceremony was duly performed, to the joy of all parties. But Mr. Gallup was compelled to explain to his aboriginal friends, and asked them to visit him the next day, when they should receive his attention and find full proof of his hospitality. As they wound their way back to their wigwams in open Indian file after their native manner, the line extended from the Gallup mansion well on to the head of the river, nearly a mile. On the following day the Pequots returned, plumed and mantled in their best, and closed the festive scenes by sharing all that had been promised them. None went away hungry or thirsty. Mr. Gallup's father was the brave Captain John Gallup, who led the friendly Mohegans in King Philip's war, and fell at their head during the great swamp fight in South Kingston, R. I., December 19, 1675. The family of his daughter Temperance became conspicuous in Connecticut history. One of her grandsons became Governor of the State."

Mrs. Lovina Fish Denison, who furnished the above narrative, was of the Gallup family, being a daughter of Bridget Gallup, who married Sands Fish, and who was a daughter of Benadam and Bridget Palmer Gallup of the sixth generation. She died July 22, 1890, at the age of 96.

Children:

40	SARAH,	bapt. Feb. 24, 1688,	m. Andrew Stanton.
*41	MARY,	bapt. April 7, 1695,	m. Deacon John Noyes.
42	HANNAH,	bapt. April 24, 1698,	
*43	TEMPERANCE,	bapt. May 25, 1701,	m. Rev. Wm. Worthington.

12

CHRISTOBEL[3] GALLUP (*John*[2], *John*[1]) daughter of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup, date of birth unknown. Married Peter Crary of Groton, December 31, 1677.

Children:

Peter	Crary,	bapt. April	30, 1682.
Christobel	"	bapt. April	30, 1682.
Margaret	"	bapt. Aug.	20, 1682.
John	"	bapt. Aug.	8, 1686.
William	"	bapt. Nov.	6, 1687.
Peter	"	bapt. May	11, 1690. - Robert
Hannah	"	bapt. July	17, 1692.

13

ELIZABETH[3] GALLUP (*John*,[2] *John*[1]), daughter of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup. Married Henry Stevens, of Stonington.

Children:

Thomas	Stevens,	bapt. Feb.	18, 1692.
Richard	"	bapt. Feb.	18, 1692.
Henry	"	bapt. Feb.	18, 1692.
Elizabeth	"	bapt. April	22, 1694.
Lucia	"	bapt. April	22, 1694.

14

MARY[3] GALLUP (*John*[2], *John*[1]), daughter of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup. Married John Cole.

Children:

John Cole, William Cole.

22

JOSEPH[3] (*Nathaniel*[2], *John*[1]), son of Nathaniel and Margaret Eveley Gallup, was born at Boston, March 20, 1661. He married Hannah ——.

Children:

44 Nathaniel, b. Jan. 14, 1686.
45 Hannah, b. Dec. 2. 1688.

23

BENJAMIN[3] GALLUP (*Nathaniel*[2], *John*[1]), son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Eveley) Gallup, born in Boston, January 3, 1664. Married Hannah Sharp, November 1, 1694.

He is probably the one referred to in following account, from New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

"The Council having been informed that Thomas Hawkins and others were acting as pirates, ordered the sloop Restitution, with forty men, Joseph Thaxter, master, to go after them. These pirates took the Ketch Mary, of Salem, 9th August, 1689, three leagues from Half-way Rock. They captured the brig Merrimack, of Newburyport, on the 22d, in Vineyard Sound. Then Captain Samuel Pease was sent after them in the sloop Mary of Boston. He came up with, and fought one, in 'Martin Vineyard Sound.' They killed Captain Pease, and wounded some of his crew, but were taken by his Lieutenant, Benjamin Gallop, and in October brought to Boston, where four of them belonged. They were condemned to die, but reprieved. Among them was the notorious pirate, Tom Pound, who was afterward hung in chains on the (then) island, 'Nix Mate,' in Boston Harbor."

Children:

46 HANNAH, b. Sept. 20, 1694.
47 BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 11, 1698.

FOURTH GENERATION.

25

Captain JOHN[4] GALLUP (*John*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]), son of John and Elizabeth Harris Gallup, was born at Stonington, Conn., 1675. Married Elizabeth Wheeler, of Stonington, in 1709, daughter of Isaac and Martha Park Wheeler, and granddaughter of Thomas Wheeler, who was born in England in 1602, and came to this country in 1630. She was born May 22, 1683. He removed to Voluntown about 1710, and was one of the early settlers of that town, taking up a large tract of land there, which remains in the Gallup family to this time, 1891. [History of Windham County]. At the first town meeting held

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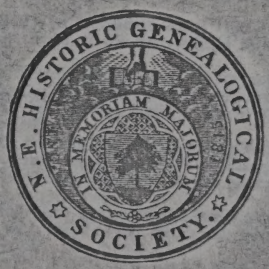

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Alvin Edward Nov 9. 1897.
Carl Eu Johnson
Grace Etta Johnson nee Arnold
Their children
Carl Edward Johnson Born August 5. 1911.
Stanley Victor July 3. 1913.
Andrew Julius Christensen
Marion Parke Arnold
Their children
Harry Edmund March 11, 1921
Ronald Julius May 1, 1923
Edward Anton May 17; 1925
Paul Brown of Francis Brown
Paul Brown Feb. 15 - 1792
Mary Neal his wife July 13 1799
Their children
Caroline Brown July 7th 1816
George Brown Aug 15 - 1818
William Brown Mch 24 - 1820
Eunice Brown July 13 - 1822
Francis Brown Nov 28 - 1824
Samuel A Brown Sept 27 - 1827
Lucretia Brown Mch 13 - 1830
Paul Brown Jr Aug 1833
Moses Edgar Brown Aug 30 - 1836
Catharine Brown May 15 - 1839
Mary Neal Brown Aug 2 - 1841
Ellen Meria Brown Jan 30 - 1844
Paul Jefferson Brown Feb 15 - 1847
Lydia Parks Brown [nee Harrington] July 13 1821
George Francis Brown Mch 23 - 1849
William Warren Brown Sept 4 1851
Mary Ella Brown July 11 - 1854
Sarah Brown June 10 - 1858
Lizzie Cora Brown Sept 11 - 1859
Samuel Everett Brown Dec 23 - 1860
Sarah Etta Brown Jan 13 - 1864
Stanley Victor Johnson married Oct. 1931 Martha Dahlquist
Carl Edward Johnson
Edith Augusta Rooch (Nix) Johnson
Quincy, Mass.

MRS. ERIC CYRUS PATCH.

ANNE (WARE) DOWNING.—While in Ireland in April 1960, I discovered in the Genealogical Office the funeral record of the first wife of Emanuel Downing of Salem, Mass. It reads as follows:

> Anne, daughter of S[r] James Ware, knight, and wi: to Imanuell Downinge, deceased the 16. or 17. of October, 1621: and was buried in S[t] Warboroughes the 18. Shee had issue Mary, James & Susan. [G. O. MS. 66, Funeral entries, vol. 3, 1604-1622.]

Above the record are tricked the arms of Downing impaling Ware. A photostat of this record, obtanied with the permission of the National Library of Ireland, has been deposited with the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

The remains of Mrs. Downing were placed in the vault in St. Warborough's Church, Castle Street, Dublin, with those of her father, Sir James Ware, and her brother, the second Sir James Ware.

Montclair, N. J.

FREDERICK J. SIMMONS.

GALLUP GENEALOGY: CORRECTIONS:—On pp. 7-8 of John D. Gallup's *The Genealogical History of the Gallup Family in the United States* (1893) are printed two "Gollop" pedigrees from "Records of the Harleian Society, British Museum, 1166, folio 72. Visitation of Dorset, 1623." At the end of the second

pedigree is the statement: "Copied at Astor Library, New York, April 29, 1891." This statement indicates that the pedigrees were transcribed (perhaps by a copyist or even a genealogist hired by Mr. Gallup) from the Visitation of Dorset, 1623, as printed in vol. 22 of *The Publications of the Harleian Society* (1885), rather than the original MS. in the British Museum. The undersigned, suspicious of the statement made following the name of John Gollop, of Mosterne: "came to America, 1630, in ship Mary and John. *married* Christobel . . .," had a photostat of of the Harleian MS. 1166, folio 72, made by the British Museum in London. A comparison of the transcript in the Gallup genealogy cited above with the Harleian Society publication of the Visitation of Dorset, and the original MS. discloses that, among other minor alterations, the copyist changed the spelling of the surname from Gallop to Gollop throughout the pedigree, added the statement that John Gallop of Mastern (not Mosterne as he gave it) emigrated to America, and omitted the phrase "aet. 33," although later, on p. 17, reference is made to his age at the time of the visitation. Although the use of the symbol = in the printed version, as well as the MS., indicates that John of Mastern was married by 1623, the name of his wife is not given in either. Therefore, the ancestry of John Gallup, the immigrant of 1630, given on p. 17, is not substantiated by this or any other document known to me. It should be noted, in passing, that another John Gallop, first cousin of John of Mastern, who is also given in the visitation was overlooked.

The only evidence found thus far that connects John Gallup with Dorset is the letter from Governor Winthrop to the Rev. John White of Dorchester, England, dated 4 July 1632, which Mr. John D. Gallup quoted in part on p. 18, wherein reference was made to John Gallup's desire to have his wife and children join him in the colony (see the entries in *Winthrop Papers,* vol. 3, p. 87, published by the Massachusetts Historical Society). Presumably the wife was living in the vicinity of Dorchester in 1632, or the Rev. Mr. White knew where she was.

Mrs. Mabel R. Hagan of Urbana, Ill., a descendant of John Gallup, visited Dorsetshire in 1950 and had the Rev. H. S. Sharpe, who was then the vicar of Mosterton (the modern spelling of "Mastern"), check the parish register. He found that a John Gallop of "Mosterne" was buried there 9 July 1626. Whether there was another John who, as it was supposed, "came to America, 1630," is not known. The Rev. Mr. Sharpe was unable to find in the parish register any other reference to John Gallop, although the following entries may refer to some of his relatives.

Baptism

Mary Gollope, dau. of Matthew, 30 Jan. 1597.

Marriages

Mathew Gollope and Alice Smith, widow, 25 Oct. 1576.
Matthew Golope and Elizabeth Peake, 11 Oct. 1602.
Robert Parke and Elizabeth Gollop, dau. of Matthew, 21 Jan. 1618.
Edward Woodier and Agnes Gollop 28 Oct. 1621.

Burials

Hugo and Andrew Gollop, 10 April 1557.
Grace Gollop; 30 Jan. 1614.
Matthew Gollope (de Mosterne) 23 May 1620.
Alice Gollope, widow of Matthew, 5 Feb. 1595.
Agnes Gollope (of Mosterne) 2 May 1628.

In a cursory checking of the British Record Society's *Index Library* one learns that there were Gallops (spellings of the name vary) not only in Dorset but also in Devon, Somerset, and other counties in southern England. Therefore, to determine the birthplace and parentage of John Gallup, the immigrant of 1630, a thorough search of the parish registers in Dorset, particularly those in the vicinity of Dorchester, must be made; and, failing any significant records there, those of the surrounding counties from which the Rev. John White might have drawn colonists for his enterprise. Moreover, wills and other sources will have to be examined for any evidence they may contain. As a descendant of John Gallup I hope some one will undertake this labor of love, which I am now unable to do.

Claremont, Calif. CHARLES ALLYN WILLIAMS.

THE IDENTITY OF FRANCES, WIFE OF JOHN HUTCHINS OF NEWBURY AND HAVERHILL, MASS.—The undersigned is obliged to Mrs. Rachel Sherwin of Saugus, Mass., for pointing out that C. E. Banks, *The Planters of the Commonwealth* (pp. 198-200) indicates that in 1638 the ship *Bevis* sailed (perhaps in May) for New England, carrying two of the Dummer brothers, whose servants included "John Hutchinson, carpenter, [aged] 30, and Francis Alcock, [aged] 26". This record states that the Dummers were from Bishopstoke, Hants., and Colonel Banks states that they settled in Newbury, Mass.

John Hutchins settled there also before 1640 (*Newbury Vital Records*) and he and his wife, Frances, are named as early as 1642 in the Essex Court Records. They both again are named in the files of Essex Quarterly Court (in Salisbury, Mass.) in November 1679. For some time Hutchins was a third part owner of a mill in the area, as shown by the Essex Court Records. He was rather obviously a carpenter as proved by the same records. It is reasonable to believe that he was that "John Hutchinson" who came on the *Bevis* in 1638, especially since an "s" ending on a surname may indicate that the name at one time ended in "son". This belief is somewhat fortified by the record of a suit for debt by Mr. Richard Dummer against John Hutchins at the Ipswich Quarterly Court of September 1665. Hutchins acknowledged the debt. The Essex Court Records of 1653 show that Frances, wife of John Hutchins, was presented at the Court for wearing a silk hood, but on testimony of her being brought up above the ordinary rank she was discharged.

Savage is puzzled by the name "Francis Alcock", and says merely: "Francis Alcock, Newbury, came in the Bevis, 1638, aged 26, in employ of Ric. Dummer as Eng. Cust. ho. rec. tells, but that is sole authority for calling him of Newbury nor is any more known of him".

Does it not seem strange that the death of Francis Alcock is not cited in New England records? Or is it possible, as Mrs. Sherwin has suggested, that Francis Alcock was really Frances Alcock, a woman?

To answer these questions is our intent in this note.

First, let us note that THE REGISTER, vol. 14, p. 337, lists in the *Bevis* in 1638 the following as belonging to the Dummer party:

"John Hutchinson, carpenter, [aged] 30, servant".

"Frauncis Alcock, vizg. [aged] 26, servant".

The word "vizg." at first puzzles one, but after some study it seems that this word can only be "virg.", for in the script of the early seventeenth century the letter "r" frequently looked like a small printed "z". Hence one may conclude that "Frauncis" Alcock was a woman. In this connection let it be noted that in the 1679 court record cited above, John Hutchins' wife's name is spelled "Francis".

The disappearance of Francis Alcock from New England records after May 1638 and the appearance very shortly thereafter of Frances, wife of John Hutchins, plus the fact that they are listed next to each other in the passenger list, all suggest quite strongly that Frances Alcock married John Hutchins. Moreoever, let us see what the sparse records in print concerning Southampton and vicinity state *re* the Dummers and Alcocks.

The Southampton Records Society's *Court Leet Records*, 1619, show a fine levied against an Alcock: "Refuse before the door of Mr. Alcock in St. Michael's Parish. Hence, he is fined 6 d. To be removed by Michaelmas next on pain of 12 d."

Woodward's *History of Southampton*, vol. 2, p. 115, states *re* North Stoneham (a village between Bishopstoke and Southampton): "one rector of mournful memory was Lewis Alcock who held the benefice of No. Stoneham for 55 years. In the time of Elizabeth he had been chaplain to lord Southampton ... but (because of the clamor re sequestration) he lost his living".

Venn's *Alumni Cantabrigienses* states: "Lewis Alcock, matric. pens. fr. St. John's, Lent, 1582/3. B.A., 1587/8; M.A., 1591."

Waters' *Genealogical Gleanings*, p. 200, abstracts the will, dated 1650, of Thomas Dummer of North Stoneham, Southampton, leaving a legacy for the poor of North Stoneham and Bishopstoke and naming his daughter, Margaret Clements in New England, to whom he left a legacy of 25 pounds.

Essex Court Records abstract a reference to the estate of Robert Clements of Haverhill in September 1685; his last will referred to a debt of some seven pounds "in the hands of John Hutchins for repairing the house and fencing ye home lot".

Barbours

Wm Gallup
Sarah Chesebrough
4 J. 1687/88 by Capt
George Denison
Stonington, Conn

Wheeler Gallup
s. John & Hannah
b 20 Jan 1757
Voluntown

Thomas
s John Jr. & Hannah
b 4 June 1777
Voluntown

Samuel
s John & Hannah
b 7 Aug 1761
Voluntown

Nathan
s John & Hann
b 11 Feb 1763
Voluntown

Martha
d John Jr & Hannah
b 20 Apr 1784
Voluntown

John
s John & Hannah
b 19 Feb 1775

Jabish
son of John & Hannah
12 May 1759
Voluntown

Hannah Gallup
W. Col. Benadam
d 28 July 1799
Groton

Hannah —
d. of John & Hannah
b 15th Feb 1748

Elizabeth
John & Han
d. 2 Jun 1753
— Volunton

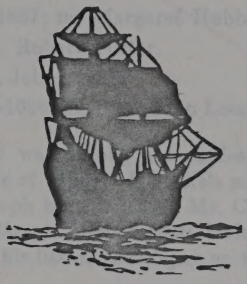
Dorcity —
d. John & Han
b. 11 Jun 1765

Daniel
s John + Hannah
b 7 Mar 1755 -
Voluntown

William Wheeler
m. Hannah Gallup
30 Aug 1710 by
Rev. James Noyes
d. Aug 17 - 1747
Lebanon, Con

THE "MARY AND JOHN"

A STORY OF THE FOUNDING OF DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, 1630



by MAUDE PINNEY KUHNS

"So we came by the good Hand of the Lord, through the deep comfortably."

—ROGER CLAP

CHARLES E. TUTTLE COMPANY
Rutland, Vermont

THE "MARY AND JOHN"

A STORY OF THE FOUNDING OF DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, 1630

By MAUDE PARKER KUHNS

CHARLES E. TUTTLE COMPANY
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Children:

Hannah, m. Joseph Loomis.

Lydia, b. Oct. 9, 1667; m. 1692, David Loomis, m. (2) Aaron Cook, jr.

Children of Annie Ford, third wife of Thomas Ford, by her first husband Thomas Scott, d. Nov. 6, 1643:

Abigail.

Thomas, 1628-1657; m. Margaret Hubbard.

Mary, m. 1644, Robert Porter.

Sarah, m. 1645, John Stanley.

Elizabeth, 1625-1696; m. 1648, John Loomis, 1622-1688.

HUMPHREY GALLOP was among the earliest settlers, and was dignified by the title of Mister. His wife's name was Anne, and they had a son Joseph born in 1643. Mr. Charles Edward Banks in his book, *Winthrop's Fleet of 1630*, includes the name of Humphrey Gallop in his list of passengers on the "Mary and John."

JOHN GALLOP was born about 1590 in England, the son of John Gallop and —— Crabbe. He married Christobel, who died Sept. 27, 1655, in Boston, Mass.

John Gallop came from the Parish of Mosterton, co. Dorset, with, perhaps, his son John. His wife and children came later, she having been reluctant to leave England. Governor Winthrop wrote to Rev. John White of England, July 4, 1632:

I have much difficultye to keep John Gallop here by reason his wife will not come. I marvayle at the woman's weaknesse. I pray persuade and further her coming by all means. If she will come, let her have the remainder of his wages; if not, let it be bestowed to bring over his children for so he desired it. It would be about forty pounds losse for him to come for her. Your assured in the Lord's worke. J. Winthrop.[11]

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September, 1633, when she had on board Rev. John Cotton, Rev. Thomas Hooker, Reverend Stone, and other fathers among the two hundred passengers. It is supposed that his wife and children were on board. Winthrop refers to him in his *Journal* as "John Gallop, a bold sailor, captain of the 'Griffin.' "

A story is also told of John Gallop and his sons discovering the body of John Oldham shortly after he had been killed by the Indians:

> In July, 1636, John Gallop of Boston encountered Oldham's pinnace off Block Island, her deck occupied by fourteen Indians. With his crew of two young sons and a hired man, Gallop opened fire and rammed the pinnace. After a sanguinary fight he boarded the pinnace while his crew covered him with their guns. In the stern he saw a corpse under a seine. It was still warm; the skull was cleft and the hands and feet in the process of being amputated. Gallop washed the blood from the dead man's face and exclaimed, "Ah, brother Oldham! is it thou? I am resolved to avenge thy blood!"[12]

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John Gallop died January 11, 1650, in Boston. His son John was slain at Narragansett Fort, Dec. 19, 1675.

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1. John, b. 1615 in England.
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[12]Bolton, Charles Knowles: *The Real Founders of New England*, F. W. Faxon Co., Boston, 1929, p. 53.

JOHN GALLOP[2], born 1615 in England; died Dec. 19, 1675; married in 1643 Hannah Lake, daughter of John Lake, 1563-1623, and Margaret Reade, who was the daughter of Edmund Reade of Wickford, England. Mrs. Margaret Lake, widow, and daughter Hannah, came to America in 1635 in the ship "Abigail." Hannah died 1672 in Ipswich, Mass.

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    1. Thomas, b. 1678; m. 1702, Mary Hall; (2) 1719, Abigail Wynne.
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    3. Henry, b. 1681; m. 1708, Elizabeth Fellows.
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JOHN GAYLORD was one of two chosen at Dorchester to meet the Court of Assistance before any system of Representatives had been formed. It is not known what became of him, but as no record of his death has been found, it is believed that he went back to England. He was a brother of William Gaylord.

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Gallup

929.2

33. JOHN GALLUP, b. in England; d. Dec. 19, 1675; m. 1643, Hannah Lake.
34. ELIZABETH GALLUP, m. Henry Stephens (Stevens). His will was probated Aug. 9, 1726.
35. THOMAS STEPHENS, b. Dec. 4, 1678, Stonington, Conn.; d. Sept. 7, 1750; m. (1) May 26, 1702, Mary Hall, b. Concord, Mass., June 1, 1677; d. May 30, 1719. Residence, Plainfield and Canaan, Conn.
36. ANDREW STEVENS, b. Stonefield, Conn., Nov. 6, 1709; d. Sept. 27, 1770; m. Esther Safford, d. Mar. 3, 1773. Residence, Plainfield, Conn.
37. CAPT. JOHN STEVENS (helped take Fort Ticonderoga and got his commission there), b. Stonefield, Conn., Oct. 17, 1737; d. Nov. 20, 1801, Washington, Berkshire Co., Mass.; m. June 2, 1759, Phebe How (Howe), b. Aug. 12, 1741; d. 1811, Skanea.
38. MARTHA STEVENS (Waterhouse), b. May 12, 1761; d. 1851; m. Feb. 12, 1793, James Hawley, b. 1760; d. Apr. 14, 1836.
39. SOPHIA HAWLEY, b. Aug. 17, 1795; d. Jan. 7, 1879; m. Jan. 1, 1812, at Sheldon, Vt., Tertias Leach, b. Mar. 19, 1813; d. Feb. 4, 1864.
40. TERTIAS HAWLEY LEACH, b. May 10, 1813; d. Sept. 19, 1881; m. Orisa Fanton, b. May 12, 1812, Sheldon, Vt.; d. June 24, 1890, Fairfield, Vt.
41. CAROLINE ALEXANDRIA PHELPS, b. July 3, 1840; d. Mar. 29, 1921; m. Sept. 8, 1863, at Stanbridge, Que., Horace Brayton Leach, b. Sept. 25, 1836; d. May 6, 1919.
42. ELIZABETH MAY LEACH, b. Jan. 7, 1866; living May 6, 1931; m. Sept. 8, 1889, Sheldon, Vt., Oscar Herbert Rixford, b. Dec. 27, 1859; d. Sept. 11, 1927.
43. OSCAR ADELBERT RIXFORD, b. Aug. 4, 1890; m. Jan. 18, 1919, at Montreal, Que., Mary Carolyn Hefflon, b. June 6, 1899; both living May 6, 1931; had children:
44. MARY-ELIZABETH LENORA, b. Oct. 6, 1922; living May 6, 1931.
OSCAR THEODORE, b. July 21, 1925; living May 6, 1931.

See Gallup and Reade.

Leach, F. Phelps Leach, Alberta Leach Read, Frankie Leach Cutler, Adelbert Leach have same ancestry as the author of this book.

References: "Americans of Royal Descent," by Charles H. Browning, p. 150;
"Harris Family," pp. 7-49;
"Winthrop-Babcock Genealogy," by Josephine C. Frost, pp. 294-296.

READE

Also have Royal lines as above.

WILLIAM READE, m. ——— ———.
ROGER READE, m. Elizabeth ———.
WILLIAM READE, m. Mary ———.
EDMUND READE, m. Elizabeth Cooke.
MARGARET READE, m. John Lake.
HANNAH LAKE, m. John Gallup.
References: "Winthrop-Babcock Genealogy," by Josephine C. Frost, p. 409.
"Supplement to 300 Colonial Ancestors."

GALLUP ANCESTRY

Arms: A boar, passant sa., pierced by a broken spear.

JOHN GALLUP, m. Alice Temple, dau. of William, of Dorset, England.
JOHN GALLUP, m. Joan Collins of Snailcroft, Dorset, England.
THOMAS GALLUP, m. Agneta Watkins, dau. of Humphrey Watkins, of Howell, Co. Dorset, England.
JOHN GALLUP, m. Christobel ———. Was at Bolwood, Temple, Co. Dorset, England.
JOHN GALLUP, m. Hannah Lake.

1. JOHN GALLUP married Alice, daughter of William Temple, of County Dorset, England.

2. JOHN GALLUP, son of John and Alice (Temple) Gallup, was of North Borwood and Temple, County Dorset, and died in 1533. He married Joan Collins of Snailcroft, County Dorset.

3. THOMAS GALLUP, son of John and Joan (Collins) Gallup, was of North Borwood, and died April 8, 1610. He married Agneta, daughter of Humphrey Watkins of Howell, County Dorset, and their descendants still own and occupy the Manor of Strode.

4. JOHN GALLUP, son of Thomas and Agneta (Watkins) Gallup, was of Mosterne, County Dorset, and came to New England in 1630, in the ship *Mary and John*. He was born in 1590 and married Christobel, maiden name not known, who came over with their children in 1633. He located first at Dorchester, but was admitted to the First Church in Boston, January 6, 1634, and his wife June 22, the same year.

He was one of the earliest landowners in the north part of the town, where he had a wharf-right and house, the locality being known as Gallup's Point. He also owned Gallup Island and other property. He beloged to the English Army, having served in the Netherlands prior to his emigration. He fought the first naval battle on the Atlantic Coast in July, 1636, capturing and destroying a large number of hostile Indians, who had murdered Joan Oldham, a trader.

John Gallup was fishing off Block Island when he discovered a vessel drifting out to sea with Indians unable to handle it. He, with one man and two boys, attacked the vessel, driving the Indians before them, some in the hold and some overboard, till none were left. Oldham lay dead on the deck and his death precipitated the first war with the Pequots by the New England Colonies. He died in Boston, January 11, 1650, and his wife died there September 27, 1655. Issue John, Samuel, Nathaniel, Joan.

5. CAPTAIN JOHN GALLUP, son of John and Christobel Gallup, was born in England, about 1615 and came to New England with his mother in 1633. It is supposed he was with his father in the above-mentioned battle. In 1671, the General Court of Connecticut gave him one hundred acres of land for his services in the Pequot War of 1637. He removed to New London about 1650, but in 1654 was residing on the east side of the Mystic River, in what is now Stonington, and represented that place as its Deputy in 1664 and 1667. He was also an Indian interpreter. Three of the above-mentioned John Gallup came on the *Mary and John* in Winthrop's Fleet from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630.

When King Philip's War broke out in 1675, he served in the great Swamp Fight at Narragansett, December 19, 1676, within the limits of the present town of South Kingston, R. I. In storming the fort he led his men bravely forward and was one of the six captains who fell in the memorable fight and was buried with his fallen comrades, in one grave, near the battleground. The General Court made several grants to his widow and children, in consideration of the great loss they had sustained by his death and for his public service. He

was one of the Selectmen of Stonington in 1664, 1667, 1668, 1670, 1671 and 1673.

He married in Boston, Mass., in 1643, Hannah Lake, daughter of John and Margaret Lake. Issue: Hannah, John, Esther, Benadam, William, Samuel, Christobel, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret.

References: "Ancestors of Henry Rogers Winthrop and his Wife Alice Woodward Babcock," by Josephine C. Frost.
John Gallup, Captain in King Philip's War, 1675, Supplement I "300 Colonial Ancestors," p. 10.

SUPPLEMENTARY LINEAGE OF ELIZABETH MAY RIXFORD

By W. Ross Cooper and Frances Jackson Baldwin

Reference: Gibbs, "Complete Peerage," Vol. 7, p. 52.

1. Prince Hugh, the Great, 1057-1102, Commander-in-chief, First Crusade, 1096; m. Adelheid, dau. of Herbert IV, Count de Vermandois. Their daughter:
2. Isabel de Vermandois, Countess, b. ca. 1080; d. 1131; m. (1) Robert de Beaumont, b. 1049; d. 1118; Viscount Ivry; Earl of Meullent, came to England, 1066; created Earl of Leicester. Their 1st son:
3. Waleran, Count of Meulan (Meullent); Earl of France; m. Agnes, dau. of Amauri de Montfort. Their son:
4. Count Robert, the Consul, of Meullent, d. 1207; m. Maud, dau. of Reynall, Earl of Cornwall. Their dau.:
5. Mabel de Meulan (Meullent), m. William de Redvers (Reviers), named de Vernon, created Earl of Devon, d. 1217. Their dau.:
6. Mary de Redvers, m. (1) Robert de Courtenay; d. 1343. Their son (Gibbs, "Complete Peerage," Vol. 3, p. 465; Burke, "Peerage," 1940, p. 802; Burke, "Extinct Peerage," 1831, p. 535):
7. John de Courtenay, Feudal Baron, d. 1273; m. (her (1) m.) Isabel, dau. of Hugh (son of Robert de Vere, M. C. B.) de Vere and Hawise, dau. of Saire de Quincey, d. 1219, M. C. B. Their son:
8. Hugh de Courtenay, created Baron of Oakhampton, b. 1256; d. Feb. 28, 1291; m. Eleanor, dau. of Hugh le Despencer and Alive Bassett. Their son:
9. Hugh de Courtenay II, created Earl of Devon, 2nd Earl of Oakhampton, b. 1275; d. 1340; m. 1292, Agnes, dau. of John, Lord St. John of Basing, and Alice FitzPiers. Their 4th son:
10. Sir Thomas de Courtenay, m. Muriel, dau. of Sir John de Moels and Joan, dau. of Richard Lovell. Their daus. (Burke, "Extinct Peerages," 1831, p. 179):
11. Muriel de Courtenay, m. Sir John Dynham, b. 1318; d. 1382, of Hartland. Their son:
12. Sir John Dynham II, m. (3) Philippa, dau. of Sir John Lovell and Eleanor, dau. of Sir William la Zouche, of Ashby. Their son:
13. Sir John Dynham III, b. ca. 1405; m. Joane, dau. of Sir Richard des Arches. Their youngest dau. (Burke, "Peerage and Baronetage," 1940, pp. 158-159):
14. Catherine Dynham, m. Sir Thomas Arundell, of Lanherne, K. B. Their dau. (Burke, "Extinct Peerages," 1841, p. 509):
15. Elizabeth Arundell, m. Sir Edward Stradling, of St. Donats, whose dau. (Collins, "Baronetage," Vol. 1, pp. 435 and 487; Berry, "Sussex," p. 207; Harleian Coll., "Essex," p. 252; Clark, "Morgan and Glamorgan," pp. 435 and 510):
16. Katherine Stradling, m. Sir Thomas Palmer; d. 1585: Their son:
17. Sir John Palmer, of Parham, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Henry Vernay, of Fairfield Parish, Somersetshire. Their son:
18. Walter Palmer, b. 1585; d. 1661/2; to Massachusetts, then to Stonington, Conn.; m. (2) Rebecca Short. Their dau.:
19. Hannah Palmer, m. Thomas Hewett, etc. (*See other sheet.*)

THE "MARY AND JOHN"

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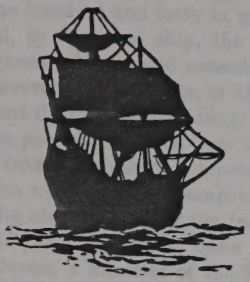

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PART I

THE "MARY AND JOHN"

ON THE TWENTIETH OF MARCH, 1630, a group of men and women, one hundred and forty in number, set sail from Plymouth, England, in the good ship, the "Mary and John." The company had been selected and assembled largely through the efforts of the Reverend John White, of Dorchester, England; with whom they spent the day before sailing, "fasting, preaching, and praying." These people had come from the western counties of England, mostly from Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Somerset. They had chosen two ministers to accompany them: "men who were interested in the idea of bringing the Indians to the knowledge of the gospel." The Reverend John Maverick was an elderly man from Devon, a minister of the Established church. Reverend John Warham was also an ordained minister of the church of England, in Exeter, eminent as a preacher. There is some evidence that both of these men were in some difficulties with the church on account of their sympathies with the Puritans.

Edward Rossiter and Roger Ludlow, two men who were members of the government in England, were also chosen; and several gentlemen, middleaged, with adult families were next joined to the association. Among these were Henry Wolcott, Thomas Ford, George Dyer, William Gaylord, William Rockwell, and William Phelps. But a large portion of the company were young men, eager for adventure, such as Israel Stoughton, Roger Clapp, George Minot, Richard Collicott, and Nathaniel Duncan.[1]

So we came, writes Roger Clapp in his *Memoirs*, by the good Hand of the Lord, through the deep comfortably; having preaching or expounding of the word of God every day for ten weeks together by our ministers. When we came to Nantasket, Capt. Squeb, who was Captain of that great ship of four hundred tons, put us on shore and our goods on Nantasket Point, and left us to shift for ourselves in a forelorn place in this wilderness.

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[1]Clapp, Ebenezer: *History of the Town of Dorchester*, 1859, published by Ebenezer Clapp, Boston, Mass., pp. 17-18.

THE PASSENGER LIST

(Compiled from various sources, and not official. See Introduction.)

1. Rev. John Maverick
2. Mary Maverick
3. John*
4. Mary*
5. Moses*
6. Aaron*
7. Abigail*
8. Antipas*
9. Rev. John Warham
10. Cecelia Warham
11. Samuel
12. Samuel Allen
13. Thomas Bascomb
14. Roger Clap
15. Richard Collicott
16. Joan Collicott
17. Elizabeth
18. Aaron Cook
19. Nicholas Denslow
20. Elizabeth Denslow
21. John
22. John Drake
23. Elizabeth Drake
24. John
25. Job
26. Jacob
27. Elizabeth
28. Mary
29. Nathaniel Duncan
30. Elizabeth Duncan
31. Nathaniel
32. George Dyer
33. Abigail Dyer
34. Elizabeth
35. Mary*
36. Bigod Eggleston
37. James
38. Samuel
39. Thomas Ford
40. Elizabeth Ford
41. Mary
42. Joanna
43. Abigail
44. Hepzibah
45. John Gallop
46. John*
47. Humphrey Gallop
48. Anne*
49. John Gaylord
50. William Gaylord
51. Wife
52. Elizabeth
53. William
54. Walter
55. Samuel
56. John
57. Giles Gibbs
58. Wife
59. Gregory
60. John Gilbert
61. Winnifred Gilbert
62. Elizabeth*
63. John
64. Thomas
65. Jonathan Gillett
66. Nathan Gillett
67. Mathew Grant
68. Priscilla Grant
69. Mathew
70. Priscilla
71. John Greenway
72. Mary Greenway
73. Anne*
74. Elizabeth*
75. Katherine*
76. William Hannum
77. William Hayden
78. Thomas Holcomb
79. Elizabeth Ferguson
80. John Holman
81. John Hoskins
82. John

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THE

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

1900

VOLUME LIV.

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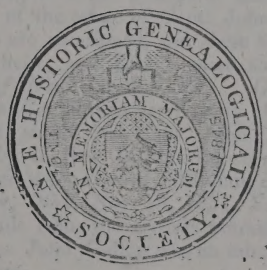

BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1900

191975

Corrected

JOHN GALLOP OF TAUNTON, MASS.

By Almon D. Hodges, Jr.

The Taunton Proprietors' Records contain the following entry: "The names of the children of Richard Burt: Abil, borne 5 Dec. 1657. *Ester Gollup, dr. of John Gollup*, borne 21 July, 1653. Mary Burt, dr. of Richard, borne about 15 May, 1661. Richard, son, borne about 21 June, 1663. Joseph, borne about 15 May, 1666. Ebenezer, borne about 15 May, 1669. John, borne about 21 Aug. 1671. Ephraim, borne 27 Feb. 1674. Abagail, borne 28 Jan. 1676." [Gen. Reg., xvii: 232].

Savage says that the above John Gollup was Capt. John Gallop of Connecticut, son of John and Christabel Gallop of Boston, and this statement has been accepted and repeated by the compiler of the Gallup Family (published in 1893) and by all the genealogists of Bristol County, as well as by the present writer in his edition of the Hodges Family of New England.

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NEHG, Register V. LIV

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By Almon D. Hodges, Jr.

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DENISON GEN.
by. E. GLENN DENISON

The Gallup Ancestry

Copied from *MYSTIC PRESS*, Friday, January 3, 1896.

1. Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, born A.D. 742; married Hildegarde, third wife, and had—
2. Louis I., King of France, married Judith, the Fair, and had—
3. Charles II, King of France; married Ermentrudis, and had—
4. Louis II, King of France; married Adeheid, and had—
5. Charles III, King of France; married Princess Edgiva, Granddaughter of Alfred the Great, King of England, and had—
6. Louis IV, King of France; married, A.D. 939, Princess Gerberga De Saxe, daughter of Henry the Fowler, Emperor of Germany, and had—
7. Charles, Duke of Lorraine, eldest son, excluded from the throne of France, who married First Bonne, daughter of Godefroi d'Ardenne, and had—
8. Gerberge, Countess of Lorraine, who married Lambert I, Count of Mous and had—
9. Lambert II, Count of Mous, who married Ode, daughter of Gothelon, Count of Lorraine, son of Duke Charles, son of Louis IV, and had—
10. Henry II, Duke of Brabrant; married, Adela of Thuringia, and had—
11. Godfred I, Duke of Lower Lorraine Brabrant, and Lother; married Ida, daughter of Albert, third Count de Namur; also married Sophia, daughter of Henry IV, Emperor of Germany; his daughter—
12. Adelicia, the Fair Maid of Brabrant, second wife and widow of Henry I, King of England, who married secondly William d'Albini, Earl of Sussex and Arundel and had—
13. William, Second Earl of Arundel, who married Maud St. Hilliario, widow of Roger de Clare, Earl of Hetford, and had—
14. William Third Earl of Arundal and Earl of Sussex, who married Mabill de Meschines, daughter of Hugh de Cyvelisk (Wales), Fifth Earl of Chester and had—
15. Lady Mabel d'Albini, who married Robert de Tatteshall, and had———————
16. Emma de Tatteshall, who married Osbert de Cailly, son of Adam de Cailly, Lord of the Court Manors, and had—
17. Sir Hugh de Cailly, Lord of Owby Manor, who married Agnes, daughter of Hamo de Hamsted, and had—
18. Sir William de Cailly, Lord of Owby Manor, who married Catherine ——, and had—
19. John de Ghailly, Lord of Owby Manor, High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, who married Maud ——, and had—
20. John Cayley, Lord of Normanton, who had—
21. William Cayley, Lord of Normanton, who had—
22. Jennet Cayley, sole heir, who married John Lake, Lord of Manor of Normanton, and had—
23. John Lake, or Normanton, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Drakes, of Yorkshire, and had—
24. John Lake, of Normanton, who had—
25. Lancelot Lake, of Normanton, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Twisleton, and had—
26. John Lake, of Normanton, who married Catherine, daughter of John Pecke, of Wakefield, and had—
27. Lancelot Lake, of Normanton, who married Emma, daughter of Robert Northend, of Halifax, Yorkshire, and had—
28. John Lake, of Erby, Lincolnshire, who married —— Osgarby, and had—
29. Richard Lake of Erby, who married secondly Anne Morelly, of Claxby, Lincolnshire, by whom he had—

The Gollup Ancestry

30. John Lake, of Erby, who married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Edmund Read, of Wickford, Essex, and had—
31. Hannah Lake, who married Capt. John Gallup, Jr., of Stonington, Conn., and had—
32. Benadam Gallup, who married Esther Prentice, by whom he had—
33. Mercy Gallup, who married William Denison.

Descendants of Daniel and Edward Denison

A1 MAJ GEN DANIEL[1] DENISON (brother of Capt George) b 1612; d Sept 20 1662; m ca 1639 Patience Dudley who d Feb 8 1690, dau of Gov Thos Dudley. Settled 1638 in Ipswich, Mass. Gov. Dudley d 1633 ae 77; gave one-sixth of his est to his dau Patience Denison. (SR) Children:

*A2 John.
*A3 Elizabeth.

A2 JOHN[2] DENISON b 1640; m 1664 Martha Symonds. Children:

*A4 John.
A5 Daniel b 1667.
A6 Martha b 1669; m Matt Whipple.

A4 REV JOHN[3] DENISON b 1665; d 1689; m ca 1684 Eliz Saltonstall, dau of Natl Saltonstall of Ipswich, Mass. Children:

*A7 Ruth.
*A8 John.
A9 Hannah b 1689; m Nathl Kingsbury.

A7 RUTH[4] DENISON b 1686; m Feb 5 1706 Jos Kingsbury, b Jan 22 1682, son of Love Kingsbury. Settled in Franklin, then a part of Norwich ca 1708. Children (KINGSBURY):

A10 Ephraim b Jan 4 1707; m 1827 Martha Smith.
A11 Hannah b Mar 1708; m Jacob Hyde.
A12 Love b 1710; m John A Barker.
A13 Ruth b 1712; m Joshua Edgarton.
A14 Joseph b 1714; m Deliverance Squires.
A15 Ebenezer b 1716; m Priscilla Kingsbury.
A16 Eleazer b 1718.
A17 Eunice b 1722; m John Barker.
A18 Daniel b 1724; m Abgl Barlow.
A19 Tabitha b 1726; m —— Waldo.
A20 Grace b 1729; d 1730 (twin).
A21 Jane b 1729; unmar (twin).
A22 Nathaniel b 1730; m Sarah Hill.

A8 JOHN[4] DENISON b 1688; d 1724; m 1719 Mary Leverett who d 1756 ae 55. He grad Harvard 1710; a lawyer and rep of Gen Court from Ipswich, Mass, 1716-18; lt col; high sheriff of Essex Co. His wd m (2) Nathl Rogers. Children:

*A23 John II.
A24 Mary b 1724; m John Wise.

A23 REV JOHN[5] DENISON II b 1722; d 1747 ae 25; unmar. There is a monument at Ipswich with the following inscription: "In memory of John Denison AM, son of Col

MICROCARD CLAYTON LIBRARY

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son of John m. Crabbe

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AND

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OF

RHODE ISLAND

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS AND OF MANY OF THE OLD FAMILIES

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VOLUME III

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CHICAGO
1908

such educational advantages as were common to the youth of the period. In his youth he learned the trade of a millwright and later that of a wheelwright, continuing to follow the latter vocation all his life, for nearly or quite forty-five years being thus employed in the town of Olneyville, where he became known to a wide and varied acquaintance. His honesty was proverbial, his word his bond, his moral life as clean and irreproachable as his business integrity. Though he did not make friends and acquaintances rapidly he built well, and none knew him but to respect him. In his manner he was quiet and unassuming, but he took much interest in the affairs of his community and was repeatedly sought as a candidate for office, though he turned a deaf ear to such solicitations except in one instance, when he ran on an independent ticket with little or no hope of election and polled a most satisfactory vote, running much ahead of his ticket. He attended the Free Will Baptist Church. Mr. Brown was a man slightly under medium height but of strong frame, and weighed over two hundred pounds throughout his mature life. He had great strength, but his great physical ruggedness was no more remarkable than his strong character, and both were equally recognized and respected. He was a man singularly attached to his home and devoted to his duty, and throughout his long and useful career he was always to be found at his place of business during working hours and at his home during his leisure time.

Mr. Brown's first marriage, which occurred Nov. 8, 1838, was to Lavina Place, who was born Dec. 12, 1818, daughter of Hazzard and Phebe Place, and died in 1865. For his second wife he married Susan P. Phillips, who was born Dec. 21, 1817, and who survives him, Mr. Brown having passed away Sept. 20, 1888. Though ninety years old Mrs. Brown is remarkably well preserved, and both mentally and physically as active as many who are many years her junior. Mr. Brown's children were all by his first union, viz.: (1) George Henry, born June 13, 1839, died Aug. 28, 1839. (2) Mary Elizabeth, born May 3, 1840, died July 26, 1840. (3) Chauncey, born Nov. 15, 1843, resides in Voluntown, Conn. He married Celia B. Linnell, and among their children are James Arthur Garfield Brown, George Harris Brown (both residents of Providence) and Joseph Brown (who is a resident of San Francisco, Cal.). (4) Margaret, born Dec. 31, 1846, died May 10, 1849. (5) Antoinette, twin of Margaret, died March 24, 1849. (6) Lester, born Oct. 16, 1850, died Nov. 24, 1850. (7) Charles Harris was born Nov. 8, 1858.

Charles Harris Brown was born Nov. 8, 1858, in the Olneyville section, attended the local public schools and later graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Providence. It was the desire of both himself and parents that he be educated for professional life. He took up bookkeeping first for the Boston store, and later for the firm of Ladd & Davis, but his failing health soon showed that it was necessary for him to follow an outdoor life, and after recovering from the effects of impaired health, he entered his father's establishment to learn the wheelwright business. He was associated with his father for some years, and at the latter's death assumed the entire business, which he conducted for a number of years. He disposed of it in 1895 and purchased the Kent farm at Hughesdale, where he now resides. Mr. Brown is a level-headed, enterprising, progressive man, one of whom his fellow citizens are proud, for he has done his part in the moral and material advancement and has upheld his position as a good citizen throughout his career. He is well known over a wide territory, and has taken quite a prominent part in local politics, though not always on the side of the majority. He is unfettered by party ties, and has frequently been a candidate for office, not so much with the hope of satisfying any ambitions of his own as with the determination to uphold the principles involved in a campaign. He does not believe so much in party as in sound principle, and good men, and stands for clean government and the upbuilding of the best interests of the community.

On Oct. 17, 1894, Mr. Brown married Miss Alice Whittaker Holden, who was born June 3, 1873, in Sugar Grove, Warren Co., Pa., daughter of John and Esther (Maymon) Holden, and to them has been born an interesting family: Harris Franklin, born Aug. 31, 1895; Lillian, born Jan. 30, 1897, who died Sept. 14, 1897; Charles Harris, born Aug. 9, 1901; and Howard Holden, born Dec. 31, 1902.

GALLUP. One of the oldest and most numerous of the distinguished families of New England bears the name of Gallup. John Gallup, ancestor of the greater number of the families of the name in America, came hither from the parish of Mosterne, Dorsetshire, England, in 1630. He was a son of John Gallup, who married into a family by the name of Crabbe, and John was a son of Thomas and Agnes (Watkins) Gallup, of North Bowood and Strode, whose descendants still own and occupy the manors of Strode. At the time of the Visitation of Dorset, in 1623, John Gallup (the ancestor in America) was thirty-three years of age.

(I) John Gallup sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," arriving at Nantasket, now Hull, May 30, 1630. His wife and children followed in 1633. First he went to Dorchester, but soon after became a resident of Boston, Mass., and was admitted to the First Church Jan. 6, 1634. He was made a freeman the same year. John Gallup owned Gallup's Island, where he had a snug farm, owned also other lands, and had a house in Boston. He was a skillful mariner, well acquainted with the harbor around Boston, and after the settlement of Rhode Island

and Connecticut his vessels furnished about the only means of communication between the two Colonies. In September, 1633, he achieved great distinction by piloting the ship "Griffin," of 300 tons, through a newly found channel, having on board at the time those distinguished citizens of New England, Rev. John Cotton, Rev. John Hooker, Rev. Mr. Stone, among some two hundred passengers. The death of Captain Gallup occurred in Boston, Mass., Jan. 11, 1650. His wife, Christobel, also died in Boston, Sept. 27, 1655. John and Christobel Gallup had children: John, Joan, Samuel and Nathaniel, all born in England.

(II) John Gallup (2), son of John, came with his mother from England to America in 1633, and ten years later, in Boston, Mass., was married to Hannah Lake, a daughter of John and Margaret Lake. In early life he gave evidence of the brave and courageous spirit which afterward distinguished him as a warrior in the Indian wars. With the Massachusetts forces he, with his father, was engaged in the Pequot war, and bore himself so bravely that the General Court of Connecticut, in 1651, gave him a grant of 100 acres of land, and he located at New London, Conn., in 1650-51. In 1654 he moved with his family to the east side of the Mystic river, now Stonington, where he had taken up the land granted him, and he was one of the early settlers of that town. Mr. Gallup represented the town in the General Court in 1665 and 1667, and although he was over sixty years old when King Philip's war broke out, age had not quenched his valor. New London county having contributed seventy men under Capt. John Mason, of Norwich, Captain Gallup joined with him at the head of the Mohegans. These troops, forming a junction with those of the other Colonies, were engaged in the "fearful swamp fight" at Narragansett, Dec. 19, 1675. In storming this fort Captain Gallup led his men bravely forward, and he was one of the six noted captains who fell on that memorable day. Captain Gallup was valued as a brave and intrepid officer and was loved and respected by his men, and his death was a great blow to the colonists. His children were: Hannah, born at Boston, Sept. 14, 1644, who married Stephen Gifford, of Norwich, Conn., June 18, 1672; John; Esther, born in New London, Conn., March 24, 1653, who married Henry Hodges, of Taunton, Mass., Dec. 17, 1674; Benadam, born in Stonington, in 1655; William, born in 1658; Samuel; Christobel, who married Peter Crary, of Groton, Dec. 31, 1677; Elizabeth, who married Henry Stevens, of Stonington; Mary, who married John Cole; and Margaret, who married Joseph Culver, of Groton.

(III) John Gallup (3), son of John (2), was born in 1646, and married Elizabeth Harris.

(III) Benadam Gallup, son of John (2), born in 1655, in Stonington, married Esther Prentice, born July 20, 1660, daughter of John and Esther Prentice, of New London. Both were members of the Stonington Church. He died Aug. 2, 1727. His wife died May 18, 1751. Their children were: Hannah, born in 1683; Esther, born in 1685; Mercy, born in 1689; Benadam, born in 1693; Joseph, born in 1695; Margaret, born in 1698; and Lucy, born in 1701.

(IV) Lieut. Benadam Gallup, born in 1693, in Groton, Conn., married Jan. 11, 1716, Eunice Cobb. He died Sept. 30, 1755, and his wife died Feb. 1, 1759, aged sixty-three. Their children were: Benadam, born Oct. 26, 1716; Esther, born Feb. 24, 1718; Eunice and Lois (twins), born March 29, 1721; William, born July 4, 1723; Henry, born Oct. 5, 1725; Nathan, born in 1727; Ebenezer; Thomas P., baptized July 28, 1734; Hannah, and Sarah.

(V) Col. Benadam Gallup, born Oct. 26, 1716, married Aug. 11, 1740, Hannah Avery, of Groton. Colonel Gallup was a brave officer in the Revolution. He served with the militia in the 2d Battalion of Wadsworth's Brigade, raised in June, 1776, and was at the Brooklyn front, Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776; in the retreat to New York, Aug. 27-30; in the retreat from New York City, Sept. 15, with the main army at White Plains. Colonel Gallup died at Groton May 19, 1800. His wife died July 28, 1799. They were respectively aged eighty-three and eighty-one years. Their children were: Benadam, born June 29, 1741; Isaac, Dec. 22, 1742; Hannah, Nov. 4, 1744; Esther, Dec. 9, 1746; James, May 1, 1749; Jesse, Feb. 2, 1751; John, Jan. 13, 1753; Prudence, Jan. 30, 1755; Susan, in 1756; Josiah, in 1760; and Abigail, in 1762.

(VI) Capt. Isaac Gallup, born Dec. 22, 1742, married Oct. 5, 1786, Anna Smith, born Dec. 8, 1765, a daughter of Nehemiah and Abigail (Avery) Smith. Captain Gallup served with such rank in the Revolution. He died in Ledyard Aug. 3, 1814. His widow married Seth Williams, Jan. 30, 1825, and died Dec. 21, 1848. Captain Gallup's children were: Anna, born Sept. 3, 1787; Isaac, Jan. 21, 1789; Russell, April 11, 1791; Sarah, Nov. 9, 1792; Jabesh, Aug. 23, 1794; Avery, April 6, 1796; Elias, April 14, 1798; Erastus, July 31, 1800; Shubael, March 6, 1802; and Elihu, Dec. 12, 1806.

(VII) Elihu Gallup, born Dec. 12, 1806, in Ledyard, Conn., married Emily Clark. He died Aug. 25, 1858.

(VIII) Dr. Julius C. Gallup, dentist, of Bristol, R. I., was born Jan. 19, 1840, in Norwich, Conn. He attended the Norwich public schools and also had the advantages of private instruction, and was in his fifteenth year when he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he was a student in the public schools. Returning from Oberlin to Norwich, he again entered the public schools there, leaving the same when eighteen or nineteen years of age. He began preparation for his profession of dentistry with Dr. S. L. Geer, of Norwich, and in 1862 took up active practice on his own account in Mystic, Conn. In 1864 he came to Bristol, R. I., where he has ever

Dir. of Ances. Heads of N.E. Fam. 1620-1700

Gallop

The English family was connected with the parish of Mosterne in Dorsetshire.

JOHN, a fisherman and pilot, settled at Dorcester, Mass., 1630, removed two years later to Boston, Mass.; father of Capt. John Gallup of the Pequot War.

GALLY

JOHN, granted land on Beverly side of Salem, Mass., in 1637.

GALPIN

PHILIP, b. Somersetshire, Eng., settled at New Haven, Conn., 1646, removed to Fairfield, Conn., 1657, later to Rye, N. Y.

GALUSHA

The name of Dutch origin.

DANIEL was at Chelmsford, Mass., before 1691, removed to Dunstable, Mass., where his house was burned by the Indians in 1706.

GAMLYN, GAMLYNE, GAMLIN, GAMBLIN

ROBERT, son of Robert, came to N. E. in the ship William and Francis in 1632 with Rev. Thomas Welde. He located at Roxbury, Mass.

GAMMON

PHILIP, fisherman at Casco, Maine, before 1690.

ROBERT took the oath of allegiance in 1674 at Pemaquid, Me.

GANNETT

MATTHEW came from Eng. in 1638, settled at Hingham, Mass., removed to Scituate, Mass., 1651.

THOMAS, brother of preceding was a proprietor at Duxbury, Mass., removed to Bridgewater, Mass., 1645.

GARDE, GARD, GARRARD

JOHN was at Warwick, R. I., in 1655, removed to New Londonn, Conn., in 1667.

GARDINER

The name derived from the same roots as *Gairden* which is Gaelic origin signifying an enclosed or fortified place, the beacon hill, from *gair*, an outcry, an alarm, and *din*, a hill or fortress. Some authorities claim the derivation of the name is from two Saxon words, *gar*, signifying weapon, and *dyn*, sound, alarm.

CHRISTOPHER, a knight of holy order, came from Bristol, Eng., in 1630, and lived for awhile at Mount Wollaston, near Boston, Mass.

GEORGE, son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, born in Eng. 1601, admitted an inhabitant of R. I., 1638.

LION, a Scotchman, came to Saybrook, Conn., 1635. He built a fort at that place and his son David was the first white child born in Conn. He later removed to Easthampton, Long Island.

RICHARD, *Mayflower* passenger, left no issue.

GARDNER

EDMUND, a freeman at Ipswich, Mass., in 1640.

JACOB took the oath of allegiance at Hatfield, Mass., in 1679.

JAMES married at Gloucester, Mass., in 1662.

JOHN was at Hingham, Mass., as early as 1652.

JOHN, a freeman at Woburn, Mass., 1680.

NATHANIEL, a merchant at Boston, Mass., 1649, afterwards removed to London, Eng.

PETER, b. in Eng. in 1617, embarked on the ship *Elizabeth* at London, Eng., 1635, and settled at Roxbury, Mass.

RICHARD, married at Woburn, Mass., 1651.

SAMUEL was at Wethersfield, Conn., 1641, removed to Hadley, Mass., 1663.

THOMAS, b. Eng. 1592, located at Cape Ann, Mass., 1624, was admitted freeman in 1637 while resident of Salem, Mass.

THOMAS, brother of Peter, died at Roxbury, Mass., 1638.

GARFIELD

From the Saxon *Garwain*, to prepare, German and Dutch *gar*, dressed, done, ready, prepared, and *field*, a place where everything is furnished necessary for an army.

EDWARD, b. Eng. 1575, was a proprietor of Watertown, Mass., in 1635.

GARFORD

JARVIS, freeman at Salem, Mass., in 1639.

GARLAND

GEORGE was a resident of Maine in 1659.

JABEZ was at Dover, N. H., before 1690.

JOHN, b. Eng. 1621, was at Hampton, N. H., 1650.

PETER resided at Charlestown, Mass., as early as 1637.

GARLICK

JOSEPH was at New London, Conn., 1651, removed in a few years to Brookhaven or Easthampton, Long Island, where his wife was charged with witchcraft.

GARNER, GARNIER

From the French *Garnir*, to summons, warn, call out; the Italian *Gvarnier;*

GALLUP

Corrections

The American Genealogist

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GALLUP ORIGIN IN ENGLAND

By John Dorrance Morrell, A.B., M.L.S., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The following statement is made in The Genealogical History of the Gallup Family in the United States..... by John Douglass Gallup (Hartford, Conn., 1893), p. 17:

"John Gallop, the ancestor of most of the families of that name in this country, came to America from the Parish of Mosterne, County Dorset, England, in the year 1630.

"He was son of John Gollop, who married ——— Crabbe, who was son of Thomas and Agnes (Watkins) Gollop, of North Bowood and Strode, and whose descendants still own and occupy the manors of Strode.

"He was thirty-three years old at the time of the visitation of Dorset, 1623.

"He married Christobel, whose full name does not appear, and careful research has failed to discover it.

"He sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the ship Mary and John, arriving at Nantasket, now Hull, May 30th. His wife and children followed in 1633." Four children came to Massachusetts: John, Joan, Samuel, and Nathaniel. John Gallup died in Boston, Jan. 11, 1650, and his widow, Christobel, died there, Sept. 27, 1655.

There appears to be no positive evidence that John Gallup was a grandson of Thomas Gollop, of North Bowood and Strode. The History and Antiquity of the County of Dorset...., by John Hutchins, Vol. I (London, 1774), p. 264, says that of the six sons of Thomas Gollop, of North Bowood and Temple, gent., who died 7 April 1610, the fourth son was "John, who had issue by a daughter of ——— Crabb, Thomas, of Mosterne." The 1623 Visitation of Dorset states that John was the third son of Thomas and that he had a son John of Masterne, aged 33. The first eight editions of Burke's Landed Gentry contain the lineage of this Gollop family also.

It would seem that the compiler of the Gallup genealogy assumed that this was the only family of the name in Dorset and that John Gallup (aged 33 in 1623) was of a right age to be the emigrant ancestor and must therefore be he.

There are, however, a number of Gollop or Gallop families in Dorset and the adjoining county of Somerset. Large families were at Stoke Abbott, Netherbury and Beaminster in Dorset. More extended research in this area may bring the parentage of John Gallup to light.

A manuscript copy of the registers of St. Mary's

Bridport, Dorset, which begin in the year 1600, is at the Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. 7. This contains the following records:

Marriages

1617. 19 Jan. John Gollop & Christabell Brushett married. St. Mary's Bridport, Dorset.
1625. 30 Jan. Henry Stevens & Abigail Gollop married at Bridport.
1628. 27 Mar. Roger Gollop & Julian Browne.
1637. 10 Oct. Thomas Carter & Joane Gollop.

Baptisms

1615. 27 Aug. Robt., s. of Lawrence Gollop.
1617. 7 Dec. Anne, d. of Lawrence Gollop.
1618. 20 Sep. Joane, d. of John Golloppe.
1620. 18 Apr. Martha, d. of Mr. Thos. Gollop.
1620. 12 Nov. Zacheus, s. of Lawrence Golloppe.
1620. 25 Jan. John, s. of John Golloppe.
1622. 4 Aug. William, s. of John Gollop.
1625. 27 July Francis, s. of John Gollop.
1628. 2 Aug. Marie, d. of Mr. Roger Gollop.
1629. 16 Aug. Samuel) sons of
Nathaniel) John Gollop.
1629. 21 Mar. Thomas, s. of Mr. Roger Gollop.

Burials

1617. 23 Nov. Edward, s. of Wm Gallooke.
1622. 14 Aug. Ralphe, s. of Mr. John Gollop.
1625. 18 Nov. Francis, s. of John Gollop.
1626. 30 Sep. John, s. of Lawrence Gollop. (Plague)

Thus, the emigrant would appear to have resided at Bridport, Dorset, and not at Mosterne, prior to coming to Massachusetts. Christabell is the only person surnamed Brushett as yet found in Bridport or the surrounding area during this period. Consequently, there is no clue as to her parentage. The name Christabell was not very commonly met with at this time. It is said to have become current in Yorkshire during the middle of the sixteenth century and this may be a clue to her origin.

The American Genealogist V. 36 #2 1960

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It would seem that the compiler of the Gallup genealogy assumed that this was the only family of the name in Dorset and that John Gallup (aged 33 in 1623) was of a right age to be the emigrant ancestor and must therefore be he.

There are, however, a number of Gollop or Gallop families in Dorset and the adjoining county of Somerset. Large families were at Stoke Abbott, Netherbury and Beaminster in Dorset. More extended research in this area may bring the parentage of John Gallup to light.

A manuscript copy of the registers of St. Mary's

QUILTY ORIGIN IS ENGLAND

By John Burrows Morrell, A.B., M.L.S., Brockton, P.I.

The following statement is made in The Genealogical History of the Quilty Family in the United States..... by John Douglass Quilty (Hartford, Conn., 1903), p. 17:

"John Quilty, the ancestor of most of the families of that name in this country, came to America from the Parish of Moretrim, County Dorset, England, in the year 1790.

"He was son of John Quilty, who married ----- Crebb, who was son of Thomas and Agnes [illegible] Quilty. ... Owned and styled and Styrods, and whose descendants still own and occupy the manors of Styrods.

"He was thirty-three years old at the time of the visitation of Dorset, 1623.

"He married Christobel, whose full name does not appear, and careful research has failed to discover it.

"He sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the ship Mary and John, arriving at Nantasket, May 5, 1631, May 30th. His wife and children followed in 1633." Four children came to Massachusetts: John, Samuel, and Nathaniel. John Quilty died in Moreton, Jan. 11, 1650, and his widow, Christobel, died there, Sept. 27, 1655.

There appears to be no positive evidence that John Quilty was a grandson of Thomas Quilty, of Styrts and Styrods. The History and Antiquity of the County of Dorset.... By John Hutchins, Vol. I (London, 1774), p. 256, says that of the six sons of Thomas Quilty, of North Dorset and Tarrio, Lord., who died 7 April 1610, the fourth son was "John, who had issue by a daughter of ----- Drax, Tiverr, of Somerset." The 1623 Visitation of Dorset states that John was the eldest son of Thomas and that he had a son John of Wyborne, aged 15. The first eight editions of Burke's Landed Gentry contain the lineage of this Quilty family also.

It would seem that the compiler of the Quilty genealogy assumed that this was the only family of the name in Dorset and that John Quilty [illegible] was of a right age to be the eldest ancestor and must therefore be he.

There are, however, a number of Quilty or Quilty families in Dorset and the adjoining county of Somerset. Large families were at Stoke Abbott, Netherbury and Beaminster in Dorset. More extended research in this area may bring the parentage of John Quilty to light.

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Rev. Elisha Callender of Boston, son of Rev. Ellis and Mary (———) Callender. b. Boston 27 April 1692, died there 31 March 1738, A.B., Harvard, 1710. The intention of "Mr. Elisha Callender of Boston" to marry "Mrs. Elizabeth Antill of N. Bristol" was recorded in Boston 22 April 1718 [Boston Marriages 1700-1751, p. 97]. Sibley's Harvard Graduates, usually a reliable work, in vol. 5, p. 512, states that Elizabeth was the daughter of the widow Sarah Smith. If this is correct, Elizabeth must have been the daughter of Edward Antill's second wife and the latter must have married before 1718 a Mr. Smith. The Callender children with dates of birth are to be found in Boston Births 1700-1800 and in Sibley who adds a probable son Ellis and gives the intentions of marriage of three of the daughters.

GALLOP

Mary, wife of William Gallop of New Bristol in New England [now Bristol, R.I.], is clearly designated as sister of Elizabeth Callender and of William Antill in the above mentioned conveyance. It is curious that she was not named in the will of Edward Antill. Perhaps she was born after June 1704, the date of the will, and her father neglected to make a later one, or possibly she was born after his death. That, however, would make her, at most, sixteen years of age at her marriage. Mary Antill was married by the Rev. James McSparran at Bristol 19 Dec. 1721, intentions having been filed 25 Nov. 1721 [Arnold, Vital Record of Rhode Island, vol. 6, Bristol, p. 62]. The date of the intentions shows that the date of marriage given in Updike's History of the Narragansett Church, vol. 2, p. 465, as 19 October 1721, is necessarily in error. Although Mary is not named in her supposed father's will, the evidence of the deed seems conclusive. The first two children of Elisha and Elizabeth (Antill) Callender were Elizabeth (b. 5 July 1721, int. to marry Alexander Inglis 16 May 1751) and Mary (b. 4 March 1722/3, d. young); and a second Mary, the eighth child, was born 14 July 1734. Here the evidential value of the name is slight, since Elisha Callender's mother was also named Mary.

GALLUP
MISC.

VITAL RECORDS

OF

ROXBURY

MASSACHUSETTS

TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1849

VOLUME II ... RRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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PUBLISHED BY
THE ESSEX INSTITUTE
SALEM, MASS.
1926

Mass

GALE, Luther, Mar. 23, 1821, a. 28 y.
Sally, d. Hannah, Jan. 4, 1819, a. 13 y.
William, Feb. 4, 1834, a. 36 y.
———, ch. William, Sept. —, 1830.
———, ch. Maj. Isaac, May —, 1832.

GALLAGER (see also Galagher), Bridget, b. Ireland, ship fever, at the alms house, July 26, 1847, a. 32 y.

GALLAGHER (see also Galagher), Eliza, d. Thomas and Margaret, consumption, Nov. 30, 1848, a. 1 y.

GALLOOP (see also Galloope), ———, ch. Rich[ar]d, Sept. 25, 1805, a. 2 y.

GALLOOPE (see also Galloop, Gallup), Mary, d. Richard and Mary, Sept. 19, 1798. [a. 1 y. G. R. 1.]

GALLUP (see also Galloope), J. H. E., m., b. Demerrara, disease of heart, May 28, 1848, a. 33 y.

GALVER, Julia, d. Philip and Joannah, canker, Nov. 23, 1848, a. 1 y. 2 m.

GALVIN, Frances T., Mrs., bur. Oct. 17, 1841. C. R. 5.
Mary, b. Ireland, w. James, d. at Cambridge, bur. at Roxbury, child bed, Nov. 3, 1848, a. 33 y.

GAMAGE, Sarah E., Aug. 25, 1845. C. R. 6.

GAMBLIN (see also Gamlin), Benjamin, Sept. 21, 1718, in his 80th y. G. R. 1.
Joseph, s. Robert, bur. Nov. 30, 1653.
Obedience, d. Benjamin and Obedience, Aug. 10, 1687.
Robert [Gamlin. C. R. 1.], s. Benjamin, Dec. 27, 1684.

GAMLIN (see also Gamblin), Robert, bur. 7:9m:1663. C. R. 1.
———, inf. ch. Benjamin, bur. 8:8m:1680. C. R. 1.
——, "aged Sister," bur. 2:11 m:1681-2. C. R. 1.
———, inf. ch. Ben[ja]min, bur. 5:6m:1687. C. R. 1.

GANNON, Ellen, d. Thomas and Ellen, bowel complaint, Aug. 20, 1848, a. 1 y. 2 m.
Ellen, d. Patrick and Catherine, inflammation of lungs, Sept. 12, 1848, a. 7 m.
Patrick, m., laborer, b. Ireland, typhus fever, June 9, 1848, a. 30 y.

Soc. / Col. Wars in Conn. - Reg. of Pedigrees

No. 492 GEN. No. 6272

Pedigree 1

JOHN GALLUP b. Mosterne, Eng., 1630. Killed, Great Swamp Fight, 19 Dec. 1675.	m. Boston, Mass., 1643.	HANNAH LAKE, dau. of John and Margaret (Reade)
BENADAM GALLUP b. Stonington, Conn., 1655. d. Stonington, Conn., 2 Aug. 1727.	m.	ESTHER PRENTICE b. New London, Conn., 20 July 1660. d. Stonington, Conn., 18 May 1751.
BENADAM GALLUP b. Groton, Conn., 18 Apr. 1693. d. Groton, Conn., 30 Sept. 1755.	m. Stonington, Conn., 11 Jan. 1716.	EUNICE COBB b. Barnstable, Mass., 18 Sept. 1693. d. Groton, Conn., 1 Feb. 1759.
NATHAN GALLUP b. Groton, Conn., 1724. d. Groton, Conn., 19 Jan. 1799.	m. Norwich, Conn., 25 Apr. 1749.	SARAH GIDDINGS b. Norwich, Conn., 28 Nov. 1730. d. Groton, Conn., 18 Sept. 1778.
CHRISTOPHER GALLUP b. Groton, Conn., 22 June 1764. d. Groton, Conn., 30 July 1849.	m. Stonington, Conn., 13 Apr. 1790.	MARTHA STANTON b. Stonington, Conn., 17 June 1766. d. Groton, Conn., 12 Feb. 1818.
ELIZABETH GALLUP b. Groton, Conn., 21 Jan. 1795. d. Stonington, Conn., 19 Oct. 1874.	m. New London, Conn., 12 June 1815.	WARREN WILLIAMS b. Mystic, Conn., 15 Apr. 1789.
NATHAN GALLUP WILLIAMS b. Stonington, Conn., 28 June 1833. d. Detroit, Mich., 7 Aug. 1896.	m. Bedford, Ohio, 14 Apr. 1858.	HELEN DUNHAM b. Bedford, Ohio, 30 Oct. 1838. d. Detroit, Mich., 7 Dec. 1866.
HELEN DUNHAM WILLIAMS b. Detroit, Mich., 24 Oct. 1860.	m. Detroit, Mich., 15 Oct. 1885.	DAVID OLIPHANT HAYNES b. Detroit, Mich., 29 Aug. 1858.

NATHAN WILLIAMS HAYNES

b. Detroit, Mich., 29 July 1886.

AUTHORITIES

PEDIGREE 1: Gallup, John D., The Genealogical History of the Gallup Family, Hartford, 1893, pp. 17, 18, 21, 26, 36, 47, 71, 121.
Wheeler, Richard Anson, History of the Town of Stonington, County of New London, Connecticut, New London, 1900, pp. 384, 387, 389, 391, 684, 685.
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General Index of the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records.

Dir. of Heads of Fam. of N. Eng. 974 H

GALLOP

the parish Redenhall in Harleston, near the center of the Hundreds of Eastham, Norfolk, Eng. The English ancestor, John Fuller, lived in this parish.

EDWARD, "Mayflower" passenger, bapt. parish of Redenhall, Norfolk, Eng., 1575, came to Plymouth, Mass., 1620, died following year.

GILES was at Hampton, N. H., 1640.

JACOB, freeman in what is now Danvers, Mass., 1690.

JAMES was at Ipswich, Mass., before 1673.

JOHN b. Eng., 1620, came to Ipswich, Mass., 1634.

JOHN, farmer and malster, b. Eng., settled at Cambridge, Mass., 1635.

LANCELOT was at New Haven, Conn., 1643.

ROBERT, freeman at Dorchester, Mass., 1641, removed to Dedham, Mass., 1643.

ROBERT, bricklayer, freeman at Salem, Mass., 1658, where he had resided since 1639, removed to Rehoboth, Mass.

SAMUEL, physician, "Mayflower" passenger, brother of Edward, settled at Plymouth, Mass., 1620.

SAMUEL married at Rehoboth, Mass., 1673.

THOMAS was resident of what is now Middleton, Mass., in 1638.

THOMAS, proprietor at Woburn, Mass, 1640.

THOMAS an inhabitant of Dedham, Mass., 1643.

WILLIAM, brother of John, came to Ipswich, Mass., 1635, a minor fifteen years of age.

WILLIAM, gunsmith and miller, was at Concord, Mass., 1637.

FURBER

LIEUT. WILLIAM, b. London, Eng., 1614, was at Dover, N. H., 1637.

FURBISH

JOHN was resident at Marblehead, Mass., 1668.

FURNELL

JOHN b. 1607, was at Cambridge, Mass., 1638.

STRONG, soapboiler, freeman at Boston, Mass., 1643.

WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, was a resident of Boston, Mass., before 1652.

FURNESS

DAVID b. 1667, was at Marblehead, Mass., 1692.

FUSSELL or FUZZELL

JOHN, Scotch descent, came to Weymouth, Mass., 1640, recorded at Braintree, Mass., 1664.

JOSHUA a resident of Medfield, Mass., 1649.

FYLER

LIEUT. WALTER, b. Eng., settled at Dorchester, Mass., 1634, removed to Windsor, Conn., 1636.

GAGE

The family is of Norman descent and dates back to 1498 to the English ancestor John Gage.

JOHN of the ninth generation from the above came from Stoneham, County of Suffolk, Eng., in 1630, settling at Boston, Mass. He was one of the proprietors of Ipswich, Mass., removed to Rowley, Mass., 1660.

THOMAS, born Eng., 1625, settled at Yarmouth, Mass., in 1649, died at sea the following year.

GAGER

WILLIAM, surgeon, came in Winthrop's fleet in 1630 from County of Suffolk, Eng., was deacon of the first church of Mass. He died Sept. 20, 1630, leaving a son John who became identified with New London, Conn.

GAINES, GAYNES

HENRY, a freeman at Lynn, Mass., in 1639.

THOMAS was at Lynn, Mass., in 1640.

GALE

The root of Gall or Gaul is *Hal*, the sun, from which is derived *Gal, Gel, Gl*, brilliant, bright, glorious. In Gaelic or Scotch, a stranger, Fingal the white stranger, Dugal the black stranger, alluding to the complexion or color of hair. Gaul the ancient name of France signifying *"Sunny France."*

AMBROSE was at Salem, Mass., before 1663.

BARTHOLOMEW, married at Salem, Mass., 1662.

EDMUND, resident of Cambridge, Mass., where he died 1642.

EDMUND, freeman at Salisbury, Mass., 1666, removed to Marblehead, Mass., afterward to Falmouth, Me.

HUGH, a freeman at Kittery, Me., 1652.

RICHARD was at Watertown, Mass., in 1640.

GALLOP, GALLUP

The name is derived from the German, a corruption of *Gottlieb*, from *Gott*, God, and *lieb*, love or praise—God's praise.

The English family was connected with the parish of Mosterne in Dorsetshire.

JOHN, a fisherman and pilot, settled at Dorcester, Mass., 1630, removed two years later to Boston, Mass.; father of Capt. John Gallup of the Pequot War.

GALLY

JOHN, granted land on Beverly side of Salem, Mass., in 1637.

GALPIN

PHILIP, b. Somersetshire, Eng., settled at New Haven, Conn., 1646, removed to Fairfield, Conn., 1657, later to Rye, N. Y.

GALUSHA

The name of Dutch origin.

DANIEL was at Chelmsford, Mass., before 1691, removed to Dunstable, Mass., where his house was burned by the Indians in 1706.

GAMLYN, GAMLYNE, GAMLIN, GAMBLIN

ROBERT, son of Robert, came to N. E. in the ship William and Francis in 1632 with Rev. Thomas Welde. He located at Roxbury, Mass.

GAMMON

PHILIP, fisherman at Casco, Maine, before 1690.

ROBERT took the oath of allegiance in 1674 at Pemaquid, Me.

GANNETT

MATTHEW came from Eng. in 1638, settled at Hingham, Mass., removed to Scituate, Mass., 1651.

THOMAS, brother of preceding was a proprietor at Duxbury, Mass., removed to Bridgewater, Mass., 1645.

GARDE, GARD, GARRARD

JOHN was at Warwick, R. I., in 1655, removed to New Londonn, Conn., in 1667.

GARDINER

The name derived from the same roots as *Gairden* which is Gaelic origin signifying an enclosed or fortified place, the beacon hill, from *gair*, an outcry, an alarm, and *din*, a hill or fortress. Some authorities claim the derivation of the name is from two Saxon words, *gar*, signifying weapon, and *dyn*, sound, alarm.

CHRISTOPHER, a knight of holy order, came from Bristol, Eng., in 1630, and lived for awhile at Mount Wollaston, near Boston, Mass.

GEORGE, son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, born in Eng. 1601, admitted an inhabitant of R. I., 1638.

LION, a Scotchman, came to Saybrook, Conn., 1635. He built a fort at that place and his son David was the first white child born in Conn. He later removed to Easthampton, Long Island.

RICHARD, *Mayflower* passenger, left no issue.

GARDNER

EDMUND, a freeman at Ipswich, Mass., in 1640.

JACOB took the oath of allegiance at Hatfield, Mass., in 1679.

JAMES married at Gloucester, Mass., in 1662.

JOHN was at Hingham, Mass., as early as 1652.

JOHN, a freeman at Woburn, Mass., 1680.

NATHANIEL, a merchant at Boston, Mass., 1649, afterwards removed to London, Eng.

PETER, b. in Eng. in 1617, embarked on the ship *Elizabeth* at London, Eng., 1635, and settled at Roxbury, Mass.

RICHARD, married at Woburn, Mass., 1651.

SAMUEL was at Wethersfield, Conn., 1641, removed to Hadley, Mass., 1663.

THOMAS, b. Eng. 1592, located at Cape Ann, Mass., 1624, was admitted freeman in 1637 while resident of Salem, Mass.

THOMAS, brother of Peter, died at Roxbury, Mass., 1638.

GARFIELD

From the Saxon *Garwain*, to prepare, German and Dutch *gar*, dressed, done, ready, prepared, and *field*, a place where everything is furnished necessary for an army.

EDWARD, b. Eng. 1575, was a proprietor of Watertown, Mass., in 1635.

GARFORD

JARVIS, freeman at Salem, Mass., in 1639.

GARLAND

GEORGE was a resident of Maine in 1659.

JABEZ was at Dover, N. H., before 1690.

JOHN, b. Eng. 1621, was at Hampton, N. H., 1650.

PETER resided at Charlestown, Mass., as early as 1637.

GARLICK

JOSEPH was at New London, Conn., 1651, removed in a few years to Brookhaven or Easthampton, Long Island, where his wife was charged with witchcraft.

GARNER, GARNIER

From the French *Garnir*, to summons, warn, call out; the Italian *Gvarnier;*

Gallop

THE REAL FOUNDERS OF NEW ENGLAND

Stories of Their Life Along the Coast 1602–1628

BY

CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON

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THE REAL FOUNDERS
OF
NEW ENGLAND

Stories of Exile Along the Coast
1602–1628

BY

CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON

F. W. FAXON COMPANY
BOSTON
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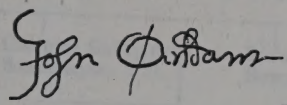
Gloucester harbor), and took with him late in 1625 Lyford, Thomas Gray, Walter Knight and some others.

The ship *Charity* had brought 14 settlers to Cape Ann in 1624. Humphrey Woodbury in 1680 testified: "My father John Woodberye did about 56 yeares agoe remooue for new England, & I then traveled with him as farr as Dorchester, and I vnderstood that my father came to New England by order of a company caled Dorchester Company, & that my father & the company with him brought cattle & other things to Cape Ann for plantation work, & built an house & keept theire cattell & sett up fishing." J. J. Babson in 1854 wrote that "Fisherman's field" was the spot occupied by the English at Cape Ann in 1624. It contained 100 acres and commenced at the westerly end of the beach, on the north side of the harbor. On its westerly side it was skirted by the road to Manchester which separates it from a range of hills. On the seaward side it had two coves, one very small, formed by a rocky bluff called Stage Head. The arable land, said Christopher Levett in 1624, was too limited and the fishing fields too far away for good success.

John Oldham was offered the position of overseer of trade at Cape Ann but preferred to remain at Natascot. In 1626 he set out for Virginia but nearly lost his life on the Cape Cod shoals. He became reconciled to the people about him and, moving to Watertown, represented the town in the first General

Court. He bought Prudence Island and from there carried on trade with the Narragansett Indians. In July, 1636, John Gallop of Boston encountered Oldham's pinnace off Block Island, her deck occupied by 14 Indians. With his crew of two young sons and a hired man Gallop opened fire and rammed the pinnace. After a sanguinary fight he boarded the pinnace while his crew covered him with their guns. In the stern sheets he saw a corpse under a seine. It was still warm; the skull was cleft and the hands and feet were in process of being amputated. Gallop washed the blood from the dead man's face and exclaimed:

"Ah! Brother Oldham, is it thou? I am resolved to avenge thy blood!"



JOHN OLDHAM

The body was buried in the sea. Thus ended the career of an able man, sometimes called a "thorn" of the Pilgrim fathers.[1]

An incident of the summer of 1624 was destined to make both litigation and literature. Captain Wollaston of the *Unity,* "a man of pretie parts," as Bradford calls him, and Humphrey Rastell, a London merchant engaged in transporting indentured servants to Virginia, but now supercargo on Weston's ship the *Swan,* set out from Blackwall, London, in the

[1] Goodwin's Pilgrim Republic, page 273.

A

John ffrie filius et hær. ætat. 14, 1623.

2. Will'm æt. 13.
3. Robert æt. 12.

Anne æt. 17.

Melicent æt. 16.
Dulsabell æt. 15.

(Signed) WILL'M FFRYE.

(Signed) ROBERT FFRYE.

Gallop.

[Harl. 1166, fo. 72b.]

Johannes Gallop a° 5 Ed. 4 [1465] came out of the North. = Alicia filia et hær. Will'mi Temple de com. Dorset.

Johannes Gallop de North Bowood et Temple in com. Dorset ob. 25 H. 8 [1533]. = Joan filia .... Collins de Snailes Croft in com. Dorset.

Thomas Gallop de North Bowood fil. et hæres ob. 7 Aprilli 8 Jacob. [1610]. = Agneta filia Hump. Watkins de Holwell in com. Dorset.

Georgius Gallop de Southampton 5 fil. = Ric'us Gallop de Bowood fil. 6. = ... filia .... Davy de Saunford Deuon.

Humphrie ob. s.p. — 1. Johannes. — 2. Egidius. — Et alij filij.

Egidius fil. primogenit. ob. s.p. apud Romam.

Humphrey 2 filius ob. s.p.

Joh'es 3 filius duxit .... filia .... Crab. =

Johannes Gallop de Mastern æt. 33. =

Thomas Gallop 4 filius et factus hæres de North Bowood et Stroud ob. 1622 mense Decemb. = Francisca filia Geo. Powlett de Melplash in com. Dorset.

1. Catharina vx. Tho. Game de Colley in com. Dorset.

2. Anne ux. Rob'ti Marsh de Chillington in com. Som's.

Elizab. 3 filia æt. 18.

Will'm's 2.

Henricus 3 filius duxit Judith [?] filia Jacobi Hill de Lyme Regis.

Rogerus 4 filius ætat. 18.

Thomas Gallopp de North Bowood filius et hæres de Stroude in com. Dorset. = Martha filia Rad'i Ironside de Longe Bredy in com. Dorset.

Thomas filius et hæres ætatis 6 annoru' 1623.

Martha ætat. 3 annoru' 1623.

Gallop.

[Harl. 1166, fo. 59.]

Will'm Gallopp of [*sic*].=

Rog. Gallopp of Boughwood in com. Dorset Juistice of the peace liuinge 1623. = Mary da. of .... Dauye of Kerton relicta Ric'i Gallopp.

Grace 1 da. | Rog. sonne and hey. ætatis 11, 1623. | Amye 2 da. | Joane 3 da.

Gardiner.

[Harl. 1166, fo. 15^{b}.]

ARMS.—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, on a chevron or between three gryphons' heads erased argent as many escallops sable; 2 and 3, Ermine, on a chevron [engrailed ?] gules three escallops or* [GROVE].

CREST.—*A gryphon's head erased bendy of six azure and purpure, beaked or.*

A Patent granted by Tho. Wortsley [Wriothesley] Garter and Rog. Maccado Richmond Clar. King of Armes to Will. Gardiner of London the 1 of March in the 1 of H. 8, 1509.

.... Gardyner of Collynby hall in Yorksheire.=

Will'm Gardiner of London. = ... da. and cohey. of .... Groue of Groue place in com. Buck.

Will'm Gardyner of Groue place in com. Buckingham. = Anne da. of Joh. Nudigate of Warwicksh.

Tho. Gardyner of Ashwells in com. Bucks. = Grisell da. of Joh. Hildesham of Suff.

Anne 1 ux. Dudley Lilgaue 2 to Micha. Wigmore.

Presilla vx. Bartho. Hatch in com. Deuon.

Kath^{e} 3 da.

Mary mar. to Joseph Billings of London.

Grissell 5 dau.

Will'm Gardyn^{r} of Blanford in com. Dorset liuinge 1623. = Jane da. of Rich. James of Newport in the Isle of White.

Hen. 2 sone.

ffrancis 3. — George 4.

Robert 5. — Edw. 6.

Alicia a da. ætat. 5, 1623. | ffran. 2 da. ætat. 1.

Children:

69	Uzziel,	b. at Voluntown, July 30, 1737.	
*70	Benjamin,	b. "	1739.
71	John, †	b. "	
72	Mary,	b. "	m. ——— Townley.

† John removed to Dalton, Mass., about 1770, left Dalton before 1800, and probably went to western New York.

33

HANNAH[4] GALLUP (*Benadam*[3], *John*[2], *John*[1]) daughter of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup, born at Stonington, May 22, 1683, married William Wheeler, May 30, 1710, died ———, 1754.

Children:

Hannah	Wheeler,	b. Jan. 12, 1712,	m. Simeon Miner.
Isaac	"	b. Jan. 24, 1714.	
Anna	"	b. Dec. 23, 1715.	
Martha	"	b. April 23, 1717.	
Dorothy	"	b. March 1721.	
Esther	"	b. Feb. 1723.	
Eunice	"	b. July 3, 1727.	

The descendants of Hannah (Gallup) Wheeler are numerous in the vicinity of Wilkes Barre, Pa. Some record of them has recently been obtained in time to be included here in an abbreviated form. Among them are Hon. Charles A. Miner and Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney. Their line is given thus:

Hannah Gallup, daughter of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup, born at Stonington, May 22, 1683; married May 30, 1710, William Wheeler, son of Isaac and Martha (Park) Wheeler; baptized, December 18, 1681. Their daughter, Hannah Wheeler, born January 5, 1712, married, March 10, 1731, Simeon Miner, born May 4, 1708, son of Lieutenant Ephraim Miner. Their daughter, Hannah Miner, born December 10, 1731, married May 16, 1751, Constant Searle, born June 17, 1728, in Little Compton, R. I. They removed to Pennsylvania. He was killed in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. His wife died August 16, 1813, at Pittston, Pa. Their son, William Searle, born December 2, 1751, at Stonington, Conn., married Phiolena Heermans, born February 21, 1755, at Stonington, Conn., removed to Pennsylvania, was wounded while scouting the day before the battle of Wyoming, afterwards acted as

Gallup

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF STONINGTON,

COUNTY OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT,

FROM ITS

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1649 TO 1900,

WITH A

GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

OF STONINGTON FAMILIES.

BY RICHARD ANSON WHEELER,

Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; Life Member and one of the Vice Presidents of the Connecticut Historical Society, and Life Member of the New London County Historical Society.

"I have remembered the days of old and the years that are passed."

GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING CO., INC.
BALTIMORE 1977

GALLUP FAMILY.

The name is said to be derived from the German words "Gott" and Lobe"—God and Praise, as Godfrey comes from "Gott" and "Frende"—God and Peace. In the old English records the name is spelled in different ways, as Gollop, Gollopp, Golloppe, Golop. The present English family still retain Gollop. In the Boston records, we find almost as great a variety of spelling as the ancient England records, Gallup preponderating, however, by the large majority in this country.

1. JOHN GALLUP, the ancestor of most of the families of that name in this country, came to America from the Parish of Mosterne, County Dorset, England, in the year 1630. He was the son of John Gollop, who m. ——— Crabbe, who was the son of Thomas and Agnes (Watkins) Gollop, of North Bowood and Strode, and whose descendants still own and occupy the manors of Strode. He m. Christobel ————, whose full name does not appear. He sailed from England March 20, 1630, in the ship Mary and John, arriving at Nantasket (the name was changed to Hull in 1646), May 30, 1630. He first went to Dorchester, but soon after he was a resident of Boston. The family being again united, they became members of the first church, the old South, in Boston. He became a landholder, owning land in the town, and an island of sixteen acres in Boston Bay, which still bears his name. He owned Mix's Mate or Monumental Island, as sometimes called, where he pastured sheep. He was a skillful mariner, well acquainted with the harbor around Boston. He achieved great distinction by piloting in the ship Griffin, a ship of three hundred tons, in Sept., 1633, through a new found channel, when she had on board the Rev. John Cotton, Rev. Thomas Hooker, Rev. Mr. Stone and other fathers of New England, among her two hundred passengers. Perhaps the most notable and interesting episode, if it may be so called, in the life of the sturdy captain, was his successful encounter with a boat load of Indians, whom he captured and destroyed off Block Island. They had murdered John Oldham, a man of ability, and they were having a hilarious time in his boat when they were overtaken by Capt. Gallup, and after a brief encounter, were captured. This has been

called the first naval battle on the Atlantic coast. He was accompanied by his two sons and a hired man. This battle gave the captain a colonial, and later a national reputation, and more than anything else made him famous. This incident and what is revealed of the purpose of the Indians was the beginning of the great Pequot war.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallup both died at Boston, he in 1649, as an inventory of his estate was made Dec. 26, 1649. She died July 27, 1655. An inventory of her estate was made Oct. 31, 1655. Their wills are the earliest on record. (See Appendix.)

CHILDREN:

2 JOHN, b. in England about 1615, m. Hannah Lake in 1634.

3 SAMUEL, b. in England; came to this country in 1633, m. Mary Phillips.

4 NATHANIEL, b. in England; came to this country in 1633, m. Margaret Eveley.

5 JOAN, b. in England; came to this country in 1633, m. Thomas Joy in 1627.

John Gallup (No. 2) came to this country with his mother, two brothers and sister Joan, in the ship Griffin, arriving at Boston on the 4th day of Sept., 1633. He married Hannah Lake, daughter of John and Margaret Lake, and sister of Elizabeth Read, who married John Winthrop, Jr., Governor of Connecticut. She also came to this country with her mother, in the ship Abigail, arriving Oct. 6, 1635, after a passage of ten weeks.

He left Boston in 1640, and went to Taunton, then a part of Plymouth Colony, where he remained until 1651, when he removed with his family to New London, where he lived until 1654, when he came to what is now Stonington, then a part of New London, and settled upon a grant of land given him by that town in 1653, in recognition of the distinguished services of himself, and father in the Pequot war.

His dwelling house where he resided, was situated near where there is now (1899) an old well, in an orchard, on the farm recently owned by the Messrs. Greenman brothers, under the improvement and management of Dea. Warren Lewis. Capt. John Gallup's land grant was bounded on the west by Mystic River, on the south by Capt. John Stanton's homestead place and Capt. George Denison's land, on the east by said Denison's land and the so-called town lots, and on the north by Thomas Park's land, which he purchased of the Rev. Richard Blinman. He represented the town at the General Court in 1665, 1667. He was also an In-

dian interpreter. When King Philip's war broke out, although he was over sixty, age had not quenched his martial ardor, New London County having raised seventy men under Capt. John Mason of Norwich, and Capt. George Denison of Stonington, Capt. Gallup joined with them at the head of the Mohegans. These troops forming a junction with those of the other colonies, were engaged in the fearful swamp fight at Narragansett, Dec. 19, 1676, within the limits of the present town of South Kingston. R. I. In storming the fort he led his men bravely forward, and was one of the six captains who fell in this memorable fight, and was buried with his fallen comrades in one grave, near the battle ground. A complete victory was gained over the savage foe, but with great loss of life on both sides. The General Court afterwards made several grants of land to his widow and children, in consideration of the great loss they had sustained by his death and for his public services.

CHILDREN:

6 HANNAH, b. at Boston Sept. 14, 1644, m. Stephen Gifford June 18, 1672.
7 JOHN, b. at Boston Sept., 1646, m. Elizabeth Harris.
8 ESTHER, b. at New London March 24, 1653, m. Henry Hodges Dec. 17, 1674.
9 BENADAM, b. at Stonington in 1655, m. Hester Prentiss.
10 WILLIAM, b. at Stonington in 1658, m. Sarah Chesebrough.
11 SAMUEL, b. at Stonington.
12 CHRISTOBEL, b. at Stonington, m. Peter Crary Dec. 31, 1677.
13 ELIZABETH, b. at Stonington, m. Henry Stevens of Stonington.
14 MARY, b. at Stonington, m. John Cole of Boston, Mass.
15 MARGARET, b. at Stonington, m. Joseph Colver of Groton, Conn.

Samuel Gallup (No. 3) m. Mary Phillips Nov. 20, 1650. He lived at Boston; was a sea captain and d. before 1670.

CHILDREN:

16 MARY, b. Dec. 4, 1651.
17 HANNAH, b. Sept. 3, 1654.
18 SAMUEL, b. Feb. 14, 1656.
19 MEHITABLE, b. April 5, 1659.
20 ABIGAIL, b. June 27, 1664.

Nathaniel Gallup (No. 4) m. Margaret Eveley at Boston April 11, 1652, and d. before 1670.

CHILDREN:

21 NATHANIEL, b. June 14, 1658.
22 JOSEPH, b. March 20, 1661, m. Hannah Sharp Nov. 1, 1694.
23 BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 3, 1664.
24 MARY, b. June 25, 1668.

John Gallup (No. 7) m. Elizabeth Harris of Ipswich, Mass.,

1675, daughter of Thomas and Martha Lake Harris, and granddaughter of Madame Margaret Lake; she d. Feb. 8, 1654. They lived in Stonington in the dwelling house where his parents resided, occupying and improving his father's grants of land. He represented the town in the General Court in 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668. He served with his father in King Philip's war, and was probably with him at the Narragansett swamp fight. He was on friendly terms with the Indians, and often acted as their interpreter. He d. April 14, 1735.

CHILDREN:

25 JOHN, b. in 1676, m. Elizabeth Wheeler.

26 THOMAS, bapt. ——.

27 MARTHA, b. April 2, 1683, m. John Gifford of Norwich, Conn.

28 SAMUEL, bapt. Oct. 9, 1687, m. Mehitable Blunt.

29 ELIZABETH, bapt. July 14, 1689, m. Zachariah Frink (No. 22), that family.

30 NATHANIEL, b. July 4, 1692, m. Margaret Gallup.

31 WILLIAM, bapt. May 26, 1695, d. at Voluntown Aug. 18, 1735.

32 BENJAMIN, bapt. Nov. 1, 1696.

Benadam Gallup (No. 9) m. Hester Prentiss, daughter of John and Hester Prentiss, and granddaughter of Valentine and Alice Prentiss of New London, Conn. He and his nephew, John Gallup, who m. Elizabeth Wheeler, lived on the eastern part of his father's land grants, known as the Pe-quot-se-pos Valley. They jointly built and occupied the dwelling house, where an old chimney thereof now stands (1899) which with their lands, is now mainly owned by the heirs-at-law of Hiram W. Wheeler and Lodowick Wilcox. He served in the colonial wars. They both united with the First Congregational Church of Stonington. He d. Aug. 2, 1727; his wife d. May 17, 1751.

CHILDREN:

33 HANNAH, b. May 22, 1683, m. William Wheeler May 30, 1710 (No. 12), Wheeler family.

34 HESTER, b. Nov. 1, 1685, m. Joseph Stanton of Westerly, R. I. (No. 216), Stanton family.

35 MERCY, b. Aug., 1690, m. William Denison (No. 67), Denison family.

36 BENADAM, b. April 18, 1693, m. Eunice Cobb.

37 JOSEPH, b. Sept. 27, 1695, m. Eunice Williams.

38 MARGARET, b. May 11, 1698, m. Nathaniel Gallup (No. 30), June 4, 1717.

39 LUCY, b. Jan. 12, 1701, m. George Denison June 4, 1717 (No. 69), Denison family.

Lieut. William Gallup (No. 10) m. Sarah, (No. 22), daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Chesebrough, of that family, who was one of the early planters of Stonington, Jan. 4, 1684. He, too, built him

a dwelling house on the northern portion of his father's land grants, which was situated on the White Hall plain, where Mr. Samuel H. Bentley now (1899) resides. He d. May 15, 1731; his wife d. Sept. 9, 1729. They are both buried in the White Hall burial place. He served in the colonial wars.

CHILDREN:

40 SARAH, b. Feb. 24, 1688, m. Andrew Stanton.

41 MARY, b. April 7, 1695, m. Dea. John Noyes (No. 34), Noyes family.

42 HANNAH, b. April 24, 1698, d. unmarried.

43 TEMPERANCE, b. May 25, 1701, m. Rev. William Worthington Sept. 20, 1726. He was the first minister (Cong.) of North Stonington, and a graduate of Yale College, 1716. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the grand-daughter of Maj. John Mason. She d. Feb. 24, 1724; he d. at Saybrook, after a long pastorate, Nov. 16, 1756.

CHILDREN:

44 ELIZABETH WORTHINGTON, b. Feb. 27, 1728.

45 SARAH WORTHINGTON, b. April 3, 1730.

46 TEMPERANCE WORTHINGTON, b. April 18, 1732, m. Rev. Cotton Mather Smith of Sharon, Conn. Their only son was the Hon. John Cotton Smith, one of the Governors of Connecticut. He was President of the American Bible Society from 1831 to 1845.

47 MEHITABLE WORTHINGTON, b. Sept. 11, 1736.

48 WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, b. Nov. 21, 1740.

Capt. John Gallup (No. 25) m. Elizabeth Wheeler of Stonington in 1709 (No. 13), Wheeler family. He removed to Voluntown about 1710, and was one of the early settlers of that town, taking up a large tract of land there. At the first town meeting held in the town June 20, 1721, he was chosen one of the selectmen, was active in securing religious privileges for the early settlers, giving three acres of land as a site for a meeting house and burial ground, and one of a committee to build a house of worship, and was chosen one of the ruling elders of the first church formed in the town, 1723, which was Presbyterian. He d. Dec. 29, 1755; his wife d. April 14, 1735. From his will it appears he m. again, but no record of it has been found.

CHILDREN:

49 WILLIAM, b. Sept. 2, 1710, d. Feb. 10, 1734.

50 ISAAC, b. Feb. 24, 1712.

51 ELIZABETH, b. April 9, 1714, m. Zachary Frink.

52 MARTHA, b. Sept. 3, 1716, m. Thomas Douglass Jan. 4, 1727.

53 HANNAH, b. Jan. 29, 1719, m. Manuel Kinne in 1741.

54 DOROTHY, b. March 22, 1721, m. John Read in 1744.

55 JOHN, b. June 9, 1724.

Thomas Gallup (No. 26) was bapt. at Stonington, Conn., April 30, 1682 (Voluntown Town Records). "Thomas Gallup and Han-

nah French were lawfully joined in marriage the 4th day of Jan., 1721-22, by Capt. Thomas Williams, justice of the peace." He probably came to Voluntown with his brother John, or soon after, and was a large land owner there. His name is appended to a call to the first minister of Voluntown, Rev. Samuel Dorrance, April 17, 1723. He also gave liberally for his support. He left no children.

Reliable, available evidence establishes the fact that there were two Thomas Gallups, born in Stonington, within a few years of each other. Thomas Gallup, the son of John Gallup and wife, Elizabeth Harris, was probably b. in 1681. The other Thomas Gallup was undoubtedly the son of Benadam Gallup and wife, Hester Prentiss, and was probably born between the birth date of their children, viz.: Marcy Gallup, b. Aug., 1687, and Benadam Gallup, Jr., b. April 18, 1693. For reasons not now fully understood the birth dates of their children, Marcy and Thomas, does not appear among their other children on our Stonington town records.

Thomas Gallup, the son of Benadam and Hester (Prentiss) Gallup, was reared to manhood in Stonington, and went with two of his cousins up to what is now Windham County, where they purchased and received large tracts of lands, the proposed boundaries of which overlapped the premises of the adjoining proprietors' lands, resulting in a controversy, which ended in reducing the area of the land purchased and received to such an extent before the deeds thereof were obtained, that the said Thomas Gallup, son of Benadam, retired from the land speculation and went to Gloucester, Mass., where he was engaged to build a breakwater for parties there. The location and construction of which were so ill advised that the breakwater received the name of Gallup's Folly, which it still retains, and so appears on the map of Babson's history of that town. After the completion of the breakwater, Thomas Gallup left Gloucester and went to Ipswich, Mass., where he had relatives, but did not remain there long, and went from Ipswich to Boxford, where he m. Love Curtis, widow of Zachariah Curtis, in 1719.

CHILDREN:

56 ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 9, 1720.
57 WILLIAM, b. Oct. 4, 1722.
58 SAMUEL, b. May 7, 1725.

59 GEORGE, b. Dec. 14, 1726.
60 JEREMIAH, b. in 1728.
61 SARAH, b. March 20, 1733.
62 MARY, b. Feb. 14, 1738.

Samuel Gallup of Stonington (No. 28) m. Mehitable Blunt May 11, 1727. He owned land at Voluntown, but it is not probable that he ever removed his family there to live, as he is mentioned in his father's will, as living with him and taking care of him. He and his wife united with the First Congregational Church in Stonington, May 11, 1729.

CHILDREN:

63 ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 26, 1728.
64 MEHITABLE, b. Feb. 21, 1733.
65 MARY, b. Jan. 28, 1737, m. Andrew Mason March 20, 1754 (No. 29), that family.
66 PRISCILLA, bapt. July 20, 1740.
67 MERCY (twin), bapt. June 2, 1745.
68 ANNA (twin), bapt. June 2, 1745.

Nathaniel Gallup of Stonington (No. 30) m. Margaret Gallup (No. 38) June 4, 1717. They lived on the Greenman farm, near the residence of Mr. Warren Lewis, and both united with the Congregational Church, Stonington, July 20, 1718. He d. April 3, 1739; his wife d. March 2, 1761.

CHILDREN:

69 NATHANIEL, b. April 29, 1718, m. Hannah Gore Burrows.
70 JOHN, b. Jan. 29, 1720, m. Bridget Palmer.
71 THOMAS, b. April 19, 1722, d. young.
72 MERCY, b. April 7, 1725, m. William Whipple Dec. 2, 1742.
73 THOMAS, b. Aug. 26, 1727, m. Hannah Dean; lived at Plainfield.
74 MARGARET, b. Oct. 12, 1730, m. Isaac Gallup March 29, 1749.
75 MARTHA, b. July 30, 1733.
76 BENJAMIN, b. July 26, 1736, m. Amy Kinne Jan. 20, 1763.

Benadam Gallup (No. 36) m. Eunice Cobb (No. 18), Cobb family, Jan. 11, 1716. He d. Sept. 30, 1755; his wife d. Feb. 1, 1759.

CHILDREN:

77 BENADAM, b. Oct. 26, 1716, m. Hannah Avery.
78 ESTHER, b. Feb. 24, 1718, m. ——— Miner.
79 EUNICE, b. March 29, 1721, m. ——— French.
80 LOIS (twin), b. March 29, 1721.
81 WILLIAM, b. July 4, 1723, m. Judith Reed of Norwich June 9, 1752.
82 HENRY, b. Oct. 5, 1725, m. Hannah Mason Oct. 4, 1750.
83 NATHAN, b. in 1727, m. Sarah Giddings of Norwich May 25, 1749.
84 EBENEZER, b. ———.
85 THOMAS, bapt. July 28, 1734, m. Prudence Allyn of Groton Jan. 20, 1729.
86 HANNAH, b. ———, m. Robert Allyn Jan. 26, 1755.
87 SARAH, b. ———.

Capt. Joseph Gallup of Stonington (No. 37) m. Eunice Williams (No. 161), Williams family, of Stonington, Feb. 24, 1720. They lived at Old Mystic, near the Lewis house; he d. Dec. 22, 1760; his wife d. Oct. 24, 1772.

CHILDREN:

88 MARTHA, b. Oct. 15, 1721, m. Amos Denison of Stonington (No. 134), that family.

89 JOSEPH, b. Feb. 21, 1725, m. Mary Gardner May 18, 1749.

90 ELISHA, b. April 21, 1727, m. Marcy Denison Jan. 25, 1747 (No. 169), that family.

91 OLIVER, b. March 28, 1729, m. Freelove ———.

92 WILLIAM, b. Jan. 19, 1735, m. Lucy Denison July 2, 1761 (No. 296), that family.

93 EUNICE, b. Oct. 11, 1738, m. John Billings of Preston (No. 36), that family.

94 PRUDENCE, b. Feb. 17, 1742.

95 LUCY, b. Jan. 5, 1747.

Nathaniel Gallup of Stonington (No. 69) m. Mrs. Hannah (Gore) Burrows Nov. 24, 1742 (No. 36), that family. He d. Jan. 11, 1786; she d. March 19, 1810.

CHILDREN:

96 NATHANIEL, b. June 4, 1744, drowned at sea, aged 20 yrs.

97 SAMUEL, b. Aug. 9, 1746, m. Jemima Enos.

98 SILAS, b. March 9, 1749, m. Sarah Gallup (No. 60), Jan. 13, 1774.

99 GEORGE, b. March 20, 1751, m. Freelove Packer of Groton June 19, 1776.

100 MARGARET, b. March 20, 1753.

101 AMOS, b. Aug. 1, 1755, m. Welthian Dean.

102 HANNAH, b. Aug. 22, 1757.

103 LEVI, b. March 26, 1760, m. Abigail Packer of Groton.

104 EZRA, b. March 13, 1763, m. Rebecca Hinckley, 1786 (No. 64), that family.

Capt. John Gallup (No. 70) m. Bridget Palmer (No. 113), that family, Nov. 5, 1747. He d. Nov. 1, 1801; she d. Sept. 2, 1809.

CHILDREN:

105 JERUSHA, b. 1748, d. 1841.

106 JOHN, b. 1750, m. Lydia Clark.

107 JONATHAN, b. 1752, m. Elizabeth Dow.

108 DAVID, b. 1754, m. Nancy Jacques.

109 MARGARET, b. ———, m. Samuel Frink.

110 ESTHER, b. ———, d. young.

Col. Benadam Gallup (No. 77) m. Hannah Avery of Groton (No. 77), that family, Aug. 11, 1740. He was a brave officer of the Revolution. He d. May 29, 1800; she d. July 28, 1799.

CHILDREN:

111 BENADAM, b. June 29, 1741, m. Bridget Palmer.

112 ISAAC, b. Dec. 22, 1742, m. Anna Smith.

113 HANNAH, b. Nov. 4, 1744, d. Jan. 10, 1771.

114 ESTHER, b. Dec. 9, 1746, m. Ralph Stoddard.
115 JAMES, b. May 1, 1749, d. Dec. 19, 1770.
116 JESSE, b. Feb. 2, 1751, m. Catharine Fish March 16, 1775.
117 JOHN, b. Jan. 13, 1753, d. Dec. 9, 1770.
118 PRUDENCE, b. Jan. 30, 1775, m. Timothy Allyn.
119 SUSAN, b. 1776, m. Nathan Lester.
120 JOSIAH, b. 1760, m. 1st, Sarah Fish; 2d, Mary Randall.
121 ABIGAIL, b. 1762, d. Nov. 24, 1770.

Col. Nathan Galllup (No. 83) m. Sarah Giddings, May 25, 1749. He was a brave soldier of the Revolution, who rose to colonel and d. Jan. 19, 1799.

CHILDREN:

122 SARAH, b. Dec. 29, 1751, m. Silas Gallup.
123 NATHAN, b. Nov. 14, 1754, d. Sept. 16, 1778.
124 EBENEZER, b. Feb. 8, 1757.
125 MARY, b. Jan. 31, 1759, m. Henry Denison in 1778 (No. 222), Denison family.
126 JACOB, b. July 26, 1761, m. Rebecca Morgan Jan. 11, 1784.
127 CHRISTOPHER, b. June 22, 1764, m. Mrs. Martha (Stanton) Prentice.
128 GIDEON, b. Aug. 17, 1766.
129 LOIS, b. Aug. 17, 1768, m. Jacob Morgan in 1787.
130 LODOWICK, b. Jan. 23, 1773, m. Margaret Phelps Feb. 28, 1779.

Capt. Joseph Gallup (No. 89) m. Mary Gardner, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Gardner, May 18, 1749; d. July 11, 1802.

CHILDREN:

131 JOSEPH, b. March 21, 1750, d. Feb. 11, 1753.
132 SARAH, b. Nov. 10, 1752.
133 JOSEPH, b. Sept. 26, 1754.
134 JOHN, b. July 17, 1758, m. Hannah Denison.
135 LUCRETIA, b. Aug. 15, 1760.
136 PHEBE, b. April 10, 1762, m. William Avery of Groton.
137 GARDNER, b. March 5, 1765.
138 JONATHAN, b. Nov. 23, 1766.
139 ESTHER, b. April 14, 1769.
140 GURDON, b. Dec. 18, 1771, m. Sibell Capron.

Samuel Gallup (No. 97) m. Jemima Enos of Stonington Jan. 1, 1769. Soon after the Revolution he with his four brothers, and several other families from Groton and Stonington, removed to New York State. He d. April 25, 1826; his wife d. Dec. 15, 1795; 2d wife, Sarah, d. Sept. 1, 1802.

CHILDREN:

141 JOSHUA, b. Aug. 4, 1760, m. Anne Hinckley (No. 66), that family.
142 NATHANIEL, b. Nov. 16, 1770, m. Lucy Latham.
143 SAMUEL, b. July 6, 1772, m. Fanny Morgan.
144 ANNA, b. Feb. 3, 1774, m. Richard Wheeler of Stonington Feb. 13, 1794 (No. 362), Wheeler family.

145 HANNAH, b. Oct. 15, 1775, m. Moses Morgan March 29, 1794.
146 JOHN ENOS, b. July 17, 1777, m. Betsey Chipman; 2d, Mrs. Esther Denison.
147 JEMIMA, b. Sept. 27, 1780, m. Daniel Morgan in 1799.
148 LYDIA, b. Feb. 16, 1784, m. George Gallup.
149 NATHAN, b. May 3, 1786, m. Anna Elizabeth Weidman.

Amos Gallup of Stonington (No. 101), m. Welthean Deane of Stonington (No. 28), that family, Feb. 25, 1787. He d. Dec. 1, 1843; she d. Dec. 13, 1834.

CHILDREN:

150 AMOS, b. Dec. 9, 1787, d. May 5, 1870, unmarried.
151 JOHN DEANE, b. Sept. 26, 1789, m. Prudence Denison; 2d, Mary A. Crandall.
152 JABEZ, b. Feb. 22, 1791, m. Eunice Williams.
153 WEALTHEAN, b. July 15, 1793, d. Oct. 5, 1874, unmarried.
154 MARTHA, b. Jan. 22, 1796, d. Aug., 1882, unmarried.
155 NATHANIEL, b. Oct. 16, 1797, m. Sally McCollum; 2d, Maria D. Ford.
156 GEORGE, b. Jan. 22, 1801, d. Feb. 9, 1874, unmarried.

Col. Benadam Gallup (No. 111) m. Bridget Palmer of Stonington (No. 210), Palmer family, Jan. 30, 1766. He d. April 12, 1818; his wife d. Aug. 22, 1823.

CHILDREN:

157 BENADAM, b. Oct. 28, 1766, m. Cynthia Fish.
158 BRIDGET, b. Oct. 5, 1768, m. Sands Fish June 18, 1789 (No. 39), that family.
159 JAMES, b. May 27, 1771, d. May 11, 1834.
160 DESIRE, b. Nov. 20, 1773, m. Amos Worthington.
161 JOHN, b. May 27, 1776, m. Lucy Clark of Windham.
162 LUCY, b. June 23, 1779, m. Stephen Haley of Groton (No. 34), that family.
163 SIMEON, b. Sept. 29, 1781, d. April 13, 1836.

Isaac Gallup (No. 112) m. Anna Smith Oct. 5, 1786. He was captain in the Revolutionary war. He d. in Ledyard Aug. 3, 1814. Mrs. Anna (Smith) Gallup m. 2d, Seth Williams Jan. 30, 1825.

CHILDREN:

164 ANNA, b. Sept. 3, 1787, m. David Geer Jan. 11, 1810.
165 ISAAC, b. Jan. 21, 1789, m. Prudence Geer March 12, 1812.
166 RUSSEL, b. April 11, 1791, m. Hannah Morgan.
167 SARAH, b. Nov. 9, 1792, m. William McCall.
168 JABESH, b. Aug. 23, 1794, m. Lucy Meech; 2d, Louise Avery.
169 AVERY, b. April 6, 1796, m. Melinda Bailey; 2d, Mary Haley.
170 ELIAS, b. April 14, 1798, m. Fanny Dean Sept. 28, 1828.
171 ERASTUS, b. July 31, 1800, m. Eunice Williams (No. 52), that family; 2d, Frances Sheffield.
172 SHUBAEL, b. March 6, 1802, m. Sarah M. Isham; 2d, Mrs. Fanny S. Church.
173 ELIHU, b. Dec. 12, 1803, m. Emily Clark.

Pawcatuck River, doing a successful business for several years. But the West Indies' climate did not agree with Mr. Stanton's health, which so impaired it that he did not live but a few years, dying before 1688, which fact we learn from his mother's will.

Robert Stanton (No. 9) m. Joanna Gardiner Sept. 12, 1677, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Smith) Gardiner of Roxbury, Mass. He lived in Pawcatuck, Stonington, Conn., and d. Oct. 24, 1724.

NOTE.—Robert Stanton was a soldier in King Philip's war, as was his older brothers, Capt. John and Joseph Stanton. In 1676, Capt. George Denison, with a large company of subordinate officers and men, who were raised in New London county, went in pursuit of the remnant of King Philip's army, and while a portion of them, under the command of Canonchet, the last of the Royal Narragansett Sachems, were encamped on the banks of the Pawcatuck River in Rhode Island, they were attacked by the English, under Capt. George Denison, accompanied by some of the friendly Pequot and Mohegan Indians, when most of the Narragansett and Wampanaog Indians fled, leaving Canonchet almost entirely alone. As soon as he realized his situation, he too sought safety in flight. The Indian allies of the English and a few of the fleetest whites pursued him, and as he saw his pursuers were gaining on him he threw off his blanket, then his silver-laced coat and belt of peage, and ran with all possible speed, to escape from his enemies, and as he crossed the rivers ford he fell and wet his gun, which so embarrassed him in his flight that he was soon overtaken and surrendered to Robert Stanton, son of the Interpreter General Thomas Stanton, then not 22 years old. Being questioned by the young man, whom he personally knew, about a treaty of peace, between the English and Indians, and not wishing to recognize the authority of his youthful inquisitor, he looked upon him with lofty and defiant contempt, and said you are a child, you cannot understand matters of war; let your brother, Capt. John Stanton, or your chief, Capt. George Denison, come, then I will answer. But when the officers whom he had requested to see came up, he refused to enter into any negotiations with them, so he was brought a prisoner to Stonington, where a council of war was held, which he declined to recognize, and after his absolute refusal to enter into and abide by a treaty of peace with the English, who, after considering their defenseless conditions and his ferocious temper, he was condemned and ordered to be shot, and when told of his fate he said that "he liked it well, and should die before his heart had grown soft or he had said anything unworthy of himself," and so he was shot near Anguilla in Stonington.

CHILDREN:

266 JOANNA, b. June 5, 1677, m. Robert Denison (No. 52), Denison family.
267 LUCY, b. Sept. 16, 1681, d. Sept., 1687.
268 ANNA, b. Oct. 26, 1684, m. William Stanton (No. 16).
269 MARY, b. Feb. 3, 1687, m. Daniel Denison (No. 54), Denison family.
270 REV. ROBERT, b. Dec. 7, 1689. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1712, and was ordained pastor of the East Church in Salem, Mass., Rev. Cotton Mather, D. D., preaching the ordination sermon. This celebrated minister married him to Katherine Simpkins of Boston May 5, 1719. He d. in Salem, Mass., May 3, 1727, and May 5 would have been his eighth wedding anniversary.
271 THOMAS, b. June 9, 1693, m. Thankful Denison.
272 LUCY, b. May 3, 1696, m. James McDowell May 7, 1715.
273 GARDINER, b. May 27, 1701, d. Feb., 1704.

Thomas Stanton (No. 271) m. Thankful Denison Dec. 30, 1713 (No. 65), Denison family, both of Stonington; m. 2d, Mrs. Sarah (Hillard) Fish (No. 10) Rossiter family.

CHILDREN:

274 ROBERT, b. Nov. 14, 1716, m. Anna Stanton.
275 THANKFUL, b. July 21, 1718, m. Col. Elias Thompson March 24, 1736.
276 MARY, b. May 21, 1720, m. Nathan Babcock
277 ELIZABETH, b. June 10, 1722, m. Phineas Stanton (No. 347).
278 MERCY, b. June 14, 1724, m. Ebenezer Goddard of Groton March 3, 1751.
279 PRUDENCE, b. April 22, 1726, m. 1st, Juda Coleman; m. 2d, Col. Giles Russell (No. 15), that family.
280 NATHAN, b. June 19, 1728, d. in infancy.
281 THOMAS, b. Dec. 20, 1729, m. Sarah Chesebrough.
282 REBECCA, b. in 1731.
283 ANNA, b. March 22, 1732, m. Nathan Chesebrough (No. 147), Chesebrough family.
284 DESIRE, b. April 22, 1734, m. Amos Hallam Oct. 18, 1758 (No. 9), Hallam family.
285 HANNAH, b. Sept. 29, 1736, m. Robert Potter, Esq., Aug. 28, 1754.

Robert Stanton (No. 274) m. Anna Stanton May 26, 1736 (No. 348), that family. They lived in Stonington, Conn.

CHILDREN:

286 CYNTHIA, b. Oct. 16, 1737, d. unmarried.
287 ROBERT, b. March 16, 1739, m. Sabra Palmer Dec. 2, 1764.
288 MARY, b. Nov. 8, 1741, m. Col. Henry Babcock Dec. 2, 1764 (No. 77).
289 ANNA, b. Aug. 25, 1745.
290 ABIGAIL, b. May 1, 1748, m. Samuel Hazard Nov. 23, 1766, son of Esther Stanton Hazard (No. 225).
291 THOMAS, b. in 1750, m. Elizabeth Chesebrough April 25, 1771 (No. 172), Chesebrough family.
292 THANKFUL, b. in 1752, m. Lodowick Stanton Aug. 20, 1772.

Prudence Stanton (No. 279), m. 1st, Juda Coleman March 4, 1747. After the death of Mr. Coleman she m. for her 2d husband, Col. Giles Russell (No. 15), that family, Dec. 8, 1762.

CHILDREN BY FIRST MARRIAGE:

293 MERCY COLEMAN, b. July 18, 1748, m. Capt. Elnathan Rossiter (No. 8), that family.
294 ROBERT COLEMAN, b. Oct. 26, 1749.

CHILD BY SECOND MARRIAGE:

295 HANNAH RUSSELL, b. Jan. 20, 1764, m. Samuel Stanton (No. 358).

Thomas Stanton (No. 281) m. Sarah Chesebrough Jan. 10, 1751 (No. 148), Chesebrough family. She d. June 9, 1789. He d. July 30, 1799. They lived in Stonington, Conn.

CHILDREN:

296 SARAH, b. Nov. 12, 1751, m. Simeon Palmer Dec. 19, 1773 (No. 223), Palmer family.
297 PELEG, b. Nov. 10, 1752, d. young.
298 BRIDGET, b. Jan. 18, 1756, m. Nathaniel Chesebrough Oct. 14, 1787 (No. 255), Chesebrough family.

THE GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GALLUP FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES,

ALSO,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY,

BY

JOHN D. GALLUP,

AGAWAM, MASS.

"The world's history is a divine poem, of which the history of every nation is a canto, and every man a word."—*James A. Garfield.*

HARTFORD, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE HARTFORD PRINTING COMPANY,
(ELIHU GEER'S SONS,).
1893.

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ADLAWAK, MAINE.

MARYSVILLE, OHIO:
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1892.

JOHN GALLOP- Born about 1590, possibly Mosterne, Dorset, England. Died, 11 Jan. 1650, Boston. He married Cristobel Brushett, 1614, Mosterne, Dorset, who died, 27 Sept. 1655, Boston. He was the son of John Gallop & Mary Crabbe of Mosterne and grandson of Thomas Gallop & Agnes Watkins of North Bowood & Strode, Dorset.

He came on the "Mary & John" alone, leaving his wife and children in England. He first settled in Dorchester, Mass. where he prepared a home for his family but when he sent for them his wife refused to make the journey. On 4 July 1632 Gov. Winthrop wrote to Rev. John White of Dorchester, Dorset, England saying, "I have much difficulty to keep John Gallop here, by reason his wife will not come. I marvel at the woman's weakness. If she will come out, let her have the remainder of his wages. If not, let it be bestowed to bring over his children, for he so desired. It would be about 40 pounds loss to him to come for her".

John Gallop gained distinction in Sept. 1633, when he piloted the 300 ton ship,"Griffin" thru a new found channel, with 200 passengers aboard, including Rev. John Cotton, Rev. Thomas Hooker & Rev. Stone. His wife and children were aboard. There was a great rejoicing upon the arrival of this ship, with an artillery salute. John was accompanied by Gov. Winthrop and most of the people of the town welcomed the new arrivals.Soon after his family arrived they moved to Boston where he joined the church in 1634. He settled in the northern part of the southeast part of the peninsula, called "Gallop's Point". He owned Gallop's Island, where he had a snug farm, with a meadow on Long Island, a sheep pasture on Nix Mate, and a house in Boston. He was a mariner and owned costal trading vessels. After the settlement of Connecticut & Rhode Island, his vessel furnished about the only means of Communication between the two colonies.

1636, Capt. John Gallop , with another man and two small boys were sailing a 20-ton bark, from Connecticut to trade at Long Island. A sudden wind change caused them to approach Block Island (Fisher's Island), before Narragansett. There, they came upon a small pinnance, which they recognized as that of John Oldham. They hailed him but received no answer. When they saw 14 Indians on deck, they suspected Oldham had been killed. The Indians weighed anchor and John Gallop gave chase, even though he had only 2 pieces and 2 guns with duck shot. They approached Oldham's craft several times, firing at the Indians and each time some of them dove overboard and were drowned. Finally, there were only 4 or 5 left, so Gallop closed in and boarded the boat. One Indian surrendered and he was bound and put into the hold. Another surrendered and he was bound, but Gallop, knowing about their skill to untie knots, if two are together, threw one into the sea, as there was no place to put him. Looking around, they found John Oldham, under an old seine, naked, his head cleft to the brains and his hands and legs cut, as if they had been cutting them off. the body was still warm. They put his body into the sea and began to look for the other two Indians. However, they could not get at them, because they were in a small room below decks, with their swords. Gallop took the goods that were left, including sails and then began to tow Oldham's boat. However, with night approaching and the wind increasing, they were forced to cut it loose and the winds carried it to the Narragansett shore. Three of the Indians drowned were Sachems. Gallop saved 100 fathoms of Oldham's wampum and other goods. The murder of John Oldham helped precpitate the Pequot war the following year (1637). The holdings of Oldham were scattered in Connecticut & Massachusetts and the C authorities made great efforts to collect them for the use of his widow and children.

Children of John Gallop & Cristobel Brushett (English parish records)

1 John Gallop- b. 1615, Mosterne, Dorset, England. Prob. d.y.
2. Samuel Gallop- b. 1616, Mosterne, Dorset, England. Prob. d.y.
3 Nathaniel Gallop- b. 1617, Mosterne, Dorset, England. Prob. d.y.
4 Joan Gallop- b. 1618, Mosterne, Dorset, England. bpt. 20 Sept. 1618, Bridport, Dorset, England. m. Thomas Joy, 1637, Norfolk Co., England, who d. 21 Oct. 1678, Hingham, Mass. She d. 20 Mar. 1690. Both bu. in churchyard behind the Hingham meeting house, which was still standing in 1900. Joan came on the "Griffin" with her mother. He may have been the ThomasJoy, age 25, who sailed from Gravensend, England, in 1635. He was a house-carpenter, millwright & architect. He settled in Boston, where he built two houses on the waterfront. He had an acre nearby, which later became the "court end" of town and upon which the houses of Gov. Hutchinson, Sir Charles Henry Frankland & Paul Revere were built. Adjacent to this lot was built the historic meeting house. Up to 1646, Thomas Joy enjoyed and successful and happy life in New England. But then his life changed when he joined a small group who petitioned for greater religious freedom. At the time, sufferage was granted only to members of the Puritan church. This excluded threequarters of the population from taking part in civil affairs. When Gov. Winthrop turned down their protests, they decided to petition the British Parliament for assistance. The night before the ship was about to sail with the petition, the authoriies raided the study of John Rand. Thomas Joy was present and he challenged the authority of the marshall to make the search. He was arrested and kept in chains for 4 or 5 days, until "he humbled himself, confessed what he knew, and blamed himself for meddling in matters belonging, not to him, and blessed God for those irons upon his legs, hoping they should do him good while he lived". Then he was released "upon a reasonable bail". Unable to live any longer in Boston, he moved his family to Hingham, Mass., to live with more Sympathetic neighbors. At first he found life there more difficult, since he did not have the business opportunities he had enjoyed as a builder in Boston. But later he became very active and prosperous again. He was credited with the design and construction of the best dwellings and meeting houses of his day.

Ref.: Passengers of Mary+John-1630 - Mary+John Clearing House - Pub. in Ohio

Children of Joan Gallop & Thomas Joy (Joy-36)

4.1 Samuel Joy-b. 26 Feb. 1639/40, Boston. m. Ann Pitts, 13 Nov. 1668 (1644-1698), dau. of Edmund & Ann Pitts, of Hingham, Mass. who m. (2) Benjamin Eastman. He d. 1671, Boston. He became a member of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Co. in Boston in 1670. His estate included lands in Hingham & Boston. By 1859, the name Samuel, had been handed down thru nine generations.

Children of Samuel Joy & Ann Pitts (Joy-36)

4.1.1 Samuel Joy, Jr.-b. 22 Oct. 1670, Hingham, Mass., m. Marah Eastman, 9 May 1696 of Salisbury, Mass. who d. 18 Dec. 1728. He d. aft. 1746. He was a ship caulker and farmer in Salisbury.

Children of Samuel Joy, Jr. & Marah Eastman (Joy-36)

4.1.1.1 Jeremiah Joy-b. 27 Jan. 1696/7, d. 1 Dec. 1782. Tanner in Salisbury.

4.1.1.2 Edmund Joy-b. 24 Feb. 1698/9. m. Huldah Sargent, 11 Feb. 1724/5, Salisbury, who d. 17 June 1765. He d. 20 Jan. 1770, Salisbury. Three children (1725-1735). (Joy-36)

4.1.1.3 Anna Joy-bpt. 10 Aug. 1701, m. William Gill, 1729 of Salisbury.

4.1.1.4 Elizabeth Joy-b. 26 Jan. 1703/4, m. Gyles Burley, 1725 of Exeter, N.H.

4.1.1.5 Samuel Joy, III-b. 30 Mar. 1708, Salisbury. m. Mary Burley, a. 1730 (1715-1805), dau. of Capt. John Burley & Mary Eastman of Newmarket, N.H. She m. (2) _____ Monroe. He d.a. 1752, drowned at a ferry over Exeter River, 5 miles from his house. Ship caulker and farmer. He worked in the shipyard of Capt. John Burley at Newmarket, N.H. and settled in Oyster River parish in Dover, N.H. In 1740 he was deeded a farm from John Gilman in Packer's Falls (Durham) which remained in the family until 1882. In 1740 he was a member of Capt. John Smith's military company. Three children (1738-1749). (Joy-37)

4.1.1.6 Moses Joy-b. 24 Nov. 1709, d. 1 Feb. 1729/30.

4.1.1.7 Benjamin Joy-b. 14 Sept. 1712, Salisbury. m. (1) Sarah Sawyer, 10 Feb. 1735/6 of Newbury, Mass. who d. 23 Nov. 1781 (2) Phebe Parsons, 15 May 1784 (intent.) of Salisbury, who d. 18 June 1812. He d. 27 Nov. 1809, Salisbury. Ensign. Nine children (1738-1758). (Joy-37)

4.2 John Joy- b. 10 Aug. 1641, Boston. d. between 1649 & 1677. There was a John Joy who m. Mercy ____ and had a son, John b. 30 Sept. 1672, Boston.

4.3 Thomas Joy- b. 3 Jan. 1642, Boston. d. 1648.

4.4 Joseph Joy- b. 1 Feb. 1645, Boston. m. Mary Prince, 1667 of Hingham, Mass. (1649-1726) dau. of John & Mary Prince of Hingham. He d. 31 May 1697, Hingham. Most of the Joys of America probably descended from Joseph. He d. at sea. Constable, carpenter & farmer in Hingham. He lived on Bacheler (Main) St., across from the meeting house which it is thought he built.

Children of Joseph Joy & Mary Prince (Joy-66)

4.4.1 Joseph Joy Jr.- b. 30 July 1668, Hingham. m. Elizabeth Andrews, 22 May 1690 (1665-1743), dau. of Capt. Thomas & Ruth Andrews. He d. 29 Apr. 1716, Hingham. He was Constable in 1697 and 1711. In 1708, with others, he signed a testimony to the worthy character of Mehitable Warren, accused of witchcraft. He lived on Main St., Hingham. His gravestone in the Hingham churchyard was the oldest Joy Gravemark in America in 1900.

Children of Joseph Joy, Jr. & Elizabeth Andrews (Joy-68)

4.4.1.1 Prince Joy-b. 19 Mar. 1690/1, Hingham, m. (1) Abigail Tower, 26 Sept. 1713 (publ.), dau. of Richard Tower & Abigail Farrow (1693-1728) of Hingham, (2) Hannah Orcutt, 2 Jan. 1728/9, (1691-1755), dau. of John Orcutt. He d. 4 Mar. 1755, Hingham, where he was a farmer and Constable in 1726. Five children by first wife (1713-1728) and five by second (1729-1738). (Joy-69)

4.4.1.2 Joseph Joy, III-b. 23 Apr. 1692, Hingham, m. Esther Finney, 31 Oct. 1719 (publ.) of Bristol, R.I. who d. 26 May 1754. She was a member of Bristol Congregational Church (1741-1754). He d.a. 1725, Rehoboth, Mass. He moved to Rehoboth a. 1718, with brothers, David and Jonathan. Four children (1720-1726). (Joy-70)

4.4.1.3 David Joy-b. 28 Feb. 1693/4, Hingham, m. Ruth Ford, May 1718 of Pembroke, Mass. He d. 13 Apr. 1739, Rehoboth, Mass. A weaver, he moved to Rehoboth a. 1720. Ten children (1719-1738)(Joy-70) several of whom settled in Vermont.

4.4.1.4 John Joy-b. 7 Feb. 1695/6, Hingham, m. Lydia Lincoln, 7 Dec. 1724 (b. 1701), dau. of Samuel Lincoln, Jr. & Deborah Hersey of Hingham. Lived on Main Street near the common at Hingham Center. Lydia was gr. dau. of the emigrant, Samuel Lincoln, Sr. Somegenealogists have claimed President Abraham Lincoln descended from Mordecal Lincoln, her father's brother. Seven children (1721-1738). (Joy-70)

4.4.1.5 Simon Joy-b. 28 Dec. 1697, Hingham, m. Hannah Humphreys, 9 Feb. 1720/1 (1698-1778) of Hingham. He d. 13 Apr. 1789, Weymouth, Mass. Farmer, moved to Weymouth a. 1738 and lived near Independence Square, S. Weymouth. Eight children (1721-1738). (Joy-71)

4.4.1.6 Ruth Joy-b. 17 Mar. 1699/1700, Hingham, m. _____, d. 12 Apr. 1774, Hingham. Joined the First Church in 1735. She had one son and heir. (Joy-71)

4.4.1.7 Abigail Joy-b. 29 Dec. 1701, Hingham, m. Joshua Bates, 1721. Seven children (Joy-68) Res: Hingham.

4.4.1.8 Jedediah Joy-b. 27 Feb. 1703/4, Hingham, m. Mary Stowell, 7 Feb. 1733/4 (1711-1790), dau. of John Stowell, Jr. & Elizabeth Eels of Hingham. He d. 19 Oct. 1798, W. Hingham. Eight children (1734-1754). (Joy-72)

4.4.1.9 Jonathan Joy-b. 26 Jan. 1705/6, Hingham, d. 21 Sept. 1724, Rehoboth, Mass.

4.4.2 Thomas Joy-b. 25 Nov. 1669, Hingham, m. Elizabeth Stodder, 6 Mar. 1694/5 (1667-1750), dau. of sgt. Samuel Stodder & Elizabeth Gill. He d. 11 Oct. 1718, Hingham. He lived in the paternal homestead on Main Street opposite the old meeting house.

Children of Thomas Joy & Elizabeth Stodder (Joy-69)

4.4.2.1 Hezekiah Joy-b. 11 Sept. 1695, Hingham, m. Hannah _____. d.s.p. 15 Nov. 1772.

4.4.2.2 Elizabeth Joy-b. 6 Mar. 1697, Hingham. m. Baruch Jordan, 1726. Seven children. (Joy-69)

4.4.2.3 Mary Joy- b. 4 May 1700. m. Joseph Mann, a. 1719 of Sciutate, Mass.

4.4.2.4 Thomas Joy Jr.- b. 25 June 1703, Hingham. m. Desire Beal, 30 Dec. 1731 (1711-1776) dau. of Joshua Beal & Susanna Nichols of Hingham. He d. 14 Jan. 1766, Hingham. He was called "Gentleman", Constable (1740) and selectman (1750). He lived in the paternal homestead and his tombstone in the old cemetery had a quaint epitaph (1900). One dau. (1732). (Joy-92)

4.4.2.5 Samuel Joy- b. 20 Aug. 1706, Hingham. m. Thankful Lincoln, 9 Feb. 1737 (1714-1786) dau. of Caleb Lincoln & Margaret Leavitt. He d. 28 Nov. 1792, Hingham. Cooper & Constable (1739). Three children (1738-1746). (Joy-72)

4.4.3 Margaret Joy- b. 6 Mar. 1670. d. June 1670.

4.4.4 Margaret Joy- b. 15 Apr. 1672. d. 1 June 1672.

4.4.5 Mary Joy- b. 19 May 1673, Hingham. m. John Stodder III (b. 1668) s. of John Stodder Jr. & Hannah Bryant of Hingham.

Children of Mary Joy & John Stodder III (Joy-67)

4.4.5.1 Mary Stodder- b. 6 May 1700, Hingham, Mass.

4.4.5.2 Lydia Stodder- b. Hingham

4.4.5.3 Tabitha Stodder- b. 12 Sept. 1704, Hingham.

4.4.6 John Joy- b. 28 Aug. 1675, Hingham. d. 7 Oct. 1675.

4.4.7 Benjamin Joy- b. 9 Sept. 1676, Hingham. No further record. There was a Capt. Benjamin Joy of the ship "Good Hope', who had a sail loft in Boston who later moved to Casco Bay, Maine. He had a son who settled at Saco and left many descendants around Ellsworth, Maine.

4.4.8 John Joy- b. 28 Aug. 1678, Hingham. d. 17 July 1680.

4.4.9 Simon Joy- b. 1 Nov. 1679, Hingham. d. 19 July 1680.

4.4.10 Sarah Joy- 14 Apr. 1681, Hingham

4.4.11 Jonathan Joy- b. 22 Dec. 1682, Hingham. d. 5 Jan. 1682.

4.4.12 Margaret Joy- b. 14 dec. 1682, Hingham. m. Nathaniel Chubuck, 1707. pos. s. of John Chubuck & Martha Beal of hingham.

4.4.13 Deborah Joy- b. 14 Jan. 1685.

4.4.14 Ruth Joy- b. 27 Nov. 1687. d. 28 Mar. 1688.

4.4.15 Lydia Joy- b. 12 Mar. 1689. d. 27 Mar. 1689.

4.5 Ephraim Joy- b. 12 July 1646, bpt. 28 Dec. 1646, First Church of Boston. m. Susanna Spencer, bef. 1673, dau. of Thomas Spencer & Patience Chadbourne, and wid. of John Gattensby. Ephraim d.a. 1699, Kittery, Maine. He was a carpenter and farmer. He moved to Kittery as early as 1673 where he married. He was back in Hingham in 1677.

Children of Ephraim Joy & Susanna Spencer (Joy-165)

4.5.1 Tabitha Joy-b. 25 Sept. 1677, Hingham. m. Rowland Jenkins, 10 Feb. 1700, Dover, N.H.

4.5.2 Ephraim Joy, Jr.-b. Kittery, Maine. m. SArah Nocke, 22 Feb. 1703, Dover, N.H. He d.a. 1716, Berwick, Maine. He was a carpenter and served in the garrison against the Indians at Oyster River, near Dover, N.H. in 1696.

Children of Ephraim Joy & Sarah Nocke (Joy-166)

4.5.2.1 Ephraim Joy, III-bpt. 12 May 1709/10, S. Berwick, Maine, m. Sarah Walker, who d. 23 Dec. 1781. He d. 29 Aug. 1770, Berwick. He was a carpenter. Res: Kittery. Sixteen children (1734-1764). (Joy-166)

4.5.2.2 Susanna Joy-bpt. 12 May 1709/10.

4.5.2.3 Thomas Joy-bpt. 8 June 1712.

4.5.2.4 Samuel Joy-bpt. 22 Aug. 1713/14.

4.5.2.5 Nathaniel Joy-bpt. 10 Oct. 1723, S. Berwick, b. prob. 1716, m. Patience _____. Four children (1748-1753). (Joy-167)

4.5.2.6 Pos. Benjamin Joy-who was in Saco (1730) and who later moved to Biddeford.

4.6 Sarah Joy-bpt. 23 May 1648, Hingham. m. Hicks Dunning (Dunham or Denham), 7 Dec. 1669 of Hingham.

Children of Sara Joy & Hicks Dunning (Joy-34)

4.6.1 Edmund Dunning-b. 31 Mar. 1672, Hingham.

4.7 Benjamin Joy-b. 12 Mar. 1650, Hingham. No further record. May be the Benjamin Joy of Saco and Bibbeford, Maine.

4.8 Eliza Joy-b. 17 Aug. 1652. prob. d.y. Hingham.

4.9 Elizabeth Joy-bpt. 7 Nov. 1653/4, Hingham. m. Nathaniel Beal, Jr. a. 1676 (b. 1648), s. of Nathaniel Beal of Hingham.

Children of Elizabeth Joy & Nathaniel Beal, Jr. (Joy-34)

4.9.1 Gershom Beal

4.9.2 Solomon Beal

4.9.3 Nathaniel Beal, III

4.9.4 Christian Beal

4.9.5 Elizabeth Beal
4.9.6 Eliza Beal
4.9.7 Asa Beal

4.10 Ruth Joy-b. 28 Dec. 1658/9, Boston. m. (1) John Low, 25 Sept. 1679, who m. (1) Elizabeth Stodder (1650). Ruth m. (2) John Curtis, 1719, widower of Scituate. She d. 11 July 1745.
Children of Ruth Joy & John Low (1) (Joy-34)
4.10.1 John Low
4.10.2 Samuel Low
4.10.3 Ruth Low
4.10.4 Jonathan Low
4.10.5 Arthur Low
4.10.6 Joanna Low
4.10.7 Rachel Low

5 John Gallop, Jr.-bpt. Jan. 1620, St. Mary's, Dorset, England & bpt. 25 Jan. 1620, Mosterne, Dorset, England. m. Hannah Lake, 1643, Boston, dau. of John Lake & Margaret Read. He d. 19 Dec. 1675, killed at Narragansett Fort, Rhode Island. He was with his father when they recaptured John Oldham's vessel off Block Island and he also fought with him in the Pequot War. For the latter service he received 100 acres of land in 1671. About 1650, he moved to New London. He moved his family there in 1654 (now Stonington) and was Representative in 1665 and 1667. He was an Indian interpreter, and even though he was over 60 when King Philip's War broke out, he was ready to fight again. Capt. John Mason raised a Company of 70 New London men and John Gallop, Jr. joined them at the head of the Mohegans. This Company participated in the Swamp Fight, at the Narragansett Fort on 19 Dec. 1675. He was one of the 6 Captains killed leading their men in the attack against the Indian stronghold. The General Court made a large land grant to his widow in recognition of his service and her loss.
Children of John Gallop, Jr. & Hannah Lake (Stonington-383) (Gallop-22)
5.1 Hannah Gallop-b. 14 Sept. 1644, Boston, m. Stephen Gifford, 18 June 1672, Norwich, Conn. (1641-1724), who m. (1) Hannah Gove (or Gore). Hannah d. 20 Jan. 1724.
Children of Hannah Gallop & Stephen Gifford (Gifford-87)
5.1.1 John Gifford-b. 1673, m. Martha Gallop, 3 Feb. 1708/9 (b. 1683), dau. of John Gallop, III & Elizabeth Harris (5.2.3 below). He d. 9 Oct. 1775.
Children of John Gifford & Martha Gallop (Gifford-87)
5.1.1.1 John Gifford, Jr.-b. 26 Apr. 1710. m. Martha Arnold, 14 June 1739 of Middletown. Two children (1740-1742). (Gifford-88)
5.1.1.2 Elizabeth Gifford-b. 14 Mar. 1716/7, Norwich, m. Jeremiah Center, 10 Mar. 1747/8 of Middletown. Two children (1750-1755). (Gifford-87)
5.1.1.3 Martha Gifford-b. 12 Feb. 1722. m. Samuel Gifford, Jr., 18 Nov. 1742, s. of Samuel Gifford & Experience Hyde. He m. (2) Mrs. Anna Lord, 31 Oct. 1765 of Norwich. Martha d. 11 Sept. 1765. Martha had no children.
5.1.2 Ruth Gifford-b. 30 Dec. 1676, m. Capt. Jeremiah Fitch, Lebanon, s. of Rev. James Fitch & Abigail Whitfield or Priscilla Mason (Fitch-18).
Children of Ruth Gifford & Capt. Jeremiah Fitch (Fitch-24)
5.1.2.1 Lucy Fitch- b. 18 Apr. 1699, Lebanon (twin)
5.1.2.2 Ruth Fitch- b. 18 Apr. 1699 (twin). m. Daniel Whitmore of Coventry.
5.1.2.3 Hannah Fitch- b. 18 Jan. 1701, Lebanon. m. Humphrey Davenport, 9 May 1726 of Coventry.
5.1.2.4 Capt. Abner Fitch- b. 8 July 1703, Lebanon. m. (1) Ruth Rose, 17 Feb. 1736 of Coventry. m. (2) Widow _____ Lee, a. 1785, when he was 82. He d.a. 1798. Seven children (1737-1752). (Fitch #2-35)
5.1.2.5 Jeremiah Fitch Jr.- b.a. 1707, m. (1) Mary Porter, 6 Jan. 1730 (1708-1734) dau. of Capt. Thomas Porter of Coventry. m. (2) wid. Martha (Arnold) Gifford, June 1744. Jeremiah d. 8 Jan. 1779. Four children by first wife (1730-1742) & five by second (1746-1754). (Fitch- #2-33) Martha dau. of John Arnold.
5.1.2.6 Gideon Fitch- b. Prob. Coventry.
5.1.2.7 Elisha Fitch- m. Priscilla Patten, 27 May 1736. Eight children (1736-1754). (Fitch #2-36)
5.1.2.8 James Fitch- b. Coventry. m. Phebe Meeaugh, 6 Oct. 1738. Three children (1742-1752).
5.1.2.9 Joseph Fitch- b. Coventry.
5.1.2.10 Stephen Fitch- b. 1712, Coventry. m. Eleanor Strong, 24 Jan. 1837. (Not in Strong index).
5.1.3 Stephen Gifford- b. 28 Aug. 1679.
5.1.4 Aquilla Gifford- b. 25 Oct. 1682.
5.2 John Gallop III- b. 1646. m. Elizabeth Harris, 1675, of Ipswich, dau. of Thomas Harris & Martha Lake & gr. dau. of John Lake & Margaret Reade (b. 1654) his first cousin. He d. 14 Apr. 1735. He settled in Stonington, Conn. with his father. Representative-1685 & 1696-8. He served with his father in King Philip's war and was probably with him at Narragansett fort. He was on friendly terms with the Indians and often acted as an interpreter, when the land purchase was made at Plainfield, Conn. in 1701.
Children of John Gallop III & Elizabeth Harris (Stonington-384) (Gallop-26)
5.2.1 John Gallop IV- b. 1676, Stonington. m. Elizabeth Wheeler, 1709, dau. of Isaac Wheeler & Martha Park (Stonington-638). She d. 14 Apr. 1735. He d. 29 Dec. 1755. He may have had a second wife, according to his will. Early settler in Voluntown, where he owned a large tract that was still owned by the Gallop family in 1891. At the first town meeting (1721) he was chosen a selectman. He gave 3 acres for a site of

the meeting house and burial ground. He was a Ruling Elder for the first church there (Presbyterian) and was a captain in the first company (1726). (Gallop-31)

Children of John Gallop IV and Elizabeth Wheeler (Stonington-385)

5.2.1.1 William Gallop- b. 2 Sept. 1710, Voluntown. d. 1734.

5.2.1.2 Isaac Gallop- b. 24 Feb. 1712, Voluntown. m. Margaret Gallop, 29 Mar. 1749, dau. of Nathaniel Gallop & Margaret Gallop (5.2.6.6 below) (1730-1817). He d. 3 Aug. 1799. Nine children (1749-1772). (Gallop-40)

5.2.1.3 Elizabeth Gallop- b. 9 Apr. 1714. m. Zachary Frink (b. 1702) s. of John Frink & Hannah Prentice. One known child. (Stonington-376) (Gallop-40)

5.2.1.4 Martha Gallop- b. 3 Sept. 1716. m. Thomas Douglas, 4 Jan. 1737, who d. Feb. 1791. Five children (1745-1756). (Gallop-40)

5.2.1.5 Hannah Gallop- b. 29 Jan. 1719. m. Mannuel Kunne, 1744.

5.2.1.6 Dorothy Gallop- b. 22 Mar. 1721. m. John Reed, 1744.

5.2.1.7 John Gallop V- b. 9 June 1724. m. Hannah Frink, 9 Apr. 1747, who d. 1773. He d. 6 Apr. 1801. Ten children (1748-1765). (Gallop-41)

5.2.2 Thomas Gallop- bpt. 30 Apr. 1682, Stonington. m. Hannah French, 4 Jan. 1721. Large Voluntown landowner. No children.

5.2.3 Martha Gallop- bpt. 2 Apr. 1683. m. John Gifford of Norwich, 3 Feb. 1708 (1673-1775), s. of Stephen Gifford & Hannah Gallop (5.1.1 above). Three children (1710-1722). (Gifford-87)

5.2.4 Samuel Gallop- bpt. 9 Oct. 1687, Stonington. m. Mehitable Blount, 11 May 1727. Voluntown landowner. (Gallop-32)

Children of Samuel Gallop & Mehitable Blount (Stonington-387)

5.2.4.1 Elizabeth Gallop- b. 26 Dec. 1728.

5.2.4.2 Mehitable Gallop- b. 21 Feb. 1733.

5.2.4.3 Mary Gallop- b. 28 Jan. 1737. m. Andrew Mason, 20 Mar. 1754. She d. 13 May 1797. Two children. (Gallop-41)

5.2.4.4 Priscilla Gallop- bpt. 20 July 1740.

5.2.4.5 Mercy Gallop- bpt. 2 June 1745 (twin)

5.2.4.6 Anna Gallop- bpt. 2 June 1745 (twin)

5.2.5 Elizabeth Gallop- bpt. 14 July 1689, Stonington.

5.2.6 Nathaniel Gallop- bpt. 4 July 1692, Stonington. m. Margaret Gallop, dau. of Brendan Gallop & Esther Prentice, 4 June 1717 (5.4.6 below). She d. 2 Mar. 1761. He d. 3 Apr. 1739.

Children of Nathaniel Gallop & Margaret Gallop (Stonington-387)

5.2.6.1 Nathaniel Gallop Jr.- b. 29 Apr. 1718. m. Hannah Gore, 24 Nov. 1742 (1720-1810) dau. of Samuel Gore & Hannah Draper. She m. (1) Silas Burrows. Nathaniel d. 11 Jan. 1786. Nine children (1744-1763). (Stonington-388)

5.2.6.2 John Gallop- b. 29 Jan. 1720. m. Bridget Palmer, 5 Nov. 1747 (1721-1809), dau. of Nehiemiah Palmer & Jerusha Saxton (Stonington-513). He d. 1 Nov. 1801, Plainfield. Six children. (Stonington-388)

5.2.6.3 Thomas Gallop- b. 19 Apr. 1722. d.y.

5.2.6.4 Mercy Gallop- b. 7 Apr. 1725. m. William Whipple, 2 Dec. 1742.

5.2.6.5 Thomas Gallop- b. 26 Aug. 1727.m. Hannah Dean, 1749 (b. 1722). He d. Oct. 1777, N.H. Six children (1750-1761). (Gallop-42)

5.2.6.6 Margaret Gallop- b. 12 Oct. 1730. m. Isaac Gallop, 29 Mar. 1749 (See 5.2.1.2 above), who d. 3 Aug. 1799. She d. 9 Dec. 1817.

5.2.6.7 Martha Gallop- b. 30 July 1733.

5.2.6.8 Benjamin Gallop- b. 26 July 1736, m. Amy Kinne, 20 Jan. 1763, who d. 6 Dec. 1824, age 80. He d. 4 July 1824, Voluntown. Fourteen children (1765-1790), (Gallop-42)

5.2.7 William Gallop- bpt. 26 May 1695. d. 18 Aug. 1735, Voluntown.

5.2.8 Benjamin Gallop- bpt. 1 Nov. 1696, Stonington. m. Theody Parke, 22 May 1735, Voluntown

Children of Banjamin Gallop & Theody Parke (Gallop-33)

5.2.8.1 Uzziel Gallop- b. 30 July 1737, Voluntown.

5.2.8.2 Benjamin Gallop Jr.- b. 1739, Voluntown. m. (1) Sarah Lawrence, who d. 1800. m. (2) Mrs. Adiah Everett, who d. 11 Jan. 1842, age 89. He d. 14 Nov. 1841. age 102, Dalton, Mass. res: Dalton. Inventor and manufacturer of plows. Ten children by first wife. (Gallop-44)

5.2.8.3 John Gallop- b. Voluntown.

5.2.8.4 Mary Gallop- b. Voluntown. m. _____ Toronley.

5.3 Esther Gallop- b. 24 Mar. 1653, New London. m. Henry Hodges, 17 Dec. 1674 of Taunton, pos. s, of William Hodges of Taunton. He d. 30 Sept. 1717, age 65. NER 54:89 claims this Esther was not dau. of John 5 above, but of another John Gallop of Taunton, Mass.

Children of Esther Gallop & Henry Hodges (Gallop-26)

5.3.1 Mary Hodges- b. 3 Feb. 1676. m. _____ Keith.

5.3.2 Esther Hodges- b. 17 Feb. 1678. m. _____ Southworth.

5.3.3 William Hodges- b. 18 Mar. 1680.

5.3.4 Charity Hodges- b. 5 Apr. 1682. M. _____ Leonard

5.3.5 Henry Hodges Jr.- m. sarah Leonard

5.3.6 Benjamin Hodges- m. _____

5.3.7 Joseph Hodges- m. Bethia Williams

5.3.8 John Hodges- m. Hannah Morton

5.3.9 Ephraim Hodges

5.3.10 Elizabeth Hodges

5.3.11 Abigail Hodges

5.4 Brendam Gallop- b. 1655, Stonington. m. Esther Prentice, dau. of John Prentice & Esther of New London. She d. 18 May 1751. He d. 2 Aug. 1727. Estate: 583 pounds.

Children of Brendam Gallop & Esther Prentice (Stonington-384) (Gallop-27)

5.4.1 Hannah Gallop- b. 22 May 1683, Stonington. m. William Wheeler, 30 May 1710, s. of Isaac Wheeler & Martha Park She d. 1754. Numerous descendants in Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Children of Hannah Gallop & William Wheeler (Stonington-639) (Gallop-33)

5.4.1.1 Hannah Wheeler- b. 12 Jan. 1712. m. Simon Minor, 10 Mar. 1731 (b. 1708) s. of Lt. Ephraim Minor & Mary Stevens. Ten children (1731-1754). (Stonington-470)

5.4.1.2 Isaac Wheeler- b. 24 Jan. 1714. m. Mary Wheeler, 2 June 1737 (b. 1720) dau. of Thomas Wheeler & Mary Minor. She m. (2) Charles Minor, 1741. Isaac d. 4 Jan. 1740. Two children (1738-1739). (Stonington-639)

5.4.1.3 Anna Wheeler- b. 23 Dec. 1715. m. Lt. Joseph Stanton Jr., 6 Nov. __ (1712-1773) s. of Joseph Stanton & Margaret Cheseborough. res: Stonington. Eleven children (1736-1760). (Stonington-583)

5.4.1.4 Martha Wheeler- b. 23 Apr. 1717. m. William Williams, 15 Feb. 1739 (1716-1801) s. of Col. John Williams & Desire Denison. He m. (2) Mrs. Mary Jewett of New London, 1785. Ten children (1738-1758). (Stonington-670)

5.4.1.5 Dorothy Wheeler- b. Mar. 1721. m. Nathan Crary, 2 Nov. 1742 (b. 1717) s. of Peter Crary Jr. & Ann Culver (5.7.2.5 below). He m. (2) Ruth Searles. Nine children (1744-1761). (NER 61:81)

5.4.1.6 Esther Wheeler- b. Feb. 1723. m. Daniel Denison Jr., 27 May 1742 (1720-1776) s. of Daniel Denison & Mary Stanton. She d. 31 Mar. 1814. Thirteen children (1743-1769). (Stonington-346)

5.4.1.7 Eunice Wheeler- b. Feb. 1726. m. Joseph Williams, 20 Feb. 1746 of Norwich.

5.4.2 Esther Gallop- b. 1685. m. Joseph Stanton Jr., 5 Jan. 1705 of Westerly (b. 1674), s. of Joseph Stanton & Hannah Mead. Esther d. 1752.

Children of Esther Gallop & Joseph Stanton (Stonington-587) (Gallop-35)

5.4.2.1 Col. Joseph Stanton III- b. 23 Apr. 1707, m. Mary Champlin, 9 Aug. 1738 (1722-1750) dau. of William Champlin of Westerly, R.I. Served in French-Indian war. Ten children. (Stonington-588)

5.4.2.2 Esther Stanton- b. 1708. m. Robert Hazzard

5.4.2.3 Mary Stanton- b. 1711. m. Peleg Sandford Mason, 4 Nov. 1742 (b. 1720) s. of Capt. John Mason III & Anne Sandford. res: Stonington & Lebanon, 1745. Seven children (1743-1759). (Stonington-646)

5.4.2.4 Hannah Stanton- b. 1714. m. Dr. Joshua Babcock, 11 Aug. 1735 (b. 1707) s. of James Babcock & Elizabeth. Nine children (1736-1756). (Stonington-214)

5.4.2.5 Marcy (or Nancy) Stanton- b. 1716. d. unmarr.

5.4.2.6 Sarah Stanton- b. 1719. m. Dr. James Babcock, 2 dec. 1754 (1734-1781). He m. (2) Joanna McDowell, 1769. Eight children, prob. most, if not all by first wife. (Stonington-215)

5.4.2.7 Lucy Stanton- b. 22 sept. 1722. m. Christopher Champlin, 19 Aug. 1756.

5.4.3 Mercy Gallop- b. 1690, m. William Denison Jr., 10 May 1710 (1687-1724) s. of William Denison & Sarah Stanton. She d. 24 Feb. 1724. res: Stonington.(Gallop-36)

Children of Mercy Gallop & William Denison Jr. (Stonington-344)

5.4.3.1 Mercy denison- b. 25 Jan. 1711. m. Hubbard Burrows, 28 May 1730 (b. 1707) s. of John Burrows Jr. & Lydia Hubbard. (Stonington-279)

5.4.3.2 Sarah Denison- b. 2 July 1712. m. Elisha Niles.

5.4.3.3 Esther Denison- b. 6 Feb. 1714. m. Jonathan Wheeler, 1 Mar. 1732 (b. 1708) s. of Richard Wheeler & Prudence Payson. (Stonington-639)

5.4.3.4 William Denison III- b. 9 Dec. 1716. m. Prudence Denison, 23 June 1737 (b. 1718) dau. of Daniel Denison & Mary Stanton.

5.4.3.5 Hannah Denison- b. 1719. d. 21 Mar. 1721.

5.4.3.6 Benadam Denison- b. 6 Sept. 1720. m. (1) Anna Swan,(b. 1727) dau. of John Swan & Lucy Denison. He m. (2) Sarah Avery, 18 Oct. 1752 (b. 1714) wid. of Beebe Denison & dau. of Benjamin Avery & Sarah denison. res: Stonington. Five children (1744-1751). (Stonington-611)

5.4.3.7 Jonathan Denison- b. 12 May 1722. m. Martha Williams (b. 1728) dau. of Nehemiah Williams & Deborah Williams. No children. (Stonington-679)

5.4.3.8 Nathan Denison- b. 11 Feb. 1724

5.4.4 Benadam Gallop Jr.- b. 1693, Groton, Conn. m. Eunice Cobb, 11 Jan. 1716, who d. 1 Feb. 1759, age 63. (b. 1693) dau. of Henry Cobb & Lois Hallett (Stonington-315)

Children of Benadam Gallop Jr. & Eunice Cobb (Stonington-387)

5.4.4.1 Col. Benadam Gallop III- b. 26 Oct. 1716. m. Hannah Avery, 11 Aug. 1740 (1719-1799) dau. of Christopher Avery & Prudence Payson. He d. 29 May 1800. Brave Revolutionary officer. Eleven children (1741-1762). (Stonington-388)

5.4.4.2 Esther Gallop- b. 24 Feb. 1718. m. pos. Samuel Minor, 22 Oct. 1743 (b. 1713) s. of Ephraim Minor & Mary Stevens. He m. (1) Elizabeth Denison, 1739. Eight children (1744-1758). (Stonington-470)

5.4.4.3 Eunice Gallop- b. 29 Mar. 1721 (twin). m. _____ French.

5.4.4.4 Lois Gallop- b. 29 Mar. 1721 (twin)

5.4.4.5 William Gallop- b. 4 July 1723. m. Judith reed, 9 June 1752 of Norwich, who d. 1 Jan. 1818, age 81. He d. 4 Apr. 1803, Kingston, Pa. He was there in the Wyoming massacure on 3 July 1778. His 5-year old daughters were captured by the Indians, but were later ransomed. Six children (1754-1733). (Gallop-45)

5.5.2.8 Joseph Noyes- b. 28 Feb. 1731. m. Prudence Denison, 27 Jan. 1763 (b. 1743) dau. of Avery Denison & Thankful Williams. Eleven children (1764-1778). (Stonington-491, 345)

5.5.3 Hannah Gallop- bpt. 24 Apr. 1698. d. unmarr.

5.5.4 Temperance Gallop- bpt. 25 May 1701. m. Rev. William Worthington, 20 Sept. 1726. He m. (1) Elizabeth _____, gr. dau. of Major John Mason. She d. 1724. He was one of the first ministers of N. Stonington. He d. 16 Nov. 1756, Saybrook.

Children of Tempereance Gallop & Rev. William Worthington (Gallop-38)

5.5.4.1 Elizabeth Worthington- b. 27 Feb. 1728. m. Rev. Elnathan Chauncey, 6 Feb. 1760 (b. 1724) s. of Nathaniel Chauncey & Sarah Judson (Strong 7.5.6). He grad. Yale, 1743. Durham preacher. Two children (1761-1765). (Strong-1290).

5.5.4.2 Sarah Worthington- b. 3 Apr. 1730.

5.5.4.3 Temperance Worhtington- b. 18 Apr. 1732, m. Rev. Cotton Mather Smith of Sharon, Conn. Only son was Hon. John Cotton Smith, Governor of Conn. & President of the American Bible Society (1831-1845). (Stoughton 4.7.2.3) Six children (1759-1769). (Goodwin-267)

5.5.4.4 Mehitable Worthington-b. 11 Sept. 1736.

5.5.4.5 William Worthington-b. 21 Nov. 1740.

5.6 Samuel Gallop

5.7 Christobel Gallop-m. Peter Crary, 31 Dec. 1677, Groton, Conn. Was in Groton as early as 1663.

Children of Christobel Gallop & Peter Crary (NER 60:350)

5.7.1 Christobel Crary-b. Feb. 1679/80. m. Ebenezer Harris.

5.7.2 Peter Crary, Jr.-bpt. 30 Apr. 1682. m. Ann Culver, 11 Jan. 1709/10. He d. aft. 25 June 1751. Res: Groton. (NER 90:350 says he was unmarr. but this was corrected in NER 61:79).

Children of Peter Crary, Jr. & Ann Culver (NER 61:81)

5.7.2.1 Peter Crary, III-b. 6 Jan. 1710/11, Groton. m. Dorothy Copp, 29 Apr. 1742 of Groton, who d. 25 Nov. 17__. He moved to New York after 1760. Seven children (1744-1759). (NER 61:81)

5.7.2.2 Thomas Crary-b. 2 Feb. 1711/12.

5.7.2.3 Ann Crary-b. 29 Nov. 1713, m. Daniel Woodward.

5.7.2.4 Lucy Crary-b. 29 Dec. 1715.

5.7.2.5 Nathan Crary-b. 7 Oct. 1717, m. (1) Dorothy Wheeler, 2 Nov. 1742 (1721-1787), dau. of William Wheeler & Hannah Gallop (5.4.1.5 above). (2) Ruth Searles. He d. 24 Mar. 1798, Groton. Nine children by first wife (1744-1761) and two by second (1789-1793). He was 70 when he married his second wife and 75 when his last child was born. (NER 61:81)

5.7.2.6 Unis Crary-b. 26 Aug. 1719.

5.7.2.7 Humphrey Crary-b. 7 Sept. 1721. m. Ann _____, who d. 3 May 1739. He d. 14 Nov. 1748.

5.7.2.8 Temperance Crary-b. 2 Nov. 1723. bpt. 26 Oct. 1729.

5.7.2.9 Desire Crary-bpt. 26 Oct. 1729.

5.7.3 Margaret Crary-bpt. 20 Aug. 1682, m. Ebenezer Pierce of Groton.

5.7.4 John Crary-b. 8 Aug. 1686, m. (1) Prudence White, 12 Oct. 1715 (1688-1736) (2) Anna _____ who d. 21 Sept. 1754--age 61. He d. 29 May 175_, age 74, Plainfield, Conn. He was called "judge".

Children of John Crary & Prudence White (L) (NER 60:350)

5.7.4.1 John Crary, Jr.-b. 13 Aug. 1716, m. Mary Rayment (or Raymond) of Charlestown. Res: Plainfield, Conn. Five children (1751-1763). (NER 60:350)

5.7.4.2 Elizabeth Crary-b. 26 Dec. 1717, m. B__edick Saterly, 15 Jan. 1738/9, Plainfield.

5.7.4.3 Hannah Crary-b. 20 Dec. 1719, m. David Woodward, Jr., 19 Feb. 1735/6, Preston. Had son (b. 1736).

5.7.4.4 Prudence Crary-b. 6 Feb. 1722.

5.7.4.5 Ann Crary-b. 10 Dec. 1723, d. 20 Sept. 1754.

5.7.4.6 Mary Crary-b. May 1726.

5.7.4.7 Luce Crary-b. Aug. 1728, d. 15 Dec. 1728.

5.7.4.8 Rachel Crary-b. 9 Jan. 1730, m. Benjamin Spaulding, 29 Jan. 1756, Plainfield.

5.7.5 William Crary-bpt. 6 Nov. 1687, prob. d. unmarr.

5.7.6 Robert Crary-bpt. 11 May 1690, m. Elizabeth _____. Res: Voluntown, Conn.

Children of Robert Crary & Elizabeth _____ (NER 60:350)

5.7.6.1 Christopher Crary-b.a. 1713, m. Elizabeth (Robbins?), 7 May 1737, Voluntown. Res: Clarendon, VT. One s. Ezra, b. 30 July 1737. (NER 61:79)

5.7.6.2 William Crary-b.a. 1715, m. Elizabeth Campbell, 12 Nov. 1741. He d. 30 Apr. 1790, Wallingford, Conn. of VT. Res: Voluntown, Conn. Six children (1742-1756). (NER 60:350, 61:80)

5.7.6.3 Robert Crary-b.a. 1717, m. Sarah Tracy, 3 June 1742 (1720-1805), dau. of Dea. Jediah Tracy. He d. 30 Jan. 1790. Farmer at Voluntown. Eight children (1743-1760). His dau. Lois (b. 1750), m. Major Nathan Peters who was on the staff of General Washington. (NER 60:351)

5.7.6.4 Capt. Aaron Crary-b.a. 1719, m. Mary Stanton, 8 Apr. 1756, Preston, Conn.

GALLUP ORIGIN IN ENGLAND

By John Dorrance Morrell, A.B., M.L.S., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The following statement is made in The Genealogical History of the Gallup Family in the United States..... by John Douglass Gallup (Hartford, Conn., 1893), p. 17:

"John Gallop, the ancestor of most of the families of that name in this country, came to America from the Parish of Mosterne, County Dorset, England, in the year 1630.

"He was son of John Gollop, who married ——— Crabbe, who was son of Thomas and Agnes (Watkins) Gollop, of North Bowood and Strode, and whose descendants still own and occupy the manors of Strode.

"He was thirty-three years old at the time of the visitation of Dorset, 1623.

"He married Christobel, whose full name does not appear, and careful research has failed to discover it.

"He sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the ship Mary and John, arriving at Nantasket, now Hull, May 30th. His wife and children followed in 1633." Four children came to Massachusetts: John, Joan, Samuel, and Nathaniel. John Gallup died in Boston, Jan. 11, 1650, and his widow, Christobel, died there, Sept. 27, 1655.

There appears to be no positive evidence that John Gallup was a grandson of Thomas Gollop, of North Bowood and Strode. The History and Antiquity of the County of Dorset...., by John Hutchins, Vol. I (London, 1774), p. 264, says that of the six sons of Thomas Gollop, of North Bowood and Temple, gent., who died 7 April 1610, the fourth son was "John, who had issue by a daughter of ——— Crabb, Thomas, of Mosterne." The 1623 Visitation of Dorset states that John was the third son of Thomas and that he had a son John of Masterne, aged 33. The first eight editions of Burke's Landed Gentry contain the lineage of this Gollop family also.

It would seem that the compiler of the Gallup genealogy assumed that this was the only family of the name in Dorset and that John Gallup (aged 33 in 1623) was of a right age to be the emigrant ancestor and must therefore be he.

There are, however, a number of Gollop or Gallop families in Dorset and the adjoining county of Somerset. Large families were at Stoke Abbott, Netherbury and Beaminster in Dorset. More extended research in this area may bring the parentage of John Gallup to light.

A manuscript copy of the registers of St. Mary's

Bridport, Dorset, which begin in the year 1600, is at the Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. 7. This contains the following records:

Marriages

1617. 19 Jan. John Gollop & Christabell Brushett married. St. Mary's Bridport, Dorset.
1625. 30 Jan. Henry Stevens & Abigail Gollop married at Bridport.
1628. 27 Mar. Roger Gollop & Julian Browne.
1637. 10 Oct. Thomas Carter & Joane Gollop.

Baptisms

1615. 27 Aug. Robt., s. of Lawrence Gollop.
1617. 7 Dec. Anne, d. of Lawrence Gollop.
1618. 20 Sep. Joane, d. of John Golloppe.
1620. 18 Apr. Martha, d. of Mr. Thos. Gollop.
1620. 12 Nov. Zacheus, s. of Lawrence Golloppe.
1620. 25 Jan. John, s. of John Golloppe.
1622. 4 Aug. William, s. of John Gollop.
1625. 27 July Francis, s. of John Gollop.
1628. 2 Aug. Marie, d. of Mr. Roger Gollop.
1629. 16 Aug. Samuel) sons of
Nathaniel) John Gollop.
1629. 21 Mar. Thomas, s. of Mr. Roger Gollop.

Burials

1617. 23 Nov. Edward, s. of Wm Gallooke.
1622. 14 Aug. Ralphe, s. of Mr. John Gollop.
1625. 18 Nov. Francis, s. of John Gollop.
1626. 30 Sep. John, s. of Lawrence Gollop. (Plague)

Thus, the emigrant would appear to have resided at Bridport, Dorset, and not at Mosterne, prior to coming Massachusetts. Christabell is the only person surnamed Brushett as yet found in Bridport or the surrounding area during this period. Consequently, there is clue as to her parentage. The name Christabell was t very commonly met with at this time. It is said to ve become current in Yorkshire during the middle of e sixteenth century and this may be a clue to her igin.

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good business qualifications and ability. By occupation he was a farmer and surveyor and made a number of important surveys in his native town, also doing much in that line in adjacent towns. He was town clerk of Rehoboth about thirty years. In politics he was a Whig, and in religious belief a Congregationalist; though not a member of the church, he belonged to the society. He was a liberal supporter of the public press, and a man of advanced ideas. Though his years were spent in the quiet walks of a private life, yet he left an enduring monument behind him in the hearts of his fellow men.

(VII) WILLIAM W. BLANDING was born in Rehoboth Nov. 1, 1820. Upon the maternal side he is also descended from an ancient and prominent family, the Carpenters, noted for their longevity. Mr. Blanding received the usual school advantages, and also studied for one or two terms at a select school. Owing to his father's financial embarrassments, caused by indorsing paper for others, young Blanding had early to contribute his quota of labor on the homestead, and render practical aid in the support of the family. In 1846 Dr. William Blanding, his uncle, removed to the Blanding homestead, having formerly purchased the same, and William W. made his home with his uncle and took care of him until his death. In fact Mr. Blanding's life has been largely devoted to the care and support of other members of his family, responsibilities that in a large measure are responsible for his bachelorhood.

Upon the demise of his uncle, in 1857, Mr. Blanding came into possession of the old homestead, then a comparatively worthless estate. Since that time, through his enterprise and industry, it has been made one of the most beautiful and desirable homes in the town. From an unproductive and unprofitable expanse of hill and dale he has converted it into a fertile, paying and valuable farm. If the oft-quoted saying be true, that "He who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor," then Mr. Blanding is certainly entitled to credit for the work he has done.

Mr. Blanding has not been a seeker of official honors, yet his fellow citizens have placed in his hands a number of public trusts. He has been selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, and town treasurer. He is an active member of the Congregational Church and society of Rehoboth, serving as church treasurer, and in political creed a Republican. He has proved himself a loving and self-sacrificing brother and son and is esteemed as a useful citizen of Rehoboth. He is a member of the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society, of which he was one of the organizers, and became its first treasurer, which office he filled for nearly twenty years, until he resigned.

In August, 1909, Mr. Blanding had presented to him by the *Boston Post*, a gold-headed cane inscribed as follows: "Presented by the Boston Post to the oldest citizen of Rehoboth, Mass. (To be transmitted)."

GARDINER. In writing the history of a family whose first ancestor is found in the seventeenth century it is often necessary to discard many traditions cherished for centuries by descendants, more especially as, in the case of the Gardiner family, these traditions cannot be substantiated by documentary proofs or the slightest documentary evidence.

In an old family Bible, in a record made in 1790, over one hundred and fifty years after the name of Gardiner is found in Colonial records, and one hundred years after George Gardiner's death, the statement is made that the first ancestor of the family was Joseph, son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knight, the birth and death corresponding fairly well to the birth and death of George Gardiner. He was evidently an educated man and took an active part in the affairs of the Colony. He was admitted an inhabitant of Newport in 1638, and in 1640 was present at a General Court of election, from that time until his death in 1677 his name often appearing in the public records. In the Colonial records the name is spelled Gardner or Gardener until 1670, when we find it occasionally Gardiner. After 1780 the name is indexed as Gardner or Gardiner.

In "Burke's Commoners" many families are given as Gardner, and as many more as Gardiner, but as the family arms have a curious similarity the evidence points to a common ancestor. The Roxbury records give: Thomas Gardner, born in England, died in Roxbury in November, 1638. His aged widow was buried Oct. 7, 1658. His son, Thomas, born in England, married in Roxbury in 1641. Now these dates, curiously enough, support perfectly the supposition that George Gardiner of Newport may have been an elder son of Thomas of Roxbury. This supposition is somewhat strengthened by the fact that Caleb Gardiner, grandson of Thomas, settled in Newport and died there, drawn thither possibly by the fact that his relatives were already established at that place.

About 1640 George Gardiner married Herodias (Long) Wickes, who was a Quakeress,

and they were married by the Quaker form, which consisted of their going before some friends and declaring themselves husband and wife. Mrs. Gardiner was rather fanatical in her religious faith and cheerfully walked from Boston to Newport with a young child in her arms to receive a whipping at the post for her religious beliefs. They were divorced after living together for some years. The children of this marriage were: Benoni, born in 1645 (or 1647?), died in 1731; Henry, born in 1645 (?), died in 1744, married twice, his first wife being Joan, his second Abigail, widow of John Remington, and daughter of Edward and Abigail (Davis) Richmond; George married Feb. 13, 1670, Tabitha Tefft, daughter of John and Mary Tefft; William, born in 1651 (?), died in 1711 (his wife was named Elizabeth); Nicholas, born in 1654, married Hannah (?); Dorcas, born in 1654, married in 1675 John Watson; and Rebecca, who became the second wife of John Watson, was probably the infant still at breast carried by her mother to Boston in 1658. George Gardiner's second wife was Lydia Bolton, daughter of Robert and Susannah Bolton. The children born to the second marriage of George Gardiner were: Joseph, who married Nov. 30, 1693, Catherine Holmes, daughter of John and Frances (Holden) Holmes, and she married (second) Daniel Wightman; Lydia, who married April 4, 1684, Joseph Smith, son of John and Sarah (Whipple) Smith; Mary; Peregrene; Robert, who died in Providence in 1690, his will being filed April 28, 1690; and Jeremiah, who was married in 1711, his wife's name being Grace.

George Gardiner (2), the son of George Gardiner and the Quakeress Herodias, married Tabitha Tefft in 1670, and his son was the father of Nicholas Gardiner, who in his turn was the father of the third George Gardiner, who was born Oct. 25, 1779, and who was great-grandfather of George Nelson Gardiner.

George Gardiner, great-grandfather of George N., was a native of Washington county, R. I., and made his home in the town of Exeter, where he was a man of much prominence. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Tillinghast, and his second Martha Reynolds, of Exeter. He died about 1838-40. His children by the first marriage were: Nicholas; James Babcock; Martha, who married Ezekiel Gardiner and lived in Exeter; Patience, who married Nathaniel Hendrick; by the second marriage his children were; George; William; Thomas; Daniel Waite; Jesse; and Dorcas, who married a Mr. Arnold.

James Babcock Gardiner, grandfather of George N., was born in the town of Exeter, R. I., Aug. 10, 1802, and there he grew to manhood, following the occupation of farming. The farm was situated at what is known as Gardiner Four Corners. He died at the home of his son James B., at Rehoboth, Mass., in 1888, and he was buried at Exeter, R. I. Mr. Gardiner married Aug. 18, 1832, in Exeter, R. I., Mary Gardner, born in Exeter, daughter of Christopher and Hannah (Bates) Gardner. Their children were: Mary Ann, who died at the age of eighteen years; James B., Jr., born March 22, 1834, who resides in Providence, R. I. (he married in February, 1857, Susan Boss); Nicholas, born June 20, 1837, who resided in the town of Lincoln, R. I. (he married Hannah Potter, and was a soldier in the Civil war); and Ezekiel Champlin, born Feb. 1, 1839. The mother of these children died in Exeter and was buried there.

Ezekiel Champlin Gardiner, son of James B. and Mary (Gardner) Gardiner, was born Feb. 1, 1839, on his father's farm in Exeter, R. I., where in early boyhood he worked in season and attended the district schools of the vicinity. In his fifteenth year he went to Providence, and there began an apprenticeship to the printing trade in the office of Col. A. Crawford Greene, a near relative of his mother, with whom he remained five years. During his apprenticeship he attended Potter & Hammond's Business College. Later he spent two years at his trade in North Attleboro, and returning to Providence was employed by Mr. Greene until the breaking out of the Civil war. On June 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, 2d Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry; was appointed corporal and sergeant; was in seven battles. After some twenty-eight months in the field he became ill, and on his recovery was put into the invalid corps, serving for some time as clerk in the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Later he was sent with orders to garrison Fort Wood in New York harbor, where he stayed until honorably discharged, June 6, 1864.

On leaving the army Mr. Gardiner accepted a position in a woolen mill in Ashaway, R. I. He soon returned, however, to his trade as printer, and went to Fall River to assist Mr. S. Angier Chace in founding the Fall River *Monitor*. In 1865 he went to New Bedford and there entered the employ of Messrs. E. Anthony & Sons, owners and publishers of the *Evening Standard* of that city, with whom he continued for twenty-five and more years. From 1895 until the time of his death he was

engaged in the livery business on Grinnell street.

Mr. Gardiner was quite active and prominent in the public affairs of his adopted city. In 1880 and 1881 he served in the New Bedford common council, from Ward Six, and in 1890 and 1891 he was an alderman from the same ward. Under one of the administrations of Mayor Charles S. Ashley Mr. Gardiner was appointed chief of police. He served two terms in this office, one year under the administration of the late Mayor Stephen A. Brownell, in 1894. In 1898, under the administration of Mayor Ashley, Mr. Gardiner was elected a member of the board of overseers of the poor, and in 1901 he was reëlected for a second term, which he was serving at the time of his death. Aside from his political relations, Mr. Gardiner was a prominent figure in Masonic circles. He was a member and past master of Star in the East Lodge, a member of Adoniram Royal Arch Chapter, and a past commander of Sutton Commandery. He was also a charter member of the New Bedford Printers' Benefit Association. He was chairman of the board of trustees of Bay State Lodge, N. E. O. P., for several years.

In 1866 Mr. Gardiner married, in New Bedford, Mass., Abby C., daughter of Simeon S. Pollock, and to this union came one son, George N., born Oct. 17, 1866. The father died Aug. 10, 1901, at his home on Crapo street, New Bedford, Mass., aged sixty-two years, and he was buried in the Rural cemetery.

George Nelson Gardiner, only child of Ezekiel C. and Abby C. (Pollock) Gardiner, was born Oct. 17, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of New Bedford. After graduating from the high school he entered the First National Bank as a clerk. Afterwards he was employed in the office of the New Bedford Copper Company and the office of George Leland's Sons. In 1894 he entered the office of Judge Frank A. Milliken and commenced the study of law, later finishing his preparation for the bar at Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Bristol county bar in 1896 and has practiced his profession in New Bedford, Mass., since admittance. On Oct. 1, 1911, Allen W. Milliken was admitted into Mr. Gardiner's office as partner, and the firm is now Gardiner and Milliken. Their practice is principally on the civil side of the courts. They have offices in the Masonic building, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Mr. Gardiner was one of the organizers of M Company, Massachusetts Naval Brigade, M. V. M., and commanded this company for five years. He is now on the retired list with the rank of lieutenant commander. During the Spanish-American war of 1898 he was commissioned lieutenant in the United States Navy by President McKinley and served six months, being honorably discharged shortly after the close of the war. Upon his discharge he received a letter from his fleet commander praising his service.

Mr. Gardiner has never taken an active part in State and national politics. He served two years in the city council of New Bedford, 1897, 1898.

On June 16, 1897, Mr. Gardiner married Helen L. Davis, born in Providence, R. I., daughter of Edward S. Davis, an old whaling master of New Bedford. They attend the Unitarian Memorial Church of Fairhaven, in which Church Society Mr. Gardiner has served as chairman of the finance committee.

Mr. Gardiner moved to Fairhaven in 1904 and has an attractive residence on Green street in that town.

EDWARD ELLICOTT AVERELL, treasurer of the Averell & Thayer Company, manufacturers of blackings, dressings, cements, etc., at Brockton; treasurer of the Globe Chemical Company, manufacturers of paint and varnish removers and cleansers; vice president and director of the Falmouth Land Company; vice president and director of the Brockton University School of Correspondence; director of the American File Renewing Company, and one of the busy and progressive business men of Brockton, with a beautiful home in East Bridgewater, is a member of a family that has been known in Massachusetts for more than two hundred and eighty years.

William Averill (surname variously spelled in the early records), the ancestor, probably, of almost the entire family in this country, appears as an inhabitant of Ipswich as early as 1637, and his will, dated 3d of 4th month, 1652, was proved March 29, 1653. His widow Abigail was living in 1655. Of the sons of William Averill, William, a carpenter, lived in Ipswich until 1663, when he bought 100 acres of land in the eastern part of Topsfield, and removed thither. Many of his descendants settled around him. Thomas Averill, second son of William the settler, lived in Topsfield; and John, the third son of the Ipswich settler, lived in Ipswich. Thomas Averill, son of John Averill, and grandson of William (2), after his marriage removed to Andover, Mass., from Topsfield. His brother Job lived in that part of Topsfield that was incorporated in 1728

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East Hampton History

Including

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GARDINER

SO MANY books and magazine articles have been written about the Gardiners and the beautiful island that they have owned since 1639 and occupied until within living memory, that any lengthy genealogy here seems superfluous. This East Hampton History will include a chapter on Gardiner's Island. For further reading on the Gardiners, see several books written by members of the family. There is "The Gardiners of Gardiner's Island", compiled by the late Jonathan T. Gardiner, which includes letters from the first Lion Gardiner in America, and copies of family papers. This 340-page book, privately printed 1927, is the most complete genealogy of the family which the writer has seen, to date.

Judge Henry P. Hedges' History of East Hampton (1897) contained 8½ pages of Gardiner genealogy; Judge Hedges gives credit to Curtiss C. Gardiner of St. Louis, Missouri for the material he uses. Judge Hedges paid a tribute to his Clinton Academy schoolmate, Samuel Buell Gardiner, (1815–1882) familiarly known as "Squire" Gardiner, who actively farmed his island manor, and served as Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and Supervisor of East Hampton Town. Judge Hedges said: "He was the trusted adviser of his townsmen; honored with official position whenever he would consent to accept it; twice elected to represent Suffolk County in the Assembly of the Empire State. Inheriting the activities of his father, and the nobility of nature that signalized his mother, he was one of nature's noblemen." Samuel Buell Gardiner, 8th generation and 10th Proprietor, was great-grandfather of Winthrop Gardiner, Jr. and his sisters, Mrs. Olney B. Mairs and Mrs. Philip Collins, who represent the youngest generation of Gardiners still living in East Hampton, 1952. Robert David Lion Gardiner of Sagtikos Manor in Bay Shore, L.I. is, like his aunt Miss Sarah Diodati Gardiner, a double descendant of the first Lion Gardiner, through his grandparents, David Lion (or Lyon) and Sarah Thompson Gardiner.

David Gardiner, 7th generation, (1784–1844) was grandfather of Miss Sarah Diodati Gardiner, 15th Proprietor of the Island. He was a lawyer, graduate of Yale, New York State Senator, and author of "Chronicles of East Hampton", written in the 1840's and published serially in the Sag Harbor Corrector, put into book form in 1871; 121 pages.

Miss Sarah D. Gardiner, of New York and East Hampton, fifteenth Proprietor of Gardiner's Island, was author of a charming book: "Early Memories of Gardiner's Island", with a chronology by Abigail Fithian Halsey; privately printed 1947. This contains tales of the Island heard at her mother's knee; her own memories of halcyon days there; sketches of

the most outstanding personalities and events there, and some very interesting extracts from the diary of John Lion Gardiner who undertook the rehabilitation of the Island after the Revolution—shortly after his graduation from Princeton and upon his twenty-first birthday. He was a many-sided and extremely able man. His picture is frontispiece for Miss Gardiner's book.

Another book, by a Gardiner, edited and published by Miss Sarah Diodati Gardiner in 1926, is "Leaves from a Young Girl's Diary" written by her aunt, Margaret Gardiner (1822–1856) who married John Beekman of New York. The Diary tells of a Grand Tour in Europe with the family in the 1840's. It was Margaret Gardiner's sister Julia who married President John Tyler.

All of the above may be found in the East Hampton Library whose fireproof Gardiner Memorial Room was given, 1931, by Jonathan T. Gardiner and his cousin Miss Mary G. Thompson, to house Long Island historical books and documents collected by Morton Pennypacker. The entire edition of Miss Gardiner's "Memories" was presented to the Library and may be bought there. Among the Gardiner family treasures preserved for posterity in the Gardiner Room is a bit of the famous Cloth of Gold presented to Mrs. John Gardiner in 1699 by Captain William Kidd. The original journals of John Lion Gardiner, 7th Proprietor of the Island (b. 1770, d. 1816) are in the Library, among other family documents.

Anyone writing on the Gardiner family suffers from an embarrassment of riches; the writer has more material filed on this family alone than on any other ten. Therefore the following will represent only the purely local line so that relationships can be traced readily. The recurrence of given names makes this rather difficult. For further information, the above mentioned books and papers are advised. Mrs. Everett J. Edwards has assisted in compiling the following.

LION GARDINER 1 was born 1599 in England d. E.H. 1663, first Proprietor of Gardiner's Island, m. Mary Willemsen Deurcant, dau. of Derek and Hachin Bastians Deurcant, before 1624; she b. 1601 in Woerden, Holland, d. 1665 in E.H. Lion Gardiner was stationed in Holland as "Engineer and Master of Works and Fortifications," for the Prince of Orange. In 1635 he was commissioned by the Earl of Warwick, Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brooke and other noblemen, to build a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River and to form a settlement there. He sailed from London in July, 1635 on the North Sea bark "Bachelor," of twenty-five tons' burden, with his wife who brought a maid, Eliza Colet, the only other woman on the ship. They arrived in Boston Nov. 28, 1635, after "enduring many great tempests." There were twelve male passengers. Their son David 2 was born April 29, 1636 in Saybrook, Conn., the first born in that place, or in the State of Connecticut. On Aug. 30, 1638 a daughter Mary 2 was born there; (she m. Jeremiah Conkling of E.H. and d. 1727); and on Sept. 14, 1641 Elizabeth 2, said to be the first English child born in the colony of New York, was born on Gardiner's Island, then called Isle of Wight, which Lion Gardiner bought May 3, 1639. John Winthrop, in his Journal of that date, called it an "Island Paradise" which it must have been after four years of

building the Saybrook fort and coping with the Pequot War. Elizabeth 2 b. 1641 d. 1657 m. Arthur Howell and left dau. Elizabeth who m. James Loper, 1674.

DAVID 2 b. 1636 d. at Hartford, Conn. July 10, 1689, was 2nd. Proprietor of the Island, excepting that his mother took it from his father and at her death devised it to her son who went to England in 1656 and in 1657 m. Mary Herringman a widow, of the parish of St. Margaret in the city of Westminster. At his mother's death he took up his duties as proprietor and became in truth lord of the manor. By a patent from Governor Dongan of New York, the Island became a lordship and manor with courts leet and baron. The yearly fee was "one lamb on the first of May." He represented E.H. at the General Court in Hartford. He owned much land in Southold. Ch. of David and Mary were John 3, b. April 19, 1661, David 3, who d. May 1, 1733, Lion 3 b. 1665 d. Sept. 20, 1733; Elizabeth 3 (who m. James Parshall of Southold).

JOHN 3* (Third Proprietor, s. of David 2) b. April 19, 1661 d. at Groton, Conn. in June, 1738. He m. 1st Mary, dau. of Samuel King of Oyster Ponds, L.I., she b. 1670 d. 1707; m. 2nd. Sarah Chandler Coit, widow of William Coit, she b. 1696 d. 1711; he m. 3d. Elizabeth, dau. of John Allyn and widow of Alexander Allyn; m. 4th Oct. 4, 1733 Elizabeth, dau. of Stephen Hedges of E.H. and widow of Daniel Osborn, she d. 1747. Ch. by 1st w. Mary 4, David 4 b. 1691, John 4 b. 1693, Samuel 4 b. 1695, Joseph 4 b. 1697, Hannah 4 b. 1699, Mary 4 again b. 1702, Elizabeth 4, (who m. Rev. Thomas Green, s. of Nathaniel and Ann Gould Green, and rem. to Conn.) Ch. by 2nd. w. Jonathan 4 b. 1709, lost at sea, 1735; Sarah 4 b. 1710 (who m. Charles Treat); ch. by 3d. w. Abigail 4 b. 1715, d.y.; no ch. by 4th w.

*John 3 b. 1661 is described by his great-grandson, John Lyon, as "a hardy, active, robust man, generous and upright, rough in his manner, plain, agreeable to the manner of his time, a good farmer, made improvements on the Island. He made a great deal of money although a high liver. He had much to do for the connections of his four wives. He had an expensive family of children and gave them for the time large portions." (This is quoted from Miss Sarah D. Gardiner's book "Memories of Gardiner's Island.") It was in this John Gardiner's time that the Island was infested with pirates, including Capt. Kidd. A marker was placed, 1932, on the spot where Capt. Kidd buried treasure in 1699. See Gardiner's Island chapter, this book. It was John 3 who bought in 1695, Minister Thomas James' land at E.H. for 500 pounds. This faces on what is now called James Lane and is still in the Gardiner family.

DAVID 3 (s. of David 2, Lion 1) d. May 1, 1733, m. Martha Youngs, rem. to Southold; ch. David 4, Mary 4, Bethiah 4, Patience 4.

LION 3 (s. of David 2) d. Sept. 23, 1723 aged about 65. He was accidentally shot by Samuel Bennett while hunting deer at Three Mile Harbor. He m. Desire, dau. George and Eleanor Thurston Havens of Shelter Island; she d. Sept. 20, 1733; Ch. Lion 4 b. 1692 d. 1784, Giles 4 b. abt. 1696, d. 1763, Mary 4 who d.s.p.

DAVID 4* (s. of John 3) b. 1691 d. July 4, 1751, buried on the Island, was 4th Proprietor. He m. 1st Rachel, dau. of Abraham Schellinger on April 15, 1713; she d. Dec. 16, 1744; he m. 2nd. Mehitable, widow of Capt. Burroughs, a cousin through David's mother, Mary King, whom he "would have married when young but his parents objected" (p. 67, Miss Gardiner's "Memories.") Ch. by 1st m. only: John 5 b. June 9, 1714, Mary 5 b. 1716, (who m. Samuel Huntting of Southampton and d.s.p. 1745; David 5 b. 1718, Abraham 5 b. Feb. 19, 1721, Abigail 5 b. 1724, (who m. Samuel Gardiner), Hannah 5 b. 1730, (who m. Dr. Joshua Lathrop of Norwich, Conn.).

*Pirates also visited the Island in David's time. His will is unusual for this country. To John, his oldest, he leaves his Island: "and after his decease to his

Eldest son and after the decease of the said Eldest son to the Eldest son of said Eldest son and in that manner to continue in a lineal descent in the male line of my family to the end that the right to the said Island shall forever hereafter be vested in him that shall bear the surname of Gardiner and descend from my posterity." The house on Main St., long a home, was built 1740 by David 4; the property came into the family through his wife, Rachel Gardiner Schellinger. It was sold 1950 to Lawrence Baker.

JOHN 4 (s. of John 3) b. 1693, grad. Yale 1711, d. Jan. 15, 1725; m. Sarah, dau. of Gov. Saltonstall of Connecticut, she b. April 8, 1694; rem. to New London, Conn.; ch. Jerusha 5, Elizabeth 5, Sarah 5, John 5, and Jerusha 5 again. John 4 was master of the Grammar and Latin School at New London. His widow m. 2nd. Samuel Davis, and 3d. Thomas Davis, both of New London, Conn.

CAPT. SAMUEL 4 (s. of John 3)* b. 1695 d. May 24, 1729, m. Elizabeth, dau. John and Mehitable Chandler Coit of New London, Conn. 1720; lived in E.H.; ch. Elizabeth 5 b. 1721 d. 1772 (who m. David Gardiner 5th gen. of New London, Conn.), Samuel 5 b. 1723 d. 1776.

*John Gardiner, 3d. gen. gave to his s. Samuel a great deal of property in E.H. including the house and lot now Lawrence Baker's, and all of Minister James' property. John 3 was permitted to build his own pew in the new Meeting House, 1721. He was a Town Trustee, an Assessor, a Trustee of Montauk.

JOSEPH 4 (s. of John 3) b. 1697 d. 1753, m. Sarah Grant of Windsor, Conn. and rem. to Groton, Conn.; ch. Mary 5, Jonathan 5, William 5.

JONATHAN 4 (s. of John 3) b. in E.H. 1709 d. 1753, m. Mary, dau. of Rev. Eliphalet Adams; was a physician in New London, Conn.; left 1 s. John 5. Jonathan 4 built a trading vessel 1735 and went to sea in it. Nothing was heard of vessel, owner, or crew. His widow m. 2nd. John Bulkley of Colchester, Conn.

DAVID 4 (s. of David 3, 2, Lion 1) b. 1705 d. March 2, 1748, m. Elizabeth, dau. Col. Joseph Wickham of Southold; of their eleven ch., one was: John 5, M.D., of Southold, L.I., (who had s. James 6, who had s. Capt. Harry 7 of Quogue, L.I., Augustus 7, William 7. Capt. Harry 7 had s. Henry 8, who left descendants in Quogue.).

LION 4* (s. of Lion 3, David 2, Lion 1) b. 1692 d. 1784, m. Hannah, dau. of John and Puah Merry of E.H., ch. Deacon John 5, bapt. 1722 d. 1780, Mary 5 bapt. 1725, d. 1793, (who m. John Stratton Jr.) Jeremiah 5 b. 1727 d. Jan. 29, 1815, Lion 5 bapt. 1729 (who rem. to Black River, N.J. and left 1 dau.).

*Lion Gardiner 4 was distinguished for his uncommon stature, being 6 ft. 3 or 4 inches and well proportioned; he was the largest man in town and had a stentorian voice which could be heard the length of Main Street.

GILES 4 (s. of Lion 3, David 2, Lion 1) b. abt. 1696 d. June 14, 1763, m. Widow Jane Parsons Conkling Oct. 3, 1728; she d. Feb. 7, 1759. Ch. Elizabeth 5 bapt. 1730 d. May, 1782; (who m. Abraham Baker); Roswell 5 bapt. March 4, 1732/3, d. Nov. 7, 1755.

JOHN 5* (s. of David 4, John 3) 5th Proprietor of the Island, b. 1714, d. May 19, 1764, m. 1st Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew and Elizabeth Chatfield Mulford, she b. 1714 d. 1754; he m. 2nd. the Widow Deborah Lathrop Avery, dau. of Rev. Ephraim Avery of Pomfret, Conn.; she m. as her 3d husband and his 2nd. w., Gen. Israel Putnam. Ch. of John 5 and Elizabeth: David 6 b. Oct. 8, 1738, Mary 6 b. 1740 (who m. 1st Rev. Elijah Blague, chaplain and teacher on Gardiner's Island; they eloped; and m. 2nd. Rev. Stephen Johnson of Lyme, Conn.), John 6 b. June 6, 1745, d. 1747; John 6 again b. May 19, 1747, (who settled at Eaton's Neck;) Elizabeth 6 b. 1749 (who m. Elias, s. of Samuel Mulford of Amagansett Nov. 4, 1772); Jerusha 6 b. Sept. 10, 1751 (who m. Lewis, s. of Jeremiah Osborn of E.H.), Ch. of John 5 and Deborah Avery Gardiner:

Hannah 6 b. 1757 (who m. Samuel Williams 1781 and rem. to Brooklyn, Conn.) Septimus 6 b. Dec. 28, 1759 d.s.p. 1777, probably in the Army.

*E.H. Church Records: "Lord Gardiner died May 19, 1764."

DAVID 5 (s. of David 4) b. June 3, 1718, d. in New London, Conn. Jan. 17, 1779, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Gardiner of E.H.; ch. David 6, Mary 6 (who m. Dr. Thomas Coit), Elizabeth 6, Lucretia 6 b. 1755.*

*Lucretia, who never married, is mentioned in Miss Sarah D. Gardiner's book.

COL. ABRAHAM 5* (s. of David 4) b. Feb. 19, 1721, d. Aug. 21, 1782, m. 1745 Mary Smith of Moriches, descendant of Richard Smith of Smithtown. He was a Col. before the Revolution, and a zealous supporter of the measures of the Continental Congress. Ch. Mary 6 b. Oct. 6, 1748 d. April 21, 1786 (who m. Isaac Thompson of Islip, L.I. 1772), Rachel 6 b. Jan. 22, 1751 d. Feb. 25, 1811 (who m. 1st Major David Mulford and m. 2nd. John Gardiner), Phebe 6 b. 1756 d.s.p. 1775; Dr. Nathaniel 6 b. Jan. 11, 1759, Capt. Abraham 6 b. Jan. 25, 1763 d. 1796.

*Col. Gardiner opened a trade with the West Indies, 1760–1770, owning and employing two brigs in the business.

SAMUEL 5 (s. of Samuel 4, John 3) d. 1776 was a merchant in New London, Conn.; he m. Abigail, dau. of David Gardiner 4, and had ch.

WILLIAM 5 (s. of Joseph 4) b. Sept. 5, 1741 d. 1800, m. Esther Dennison of Stonington, Conn., where he then lived; he rem. 1793 to Chenango Forks, N.Y. and d. there. Had 9 ch.; one, Daniel D. 6, had s. Lyman, who had s. Curtiss C. 8 b. in Eaton, N.Y. 1822, who did much research on Gardiner genealogy and wrote book "Lyon Gardiner and his descendants," publ. 1890; this is in E.H. library.

DEACON JOHN 5 (s. of Lion 4, 3) b. Feb. 10, 1722 d. Nov. 24, 1780 m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Dayton, 1745; ch. Elizabeth 6 bapt. 1746, John 6 bapt. 1749, d. 1752; John 6 again, bapt. Oct. 23, 1752 d. July 30, 1799.

JEREMIAH 5 (s. of Lion 4, 3,) b. Feb. 5, 1727 d. Jan. 20, 1815; m. 1st Mary, dau. of Samuel Parsons Nov. 16, 1750; she b. 1729 d. 1771; he m. 2nd. Jemima, widow of David Stratton and dau. of Edward Howell of Southampton; home, E.H.; she d. 1815. Ch. Samuel 6 b. 1754, d.s.p. rem. to Canajoharie, N.Y.; Mary 6 b. 1756 (who m. Thomas Edwards of E.H.), Hannah 6 b. April 17, 1759 (who m. Daniel Stratton and d. at Manchester, Vt.), Jeremiah 6 b. 1761 d. 1848 (who settled at Canajoharie, N.Y.), Lyon 6 b. July 19, 1764 d. May 24, 1858 (who m. 1st Mary Sanford of E.H. and m. 2nd Sarah Schuyler of Canajoharie, N.Y. and d. at Wayne, N.Y.), Ch. by 1st m.: Henry 6, b. Jan. 10, 1771 d. June 8, 1817, (who settled at Columbia, N.Y.) Ch. by 2nd. m.: Howell 6 b. 1773, d.y., Howell 6 again b. 1776 d. 1866, rem. to Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N.Y.

ROSWELL 5 (s. of Giles 4, Lion 3, David 2, Lion 1) bapt. March 4, 1732/3, d. Nov. 7, 1755; m. Abigail Baker July, 1753; ch. Abigail 6 bapt. 1754, Roswell 5, mentioned 1760 in grandfather's will, no further trace.

DAVID 6* (s. of John 5, David 4) b. Oct. 8, 1738 d. Sept. 8, 1774, was 6th Proprietor; a grad. of Yale, m. Jerusha, dau. of Rev. Samuel and Jerusha Meacham Buell, she b. 1749 d. 1782; ch. John Lyon 7 b. Nov. 8, 1770, David 7 b. Feb. 29, 1772; Jerusha Buell Gardiner m. 2nd. Isaac Conkling of Amagansett and had s. Isaac.

*See "Chronicles of E.H." by David Gardiner, for a Revolutionary War story of her. David 6 built the third Manor House, 1774, it burned down 1947.

JOHN 6 (s. of John 5, David 4) b. May 19, 1747 d. May 29, 1813, settled at Eaton's Neck, L.I.; he m. 1st Joanna Conklin, Sept. 9, 1771, she b. 1745 d.

1809; he m. 2nd. Rachel, dau. of Col. Abraham Gardiner and widow of Major David Mulford; he m. 3d. Hannah Havens. In 1792 he purchased Eaton's Neck. Ch. by 1st w. only; Matthew 7 b. 1772, Jonathan 7 b. 1773, Eliza 7 b. 1775 d. Aug. 13, 1813 (who m. Samuel Fleet), John H. 7 b. 1777 d. 1854, Phebe 7 b. 1778 d. 1780, Abigail 7 b. 1782 d. 1793, Mary 7 b. June 6, 1784 d. Feb. 16, 1861 (who m. 1st Gurdon King, m. 2nd Henry C. Mather, and d.s.p.); Jerusha 7 (who m. Azel Lewis of Huntington, L.I.), Phebe 7 again (who m. Henry C. Mather of Northport, L.I.).

DR. NATHANIEL 6* (s. of Col. Abraham 5) b. Jan. 11, 1759 d. March 25, 1804; he was a surgeon in the Revolution. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Dering of Shelter Island Jan. 27, 1784; ch. Maria S. 7 b. Dec. 17, 1784, d. Nov. 9, 1804; (who m. a Sylvester); Robert Smith 7 b. Sept. 10, 1786 d. Jan. 19, 1824; grad. of Yale, Lieut. 13th Infantry; Elizabeth Parker 7 b. June 4, 1788 d. Aug. 7, 1863 at Sag Harbor; (m. Capt. Reuben Brumley of N.Y., a sea Captain and officer of the Seamans Bank, N.Y.; no ch.).

*Dr. Nathaniel Gardiner and his brother, Capt. Abraham, fitted out a ship and brig for a whaling adventure; both unsuccessful, but this is said to have been the first expedition after whales from L.I. Sound into Southern latitudes. He was a grad. of Columbia College, studied medicine Philadelphia, surgeon Continental Army, merchant in N.Y.

CAPT. ABRAHAM 6 (s. of Col. Abraham 5, David 4) b. Jan. 25, 1763 d. 1796; m. Phebe, dau. Deacon Daniel Dayton of E.H. 1781; ch. Abraham Smith 7 b. April 6, 1782 d. Feb. 27, 1827; rem. to New Hartford, N.Y.; David 7 b. May 2, 1784 d. Feb. 28, 1844, Mary Smith 7 b. Nov. 30, 1786 d. July 30, 1858 (who m. Philip G. Van Wyck of Cortland Manor, Croton, N.Y. Sept. 27, 1811;) Samuel Smith 7 b. May 4, 1789 d. March 21, 1859; Nathaniel 7 b. Feb. 23, 1792 d. Sept. 8, 1856.

JOHN 6 (s. of Deacon John 5, Lion 4, 3) bapt. Oct. 23, 1752 d. July 30, 1799 at Moriches, L.I. m. 1780 Esther, dau. Abraham and Esther Miller Hedges and widow of Aaron Fithian; she d. 1817; ch. John David 7 b. 1781, Abraham H. 7 b. 1783, Aaron Fithian 7 b. 1786 (who rem. to Essex Co., N.Y. and was an M.D.), Esther 7 b. 1790 (who m. Stephen Hedges of Hillsdale, N.Y., formerly of E.H.).

JOHN LYON 7* (s. of John 6, 5, etc.), became the 7th Proprietor of Gardiner's Island at the age of four; b. Nov. 8, 1770, d. Nov. 22, 1816. He attended Princeton, (then Nassau Hall) m. Sarah Griswold of Lyme, Conn. March 4, 1803, she b. Aug. 12, 1781 d. Feb. 10, 1863; ch. David Johnson 8 b. Aug. 16, 1804, d. Dec. 18, 1829, unmd.; Sarah Diodati 8 b. Nov. 1, 1807 d. March 8, 1891 (who m. David G. Thompson of N.Y. and E.H. and had ch. Mary Brainerd 8 b. Dec. 1, 1809, d. unmd. Feb. 22, 1833; John Griswold 8 b. Sept. 9, 1812, d. June 7, 1861, unmd.; Samuel Buell 8 b. April 6, 1815, d. Jan. 5, 1882.

*John Lyon Gardiner 7 was a scholar and naturalist and could speak the Indian language; he left a Montauk Indian vocabulary.

DAVID 7 (s. of David 6) b. 1772, d. 1815, m. 1st 1796 Julia Havens of Shelter Island, he m. 2nd. Lydia Dann of Stamford, Conn.; ch. by 1st w. Charles 8 b. 1797, who rem. to Ohio; David 8 b. Jan. 1, 1799, John Lyon 8 b. 1801, d.s.p. 1824.

MATTHEW 7 (s. of John 6 of Eaton's Neck, L.I.) b. March 27, 1772, d. at Huntington, L.I. 1831; m. Phebe, dau. Joseph Bunce; had 14 ch. most of whom d. unmd.

JONATHAN 7 (s. of John 6, 5) of Eaton's Neck, b. Aug. 13, 1773, d. March 7, 1833; grad. Yale; m. 1st Sally, dau. John and Phoebe Gelston who d. 1803; he m. 2nd. Fanny, dau. Jabez and Nancy Rysam Peck; ch. Albert Gelston 8 b.

Aug. 6, 1803 d. unmd. 1842; Eliza Gracie 8 b. Oct. 13, 1815 d. 1871 (who m. Charles H. Jones of Cold Spring Harbor, L.I.), Fanny Peck 8 b. Sept. 9, 1817 d. April 28, 1896 (who m. Dr. John D. Shelton), George Conklin 8 b. June 12, 1819, d. May 21, 1888; William Gracie 8 b. March 29, 1821; Nancy Rysam 8 b. March 6, 1823, (who m. John J. Van Nostrand 1842) Sally Gelston 8 b. Jan. 9, 1827, d. unmd.

JOHN H. 7 (s. of John 6 of Eaton's Neck) b. 1777 d. 1854.

DAVID 7 (s. of Capt. Abraham 6, Col. Abraham 5) b. May 2, 1784, d. Feb. 28, 1844; grad. Yale, 1804; lawyer; m. 1816 Julianna, dau. of Michael Mac Lachlan of N.Y. Was N.Y. State Senator and author of "Chronicles of E.H." From 1816 to 1825 he leased Gardiner's Island from his cousin's widow, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, while she lived in E.H. and put her children to school in Clinton Academy to prepare for college. He was killed by the explosion of a gun on the U.S. steam frigate Princeton, on the Potomac, Feb. 28, 1844. Ch. David Lyon 8 b. May 23, 1816, d. May 9, 1892; Alexander 8, who d. unmd. 1851, Juliana or Julia 8 b. 1820 d. July 10, 1889 (who m. John Tyler of Virginia, President of the U.S., June 26, 1844; she was his 2nd. wife and had seven ch.: Judge David Gardiner Tyler, b. April 17, 1845, John Alexander Tyler, b. 1847, d. 1883,—who m. Sarah Griswold dau. Samuel Buell Gardiner of E.H.; Julia Tyler,—who m. William Spencer; Lachlan Tyler, Lion Gardiner Tyler b. 1853 d. 1935,—he was President of William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Va. for 31 years; also Robert Fitzwalter Tyler, Pearl Tyler who m. William Ellis of Va. and died 1947); Margaret 8 b. 1822 d. 1856 (who m. John Beekman of N.Y. and had s. Harry Beekman who d.s.p. She was the "Young Girl" whose European diary her niece, Miss Sarah Diodati Gardiner, had published.)

SAMUEL SMITH 7 (s. of Capt. Abraham 6) b. May 4, 1789 d. March 21, 1859 at Shelter Island; he m. 1st Mary Catherine, dau. of Ezra L'Hommedieu of Shelter Island; he m. 2nd. 1844 the Widow Susan Mott of N.Y. He was a lawyer. Ch. by 1st w. only: Mary L'Hommedieu 8 b. 1824, Phebe 8 b. 1826; they became 1st and 2nd wives of Prof. Eben Horsford of Harvard, and left descendants; also Frances Eliza 8 b. 1832.

NATHANIEL 7 (s. of Capt. Abraham 6) b. Feb. 23, 1792 d. Sept. 8, 1856, was a merchant in N.Y.; he m. 1st Eliza, dau. Andrew Fraunces of N.Y.; she d. 1842; he m. 2nd. Elmira, dau. Silas Howell of Sag Harbor; ch. John Bray 8 b. 1821 d. 1881; William Henry 8 b. 1822, d. 1879, who was an M.D. in Brooklyn; Mary Frances 8, Elizabeth 8, Harriet 8.

REV. JOHN DAVID 7 (s. of John 6, 5, Lion 4, 3) b. 1781 d. Sept. 13, 1849, m. 1st Frances, dau. Abraham Mulford of E.H., Feb. 18, 1804, she d. March 23, 1814; he m. 2nd. Nov. 20, 1814, Mary, dau. Samuel L'Hommedieu and widow of Nathan Cook. Rev. John D. 7 was ed. at Clinton Academy, grad. Yale 1804; was pastor of Presbyterian Church in Sag Harbor from 1812 to 1832; ch. by 1st w.: Charles Fox 8, b. 1801 d. 1840; Caroline 8 b. 1805 (who m. Capt. Nathan Cook); James Madison 8 b. 1810 d.s.p. 1836; Ch. by 2nd. w.: Samuel L'Hommedieu 8 b. 1815 d. inf.; Samuel L'H. 8 again b. Aug. 30, 1816 d. 1885, John D. 8 b. 1818 d. 1875, Frances M. 8 b. 1820, who m. her cousin Henry L. Gardiner; Ezra L'H. 8 b. 1822, Rev. Abraham 8 b. 1824 (who became a minister at Greenport, L.I.), Howard C. 8 b. 1826.

ABRAHAM HEDGES 7 (s. of John 6) b. 1783 d. Sept. 12, 1861, in Sag Harbor, m. 1816 Hannah M. Mulford. He was Sheriff of Suffolk Co. 1821 to 1823, 1829 to 1831, and member of Assembly, N.Y. State, 1828 and 1853; merchant in Sag Harbor. Ch. Catherine Esther 8 b. 1817 (who m. 1st Capt. Silas Edwards of Sag Harbor, who d. at sea, and m. 2nd. Courtland Starr who d. at New London); Henry L. 8 b. 1819, Mary Elizabeth 8 b. 1822 (who m. 1844 Gilbert H. Cooper and had ch. Hannah, Kate, Gardiner D., Abraham G., Robert E., Cornelia Ann).

DAVID JOHNSON 8 b. 1804 d.s.p. Dec. 18, 1829, was 8th Proprietor. He

graduated from Yale and took over his duties at 21; but d. at 24. David Johnson 8 was last of the family to receive the Island by entail (see p. 91, Miss Sarah Diodati Gardiner's "Memories of Gardiner's Island.")

JOHN GRISWOLD 8 (s. of John Lyon 7) b. Sept. 9, 1812, d.s.p. June 7, 1861, was 9th Proprietor. He made a voyage to China on a sailing vessel as a young man. During his 28 years as Proprietor he was his mother's chief concern; she ended her days in E.H., 1863, at the "White House" on the site now occupied by another "White House," late home of Miss Sarah Diodati Gardiner.

SAMUEL BUELL 8 (s. of John Lyon 7) 10th Proprietor of Gardiner's Island, b. April 6, 1815 d. Jan. 5, 1882; he m. Mary Gardiner, dau. of Jonathan and Elizabeth Bowditch Havens Thompson of N.Y.; she d. 1887; ch. Mary Thompson 9 b. Dec. 4, 1837 d.s.p. Aug. 20, 1909 (who m. William R. Sands of N.Y.), David Johnson 9 b. March 1, 1840 d.s.p. April 10, 1924; John Lion 9 b. July 26, 1841 d. Jan. 21, 1910; Jonathan Thompson 9 b. Aug. 17, 1843 d.s.p. Aug. 6, 1933; Sarah Griswold 9 b. May 24, 1848 (who m. John Alexander Tyler, s. of President John Tyler and Julia Gardiner); ch. Gardiner b. Jan. 5, 1878, d. March 11, 1892; Lillian G. b. Jan. 9, 1879, d. May 9, 1918, (who m. A. N. Margraf 1910 and had dau. Margaret Tyler b. 1912).

DAVID 8 M.D. (s. of David 7) b. Jan. 1, 1799, d. at Bridgehampton Feb. 25, 1880, m. Feb. 20, 1820 Marietta, dau. of Abel Huntington, M.D. of E.H. He was employed in the Custom House in N.Y. for 26 years, and had been early in life a teacher in Clinton Academy. Ch. Frances Lee 9 b. May 30, 1821 (who m. Rev. Carlton P. Maples and d.s.p. March 21, 1890), John Lion 9, M.D. b. May 6, 1823, Rev. Charles Huntington 9 b. June 10, 1826.

COL. DAVID LYON 8* (s. of David 7) b. May 23, 1816, d. May 9, 1892, m. Sarah, dau. of David Thompson, April 26, 1860; ch. David 9 b. April 7, 1861 who d.s.p. Nov. 18, 1927; Sarah Diodati 9 b. July 3, 1862, d. Jan. 5, 1953, fifteenth Proprietor of Gardiner's Island; Robert Alexander 9 b. Oct. 16, 1863, d. 1919.

*The Gardiner Memorial chapel at St. Luke's Episcopal Church here was given by the family 1918 in memory of Col. and Mrs. David Gardiner. There are also several stained glass windows in St. Luke's in memory of the family; and Miss Sarah D. Gardiner contributed generously toward the Parish House there.

CHARLES FOX 8 (s. of Rev. John David 7) b. 1801 d. 1840, m. 1823 Eliza Corey; ch. Charles Adrian 9 b. 1824 (who m. Caroline Cooper and had dau. Nettie 10 who m. Edgar Wade; William C. 10 b. 1852) also James Madison 9, Fanny Mulford 9, b. 1831, d.s.p. 1856; Henry Havens 9 b. 1835 who rem. to California and left ch.; Caroline E. 9 b. 1837 who m. 1859 Oscar F. Stanton, b. 1834, Admiral in U.S. Navy and had ch. Fanny G. b. 1867, Elizabeth b. 1875.

SAMUEL L'HOMMEDIEU 8 (s. of Rev. John David 7) b. Aug. 30, 1816, d. 1885, m. 1842 Annie Shaler; ch. Geraldine S. 9, William C. 9, Josephine L'H. 9, John C. 9.

JOHN D. 8 (s. of Rev. John David 7, John 6, 5) b. 1818 d. 1875, m. Mary Starr; ch. Charles Starr 9.

EZRA L'H. 8 (s. of Rev. John David 7) b. 1822, m. Ruth Terry, ch. Mary L'H. 9, Frank H. 9.

DAVID JOHNSON 9 (s. of Samuel Buell 8) b. March 1, 1840 d. unmd. April 10, 1924; the oldest son, he succeeded his father; but transferred all right and privileges to the Island to his brother, John Lyon, and lived in the Brown House on Main Street, E.H. He raised blooded trotting horses.

JOHN LYON* 9 (s. of Samuel Buell 8) 11th Proprietor of Gardiner's Island, b. July 26, 1841, d. Jan. 21, 1910, m. Nov. 10, 1870 Elizabeth Coralie Livingston Jones, who d. 1915; ch. Coralie Livingston 10 b. Dec. 17, 1871 (who m. A. R. Cox of London, England), Adele Griswold 10 b. Dec. 22, 1873 (who m. W. S. Groesbeck Fowler of N.Y.) Lion 10 b. Oct. 19, 1878 in Stuttgart, Germany,

d. Feb. 27, 1936; John 10 b. Feb. 9, 1886, d.s.p. 1905, Winthrop 10 b. May 8, 1887.

*John Lyon Gardiner was a grad. of Columbia Law School; served in Civil War, 16th Regt. 6th Brigade, 2nd. Div., National Guard. Headed a law firm in N.Y. after the war: upon succession to the Island he gave up law practice and managed Island affairs.

LION 10 (s. of John Lyon, or Lion, 9) b. Oct. 19, 1878 d. Feb. 27, 1936, was 12th Proprietor of Gardiner's Island. Educated at St. Paul's and Princeton; entered banking house of J. P. Morgan and Co. He m. 1st Helen Harjes, daughter of the European partner of the firm; dau. Dorothy 11, (who m. Dr. Henri Krainik); he m. 2nd. Ida Loomis; no ch. Lion Gardiner 10 sold Gardiner's Island to his uncle.

JONATHAN THOMPSON 9, who became for a short time the 13th Proprietor of Gardiner's Island. He was a bachelor of quiet literary tastes; he compiled and published "Gardiners of Gardiner's Island". At his death in 1933 he left the Island to his young nephew, Winthrop Jr., son of Lion's younger brother, Winthrop, and Isabel Lemmon Gardiner.

DR. JOHN LION 9 (s. of David 8, 7, 6) b. May 6, 1823, d.s.p. was a physician in Bridgehampton, L.I.; he m. 1st Mary Osborn and m. 2nd. Mary Jackson.

REV. CHARLES HUNTINGTON 9 (s. of David 8, 7, 6) b. June 10, 1826 m. 1865 Anna Lennon of Cairo, N.Y.; he was an Episcopal clergyman residing in Bridgehampton; the first Rector of St. Luke's Church at E.H., serving from 1871 for thirty years; ch. David 10 who d. inf. 1869.

ROBERT ALEXANDER 9 (s. of David Lyon 8, David 7, Capt. Abraham 6) b. Oct. 16, 1863, d. 1919, m. Nora Loftus of Mt. Loftus County, Kilkenny, Ireland, Feb. 22, 1909; ch. Alexandra Diodati 10 b. Feb. 7, 1910 (who m. J. Randall Creel and has ch. James Randall 3rd b. July 10, 1934 and Alexandra Gardiner b. Nov. 22, 1939) and Robert David Lion 10 b. Feb. 25, 1911 unmd. (Proprietor of Sagtikos Manor at Bay Shore, L.I., who served in the U.S. Navy as a Lt. Comdr., World War II).

WINTHROP 10 (s. of John Lyon 9) b. May 8, 1887 m. Isabel Lemmon of Baltimore, Md.; ch. Isabel 11 b. Feb. 2, 1911 (who m. Olney Blanchard Mairs and has s. Olney B. Mairs 3d), Winthrop 11, and Frances 11 (who m. Philip Collins and has ch. Frances G. b. Feb. 14, 1943 and Mary b. March 20, 1950).

WINTHROP 11 b. Dec. 8, 1912, m. 1st Mildred Shay Murphy; he m. 2nd. Bethany Ann Beckwith; he m. 3d. Frances Lattimer; and m. 4th Sonja Henie; no ch.

He joined the U.S. Navy air force in World War II, 1941, as an Ensign, becoming Lieut. Comdr. at end of war; chief test pilot at Grosse Ile, Mich.; ferry pilot for a year. Winthrop Gardiner 11 became by inheritance and the will of his uncle, Jonathan T. Gardiner, the 14th Proprietor of Gardiner's Island. In 1937 Miss Sarah Diodati Gardiner bought the Island to keep it in the Gardiner family, and became its 15th Proprietor. She was descended through her mother, Sarah Gardiner Thompson, from John Lyon and Sarah Griswold Gardiner; and through her father, David Lion Gardiner, from Col. Abraham Gardiner. She was born in Castleton, Staten Island, educated in private schools in this country and in Geneva, Switzerland. She was a graduate of the Yale School of Fine Arts. From her old home, Sagtikos Manor of the Thompson family, she moved to the home of her father's family in East Hampton and rebuilt the White House, long home of Jonathan Thompson Gardiner, where she spent five months of each year, returning to New York in November. She built a beautiful new Manor House on a hilltop overlooking Gardiner's Bay, to replace the old Manor House destroyed by fire in 1947, and 1952 placed a marker on the site of the old house. The Island is under a long-term lease (1953) to Marion C. Gale.

Miss Gardiner died on January 5, 1953, and is buried with her ancestors in the

old South End Cemetery. Some Gardiner burials have been on Gardiner's Island; some in East Hampton. An effigy of a knight in armor marks the burial place of the first Lion Gardiner in the South End Cemetery.

Miss Gardiner willed Gardiner's Island to her niece and nephew, Mrs. J. Randall Creel (Alexandra Gardiner) and Robert David Lion Gardiner, who became jointly the sixteenth Proprietors.

Gardiner
Deaths of Thomas + Lucy

VITAL RECORDS

OF

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+

MASSACHUSETTS

TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1849

VOLUME II.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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GARDINER (see also Gardner), Peter, s. Peter, consumption, bur. 31 : 8 m : 1674. C. R. 1.
Sarah, d. Peter, bur. 20 : 12 m : 1660-61. C. R. 1.
——, "aged Sister," bur. 7 :8 : m 1658. C. R. 1.

GARDNER (see also Gardiner, Garner), Abigail, inf. d. Andrew, bur. 30 : 11 m 1681-2. C. R. 1.
Andrew, s. Andrew and Mary, May 7, 1704.
Benj[ami]n, Sept. —, 1834, a. 32 y.
Caleb, s. Thomas, Dec. 13, 1681.
Ebenezer, s. Peter, May 13, 1683.
Elizabeth, d. Isaac S. dec., [consumption. C. R. 3.], Jan. 10, 1835, a. 35 y.
Francis, Hon., June —, 1835, a. 63 y.
Gideon, jr., s. Gideon and Tabetha, of Boston, Jan. 29, 1766, a. 4 y. 2 m. G. R. 1.
Henry Jackson, s. Sam[ue]l J., Esq., July 2, 1831, a. 2 y.
Joseph Henry, s. Joseph H., Sept. 16, 1837, a. 15 m.
Joshuah [Gadner. C. R. 1.], s. Joshuah [inf. ch. Joshuah. C. R. 1.], Oct. 22, 1682.
Lucy ["old Sister." C. R. 1.], w. Thomas, Nov. 4, 1687.
Mary, w. Samuel, bur. Mar. 2, 1793, a. 40 y. N. R. 4.
Peter, s. Thomas, bur. Aug. 24, 1653.
Peter, s. Peter, Oct. 30, 1673.
Peter, Nov. 5, 1698.
Rebecka, w. Peter, June 10, 1675, in her 45th y.
Richard Ward, s. Joseph H., Aug. —, 1837, a. 15 m.
Ruth (Babcock), May —, 1848. C. R. 4.
Samuell [Lt. dup.], s. Peter [under the command of Capt. Sam[ue]ll Wadsworth. dup.], slain by the Indians [at Sudbury. dup.], Apr. 21, 1676.
Sarah, d. Sam[ue]l J., Esq., May 15, 1832, a. 10 m.
Sarah, Mrs., Sept. 16, 1832, a. 68 y.
Thomas [Gardiner. CT. R.], householder [housekeeper. T. C.], bur. Nov. —, 1638.
Thomas, s. Peter, bur. Aug. 10, 1653.
Thomas, sr., July 15, 1689.
——, ch still born, Joshua, bur. 8 : 6 m : 1686. C. R. 1.
——, inf. ch. Andrew, bur. 3 : 12 m : 1686-7. C. R. 1.

GAREE (see also Gary), Francis [Fransis Gary. G. R. 1.], wid. Arthur, bur. 1 : 8 m : 1672. C. R. 1. [a. 71 y. G. R. 1.]

Gardiner
Marriage of Thomas
& Lucey

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GARDNER, Henry, Dr., and Joanna B. Everett of Dorchester, June 9, 1803.
Isaac, Col., of Brookline, and Mrs. Sarah Spooner, June 3, 1801.*
Joseph, and Mary Wilson, May 11, 1732.
Joseph E., and Mary B. Jones, July 15, 1849.
Joseph H., and Mrs. Harriet Robertson, Oct. 4, 1835.*
Joshuah, and Mary Weld, Mar. 22, 1681-2.
Martha E., and Charles W. Woodbury, int. June 2, 1846.
Mary, and Thomas Tilestone, —— 30, 1700.
Mary, Mrs., and John Prentice of Lancaster, Dec. 4, 1705.
Mary, and Adam Sylvester, Dec. 4, 1828.
Myra Vinal, a. 24 y., and James Mason, a. 30 y., weaver, Oct. 12, 1846.*
Peter, and Rebecca Crooke, May 9, 1646.
Rebecca, and Eliphalett Carpenter, June 31, 1702.
Rebecca, and Robert Lovering, Mar. 12, 1735. C. R. 2.
Rebeccah, and Moses Crafts, June 24, 1667.
Robert, and Abigail B. Noyes, Aug. 12, 1827.
Samuel J., Esq., and Mary B. Kingsley of Hampton, Me., int. Oct. 1, 1820.
Samuel Pickering, and Rebecca Russell Lowell, Sept. 19, 1797.*
Sarah, and John Gore, May 31, 1683.
Sarah, of Muddy River, and Thomas Stedman, Sept. 10, 1705.
Sarah A., and William H[enry. C. R. 3.] Severance [both of Boston. C. R. 3.], Sept. 10, 1848.
Thomas, and Mary Bowls, Nov. 17, 1673.
Thomas, and Lucey Smith, July 4, 1641.

GARETY (see also Garrity), Mary [Garrety. int.], and Sumner Smith, Oct. 28, 1848.*
Patrick, and Ann Stanford, int. Jan. 13, 1848.

GARFIELD (see also Gaffield), Edwin, and Ellen H. Barlow, July 2, 1837.*
Elinor, and Cyrus S. Merrill, int. Sept. 25, 1847.

GARGIN, Terrance, and Jane Prior, Feb. 4, 1849.

GARISH, Noah R., and Mary C. Wilson, int. May 1, 1842.

GARITY (see also Garrity), Maria, and Matthew Gannon, int. Oct. 5, 1845.

* Intention also recorded.

Gardiner
b. of JOANNA (Stanton)

VITAL RECORDS

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TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1849

VOLUME I.—BIRTHS.

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Volume I—Births.

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GAPIN (see also Capin), Sarah, d. John, of Dorchester, bp. 11 : 10m : 1670. C. R. 1.

GARATY (see also Garrity), Catharine, d. John, painter, and Bridget, Apr. 22, 1846.
Mary, d. Patrick, laborer, and Bridget, May 29, 1846.

GARDINER (see also Gardner), Benjamin, s. Peter, bp. 22 : 3m : 1664. C. R. 1.
Caleb, s. Thomas, bp. 13 : 2m : 1662. C. R. 1.
Esther, d. Andrew, bp. 14 : 2m : 1672. C. R. 1.
Joanna, d. Tho[mas], bp. 25 : 11m : 1656-7. C. R. 1.
Joshua, s. Tho[mas], bp. 8 : 3m : 1659. C. R. 1.
Mary, d. Isaac, A. M., of Brookline, bp. May 9, 1756. C. R. 1.
Peter, s. Peter, bp. 24 : 1m : 1649-50. C. R. 1.
Rebecca, d. Peter, bp. 24 : 1m : 1649-50. C. R. 1.
Sarah, d. Andrew, bp. 21 : 3m : 1671. C. R. 1.

GARDNER (see also Gardiner, Garner), Abigail, d. Andrew, bp. 31 : 8m : 1680. C. R. 1.
Abigaile, d. Thomas, bp. Dec. 6, 1652.
Alice M., d. Joseph, gentleman, and H., Nov. 23, 1843.
Andrew, s. Andrew, bp. 15 : 9m : 1674. C. R. 1.
Augustus Kinsley, s. Samuel J. and Mary B. K., July 31, 1821.
Benjamin, s. Peter, Apr. 23, 1663.
Caleb, s. Thomas, jr. and Mary, Apr. 23, 1682.
Caleb, s. Joshua, bp. 15 : 3m : 1687. C. R. 1.
Charlotte, d. Samuel J. and Mary B. K., May 27, 1826.
Ebenezar, s. Peter, Aug. 5, 1665.
Francis, s. Joshua and Mary, Feb. 3, 1685. [1684-5. C. R. 1.]
Henry J., s. Robert, grocer, and Abigail, Apr. 27, 1847.
Isaac, s. Thomas and Mary, Aug. 18, 1686.
Isaak, s. Thomas, jr., bp. 25 : 5m : 1686. C. R. 1.
John, s. Peter, Dec. 6, 1655.
John, s. Thomas, jr. and Mary, Jan. 9, 1679. [1679-80. C. R. 1.]
Jonathan, s. Peter, Aug. 14, 1667.
Joseph, s. Joseph and Mary, Aug. 8, 1734.
Joshuah, s. Joshuah, Oct. 22, 1682.
[J]osiah [Joseph. C. R. 1.], s. [P]eter, Jan. 11, 1658. [1658-9. C. R. 1.]
Lucia [Lucie. CT. R.], d. Thomas, bp. Feb. 11, 1654. [4 : 11 m : CT. R.; 1654-5. C. R. 1.]
Margaret, d. Joshua and Mary, Oct. 7, 1683.

GARDNER, Margret, d. Joshua, bp. 7:8 m:1683. C. R. 1.
[Mary T. C.], d. Thomas and Mary, Mar. 11, 1678.
Mary, d. Robert, rope maker, and A., May 15, 1843.
Mary, d. Robert, merchant, and Abigail, May 15, 1844.
Mary Bellowes, d. Samuel J. and Mary Bellows Kinsley, Dec. 7, 1823.
Michael, s. Robert and Abigail, Jan. 1, 1837.
Peter, s. Thomas, jr., July 22, 1684.
Peter, s. Thomas, jr., bp. 24:6m:1684. C. R. 1.
Peter, s. Joseph, bp. July 8, 1688. C. R. 1.
Rebecca, d. Peter, bp. Nov. 9, 1647.
Rebecca, d. Joseph, bp. 30:1m:1684. C. R. 1.
Samuel, s. Peter, Mar. 1, 1656-7.
Sara, d. Peter, Apr. 20, 1662.
Sarah, d. Peter, Jan. 10, 1653. [1653-4. C. R. 1.]
Sarah, d. Thomas, jr. and Mary, Mar. 15, 1674.
Sarah, d. Richard and Elizabeth, July 27, 1739.
Sarah, d. Samuel J. and Mary B. K., July 16, 1831.
Thomas, s. Thomas, jr. and Mary, Apr. 18, 1675.
Thomas, s. Thomas, bp. 16:2m:1676. C. R. 1.
Thomas, s. Andrew and Sarah, Dec. 9, 1684.

GAREE (see also Gery), Mary, d. Nath[aniel], bp. 13:8m:1661. C. R. 1.

GARETY (see also Garrity), Thomas, s. Lawrence, laborer, and Mary, June 25, 1848.

GARITY (see also Garrity), Delia F., d. Lawrence, laborer, and Mary, both of Ireland, Dec. 4, 1849.
Michael, s. John, laborer, and Mary, Sept. 1, 1848.
Thomas, s. Patrick, gardener, and Bridget, both b. Ireland, July 31, 1849.
Thomas, s. John, painter, and Bridget, both b. Ireland, Sept. 15, 1849.
W[illia]m J., s. Patrick, laborer, and Mary, Jan. 31, 1849.

GARLAND, ———, d. Tho[ma]s, blacksmith, and Mary, Apr. 30, 1848.

GARNER (see also Gardner), Abigaile [Gardner, C. R. 1.], d. Thomas, Feb. 15, 1645. [bp. 14:11m:1645-6. C. R. 1.]
Andrew [Gardiner. CT. R.], s. Thomas, Mar. 5, 1641.
Mary, d. Thomas, bp. Apr. 9, 1648.

vii. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 1660; d. Nov. 1662.
viii. LYDIA, b. Aug. 1663; m. 8 Oct. 1686, Simon Huntington, Jr.
ix. HANNAH, b. Feb. 1666; m. 23 Dec. 1686, Daniel Brewster.
x. MARY, b. May 1671; d. 4 Dec. 1721; m. 7 Apr. 1690, Jeremiah Ripley.

References

F. M. Caulkins: History of New London (1852), pp. 64, 74, 93, 97, 158, 159.
F. M. Caulkins: History of Norwich (1845), p. 103; (1866), p. 174.
James Savage: Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 2-221.
Norwich Vital Records (printed), 1-23, 30, 36, 37, 56, 57.
Windham Vital Records (original), A-17, 27.
The American Genealogist, 11-154.
D. L. Jacobus: The Waterman Family (1939), 1-661.
C. W. Manwaring: Digest of Early Connecticut Probate Records (1904), 1-110, 127.
The Mayflower Descendant, 1-168.
The Winthrop Papers (1944), 4-147.

ELIZABETH[3] GAGER, born at New London, Conn., Mar. 1649, died ; married at New London, Conn., 24 Dec. 1668, JOHN[2] ALLYN, baptized at Salem, Mass., 22 May 1642, died at Groton, Conn., in 1709.

(Chart III, Line 20)

SARAH[3] GAGER, born at New London, Conn., Feb. 1651, died ; married at Norwich, Conn., 30 June 1681, (DEACON) CALEB[2] FOBES, born , died at Preston, Conn., 25 Aug. 1710.

(Chart V, Line 22)

THOMAS GARDNER
Roxbury, Mass.

THOMAS[1] GARDNER, born in England, died at Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 1638; married ——— ———, born in England, buried at Roxbury, 7 Oct. 1658.

This settler died so early that he left no history, and he seems not to have been a church member, for Eliot does not mention him, and the widow did not join the church until after his death.

He was a freeman, 17 May 1637. [Shurtleff's Records of Mass. Bay, 1-373.] The younger Thomas, doubtless his son, was made a freeman, 2 June 1641, the year he married. [*ib.*, 1-378.]

References

Roxbury, Mass., Vital Records (printed), 2-530.

PETER[2] GARDNER, born in England, about 1617, died at Roxbury, Mass., 5 Nov. 1698; married at Roxbury, Mass., 9 May 1646, REBECCA CROOKE, born in England, about 1630, died at Roxbury, Mass., 10 June 1675, in her 45th year, daughter of Roger Crooke of Hammersmith, co. Middlesex, England.

Peter Gardner, aged 18, sailed on the *Elizabeth* from London, 17 Apr. 1635.

Thomas and Peter Gardner, doubtless brothers, were early settlers in Roxbury, Mass. Thomas named a son Peter, and Peter named a son Thomas; and in 1649, when Thomas bought land in Boston, Peter Gardner witnessed the deed. About 1649, no date specified, Rev. John Eliot entered in his church records the admission of "Thomas Gardiner," and immediately beneath that of "Widdow Gardiner." A little later, evidently early in 1649/50, these two admissions appear together: "Goodwife Gardiner, ye wife of Thomas Gardiner," and "Goodwife Gardiner the wife of Peter Gardiner." On 7 Oct. 1658 Eliot entered, "O^{r} aged Sister Gardiner was buryed."

The widow who joined the church about 1649 and died in 1658 was undoubtedly the mother of Thomas and Peter. On 11 June 1675, Mr. Eliot recorded, "Sister Gardner, wife of Peter Gardner, was buryed. She died in the Lord sweetly."

The notarial records of William Aspinwall, the Suffolk County Recorder, contain the following entry under date of 12 Dec. 1646: "Peter Gardiner of Roxbury Carpente^{r} & Rebecca his wife Constituted Michaell Powell of Dedham in N:E: theire lawfull Atturney to aske & receive &c: a certain Legacie (from the Executors of her father or the Execu^{rs} of them) given unto the said Rebecca by the last will & testament of Roger Crooke of Hammersmith neer London Tailor deceased, & of the receipt to give acquittance &c:"

This confirms the vital records as to Rebecca's maiden name, which Savage brashly doubted, and shows her parentage and place of origin. The actual will of Roger Crooke of Hammersmith in the parish of Fulham, co. Middlesex, not dated, but proved 2 Mar. 1638/9, was found by Miss Elizabeth French (later Mrs. Bartlett) and an abstract printed in 1909. He named sons Walter, Christopher, John and Samuel, and daughters Mary, Rebecca, and Ruth. The eldest son Walter was to have certain leasehold property by making payments to the other heirs, but died before the estate was settled, and Christopher Crooke was granted administration, 25 May 1645. This was doubtless the occasion of the action started by Rebecca and her husband in 1646.

On 5 May 1676, Peeter Gardiner and Jonathan Prescott were appointed messengers to the Indians to treat about English captives of the Indians. On 10 Feb. 1681/2, he signed (by mark) the deed of the Indians regarding Nipmuck land. [Shurtleff's Records of Mass. Bay, 5-93, 367.] Qualifying ancestor, Society of Colonial Wars.

References

James Savage: Genealogical Dictionary of New England, 2-229.
Roxbury, Mass., Vital Records (printed), 2-161, 530.
Roxbury Church Records (Sixth Report of Boston Record Commissioners), pp. 86, 118, 176, 182.
Suffolk Deeds, 1-131.
Aspinwall Notarial Records (Thirty-Second Report of Boston Record Commissioners), p. 68.
New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 63-279, 280.

REBECCA[3] GARDNER, baptized at Roxbury, Mass., 9 Nov. 1647, died (presumably at Wethersfield, Conn.) after 10 July 1699; married at Roxbury,

24 June 1667, MOSES[2] CRAFTS, born at Roxbury, 28 Apr. 1641, died at Wethersfield, 30 Dec. 1718.

References

Roxbury, Mass., Vital Records (printed), 1-141; 2-161.

(Chart I, Line 22)

RICHARD GOODALE

Salisbury, Mass.

RICHARD[1] GOODALE, born in England, , died at Salisbury, Mass., 16 Sept. 1666; a turner; married DOROTHY ———, born , died at Salisbury, Mass., 27 Jan. 1664/5.

He was at Newbury, Mass., in 1638, but became an original settler of Salisbury the following year. He may have been a brother of John Goodale of Yarmouth, England (died 1625), whose widow and children were also early settlers at Newbury. Richard spelled the name Goodell.

He served on Grand Juries in 1652 and 1654. After his wife's death, he lived with his daughter and son-in-law, William Allen. His will, dated 7 June 1666,* codicil added 8 Sept. 1666, proved 9 Oct. 1666, gave half his estate to his son Richard Goodell of Boston and half to his daughter "Ann wife to William Allen of the towne of salisbury."

References

L. E. and A. L. de Forest: Moore and Allied Families (1938), pp. 277-279.
D. W. Hoyt: Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass. (1897), 1-176, 177.
Essex County Probate Records, 2-60 to 62.
Salisbury, Mass., Vital Records (printed), p. 569.

ANN[2] GOODALE, born , died at Salisbury, Mass., about the last of May 1678; married WILLIAM[1] ALLEN, born in England , died at Salisbury, Mass., 18 June 1686.

References

L. E. and A. L. de Forest: Moore and Allied Families (1938), p. 279.
Salisbury, Mass., Vital Records (printed), p. 524.

(Chart VI, Line 14)

JOHN GOODRICH

Wethersfield, Conn.

JOHN[1] GOODRICH was in Wethersfield, Conn., as early as 1644, and died there early in 1680; married first, ELIZABETH ———, mother of his children, who died in childbed 5 July 1670; married second, Apr. 1674, Mary (Foote),

* The date 1660 as printed in Essex County Probate Records is certainly wrong, for the will makes no provision for his wife, who lived until 1665.

ELZIE GARDNER: Half bro to - Samuel Tygret, James + George C

This from his widow (nee. Elizabeth Coolidge) 2-1-61)

My Husband married his first wife in Kansas. They moved to Colorado, where they kept a boarding house.. Later they moved to Los Angelos.

They had three children; a daughter and two sons. His son Luther had two children, girls. One of them visited me after Elzie's death. with her husband, a chiropractor. With them was their little daughter Melanie. Later they moved to Kansas and I lost track of them.

When khis first wife died of diabetes he took her back to her old home in Kansas to be buried, as she requested.

Elzie's other son fought in the Navy in the first World War and later moved to Missouri. 1 He married but I have lost track of him.(Samuel..someone has written in)

Elzie had two step-sisters in Clinton, Missouri. He visited them some years before he died, and they took him out to the grave of his father and step-mother, where he placed flowers.

Elzie was devoted to his father and when he received news of his father's death he was overcome with grief. He often spoke of his father, a Baptist, and a deeply religious man, as well as a good provider for -his family.. He at one time owned a stock farm, where he had some fine horses. Elzie said his father gave him some good advice which he tried to follow all his life.. One was his integrity. He always tried to do the best possible work for the home-owners who hired him to do their plastering and stucco work. He built chimneys which were models for lall those he built in the neighborhood and elsewhere. Tehy (his fireplaces) never smoked.

ELZIE GARDNER sent information Jan. 24, 1943; He was born near Oakland in Warren County, Ky., Nov. 10, 1867. In 1881, he went from Kentuck to Clinton, Henry County, Mo. (He was then 14 years old). In response to my questions regarding his marriage(first) he wrote: "The above I prefer to leave out as there are things I can't explain in writing".

Elzie's mother...Ann Eliza Hanes. kElzie does not know in what year she was born. 1 She died 1872 in Warren County, Ky. Buried in the family cemetery on the John Hanes farm near Oakland.

Elzie's father...William Stanford Gardner. Born 1844 in Warren County, Ky. died 1921. Buried in Combs, Cemetery, Clinto, Mo. He was a cousin to James Gardner who married Charlotte T. Hanes and to Thomas Gardner who married Media Jane Hanes. Between 1871 and 1880 (I did not look lup the exact date) Stanford Gardner married Matilda A. Marvel in Warren Co., Ky. He signs his name as Stantford not Stanford

As to the Tygret boys, yes those boys were my half-brothers. Jim and George were very small boys when my father and mother were married and Sam was born after his father died and was not more than a baby when my father and mother were married. Sam still lived at Grandfather Haynes when I left Kentucky.

I was in Galesburg, Illinois, in August 1887. I was on my way to visit Jam and George who lived at a little town called Monmounth, Ill. I had a lovely visit. I never inw of sweeter men and such sympathetic understanding.

ELSIE GARDNER:

'Roster of Rev. Soldiers of GA'
James Gilmore b. Cumberland Co., NC
1755 - d. Wash. Co., GA. 3 Jan 1835
m. Mary Hughes 1779 of Wilkes Co. GA
1764-1850

John H. Gilmore, Dec. - Pike Co. -
W. Nancy —
under age children:
Susan
Gibby
Jane - (His pension says 'called Jennie')
Louisa
Mary Ann
Will dated - Aug 1827 prob. Sep 1828
Robert Westmoreland, Sr. Exor.
Wit: Willis B. Noll
John Westmoreland

Sandersville Old Cem. - (Wash. Co., GA)
Thomas J. Gilmore 13 May 1838 - 6 Dec 1882

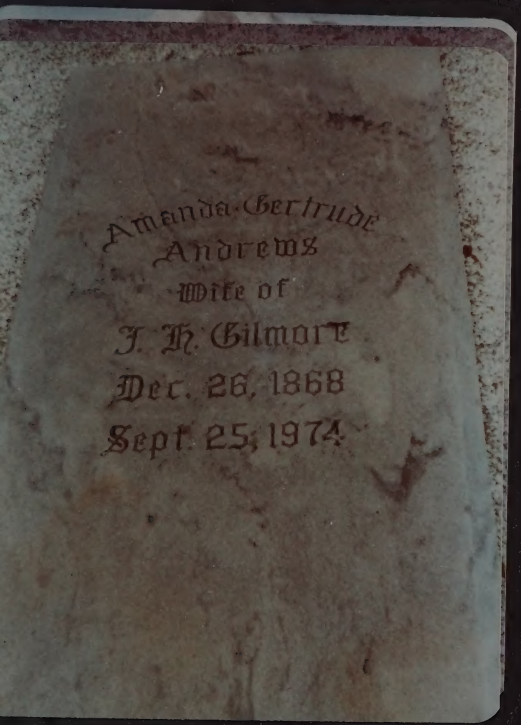
John Gilmore will - Wash. Co., GA
W. Martha
Dec. son Thomas W. Gilmore
son Alexander T. D.
'other' children
son James H., executor Ago 1852
proved Oct. 1857

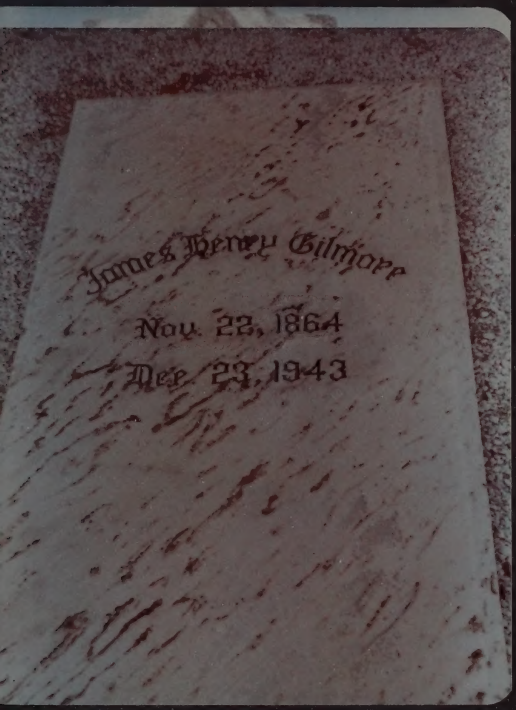
Thomas Gilmore in 1820 GA Lottery - in Wash. Co.
drew land in Irwin Co.

John Gilmore + wife arrived in GA Mar 177[illegible]
on Ship Brillania from Ireland

Ritch -
Larry Ritch says that John Ritchie
who d 1788 Mecklenburg Co., NC
w/ Jane - is Father of our David
Have this will

- IGI record in 1998 states that
David Ritch b 1826 Mecklenburg Co., NC
wife Susannah Helms


Amanda Gertrude
Andrews
Wife of
J. H. Gilmore
Dec. 26, 1868
Sept. 25, 1974


James Henry Gilmore
Nov. 23, 1864
Dec. 23, 1943

Subj: **Re: Sarah Gilmore Ritch**
Date: 06/21/2001 3:17:13 PM Central Daylight Time
From: cecilburks@webtv.net (Cecil Burks)
To: VHillJ@aol.com

I went to the Columbus, GA library. They have a file cabinet full of local family research. There was nothing on the Ritch family. The man who didnt answer my message filed a record of the Ritch cemetery on the Rootsweb cemetery transcription site. The names confirm my belief that we are related. One version of my ancestry includes Jane Heard. Some of the Ritch family carry the name. The DAR will supposedly sell you the family history of former members. I am going to try that someday. If I am correct, Sarah Ritch would have been a descendant of James M. Gilmore, born 1755 in Cumberland County, NC. I am also a descendant of the Jordans of Washington County, GA.
Best Wishes, Cecil Burks

---------- Headers ----------
Return-Path: <cecilburks@webtv.net>
Received: from rly-zc05.mx.aol.com (rly-zc05.mail.aol.com [172.31.33.5]) by air-zc04.mail.aol.com (v78_r3.8) with ESMTP; Thu, 21 Jun 2001 16:17:13 -0400
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by mailsorter-105-2.iap.bryant.webtv.net (WebTV_Postfix) with ESMTP id 099FE2C19D
for <VHillJ@aol.com>; Thu, 21 Jun 2001 13:17:00 -0700 (PDT)
Received: (from production@localhost) by storefull-293.iap.bryant.webtv.net (8.8.8-wtv-f/mt.gso.26Feb98) id NAA09931; Thu, 21 Jun 2001 13:16:56 -0700 (PDT)
X-WebTV-Signature: 1
ETAtAhQIDO9Ch1fdoGMGR6jZOM31XOSWQgIVAlgquFm19DcnXhpoYYD2l4kxNiT5
From: cecilburks@webtv.net (Cecil Burks)
Date: Thu, 21 Jun 2001 16:16:55 -0400 (EDT)
To: VHillJ@aol.com
Subject: Re: Sarah Gilmore Ritch
Message-ID: <20263-3B325637-431@storefull-293.iap.bryant.webtv.net>
In-Reply-To: VHillJ@aol.com's message of Tue, 5 Jun 2001 13:03:33 EDT
Content-Disposition: Inline
Content-Type: Text/Plain; Charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7Bit
MIME-Version: 1.0 (WebTV)

Subj: **Re: Gilmores**
Date: 04/03/2001 11:37:45 PM Central Daylight Time
From: clglasgow@att.net
To: VHillJ@aol.com

This is pretty slim, but another relative did some research many years ago. I have a Thomas Gilmore that died 1-15-1835 in Muskogee County, Georgia. His heirs were : Amelia (may be wife), Thomas S., Mary A., Sarah J.,Matilda, and James. I am related through the Thomas S. Gilmore line who married Mary Jane Orr about 12-28-1843 in Muskogee County. Some lived in Washington & Clay County Georgia as well. If this seems related I can give you more information.
Thanks
Craig Glasgow (Mother is a Gilmore)

> I have a Sarah Jane Gilmore b 1816 in Washington Co., GA. She m Emanuel
> Ritch and lived in Muscogee Co., GA. Can you help me? Vivian J.

---------- Headers ----------
Return-Path: <clglasgow@att.net>
Received: from rly-yg04.mx.aol.com (rly-yg04.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.4]) by air-yg05.mail.aol.com (v77_r1.36) with ESMTP; Wed, 04 Apr 2001 00:37:45 -0500
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by mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net
(InterMail vM.4.01.03.16 201-229-121-116-20010115) with SMTP
id <20010404043735.PMBR21907.mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net@webmail.worldnet.att.net>
for <VHillJ@aol.com>; Wed, 4 Apr 2001 04:37:35 +0000
Received: from [24.179.48.40] by webmail.worldnet.att.net;
Wed, 04 Apr 2001 04:37:35 +0000
From: clglasgow@att.net
To: VHillJ@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gilmores
Date: Wed, 04 Apr 2001 04:37:35 +0000
X-Mailer: AT&T Message Center Version 1 (Mar 27 2001)
Message-Id: <20010404043735.PMBR21907.mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net@webmail.worldnet.att.net>

Subj:	**SARAH JANE GILMORE**
Date:	02/11/2002 7:06:02 PM Central Standard Time
From:	A6934
To:	VHillJ

NO, I DO NOT HAVE ANY INFO ON THE SUBJECTS PARENTS. THE ONLY INFO I HAVE IS THAT SHE WAS "BORN IN WASHINGTON CO GA ACCORDING TO 1850 MUSCOGEE CO GA CENSUS". I HAVE ONLY BEEN INVOLVED IN THIS ABOUT TWO WEEKS. IF I FIND ADDITIONAL INFO I WILL FORWARD E-MAIL. HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO FIND ANY THING ON DAVID RITCH, EMANUEL'S FATHER. AM RUNNING INTO A DEAD END HERE. INCIDENTALLY, MY FATHERS NAME WAS EMANUEL, SON OF JOHN FROST RITCH, APPARENTLY NAMED AFTER HIS GRANDFATHER. ALL FOR NOW ; KEEP IN TOUCH.

PAUL RITCH

Passports Issued - 1785 - 1809
(into Creek land)

pg 36 Mathew Shaw - & family
Sat. 26 Dec. 1801 Wash. Co.

Book 1839 -
pg. 71 - Sat. 8th Jan. 1803
John Batts

pg 40 - John Gilmore
pg 243 - Fri. 28 Oct. 1803

pg 44 - Thomas C. Holmes
Wed. 12th Nov. 1806

Sarah J 2. 7 ip

Subj: **RE: Sarah Jane Gilmore**
Date: 04/30/2001 5:31:38 PM Central Daylight Time
From: f_w_i@msn.com (Franklin Ingram)
To: VHillJ@aol.com

Yes, born and raised in Columbus GA. I know Jordan is Jourdan. I live in Raleigh NC now, came to NC go to Duke and never went back to GA. \

I have copies of correspondence from one of you husband's Boswell ancestors, maybe his grandmother, who was researching the Boswell line back to Nona Thomas Ritch. I have pictures, very bad condition, of Nona and her sisters. Also have pictures of Julia Harris and Thomas Jefferson Ritch. Will send you the Ritch Cemetery annotations in a minute or two.

Please be advised that I will not send pictures until I have them restored, which may be forever, seeing that I procrastinate and do not who to trust with them. They are very fragile and in awful condition. I will send scanned copies in a little while though.

I believe that Nona and her husband went to TX at one time and gave birth to a daughter named Cliff. Is that right? If so, I have an original letter dating from 1890 that talks about Cliff as a baby. Straighten me out on Nona and all the information about baby Cliff. I had a hell of a time figuring out who Baby Cliff was in the 1890 letter who had just returned from TX. She was sick at the time.

Send me your phone number or something to contact you. Who are you? Where are you? How old are you? etc. I am Franklin Wade Ingram, 61, father of 3, boy 27 working on PhD at USC in LA, daughter 24, working at Paramount Studios in LA, son 20, rising Senior at UNC-Chapel Hill. Wife of 30 years if we make it another 6 months or so. Undergrad and grad degrees from Duke. Run alcohol and drug treatment programs.

I have lots on the Ritches, have the ancestry of Nancy Fuller back to Granville Co NC, and have some stuff on Gray Harris but have no idea who his parents are. No wife for David Ritch though.
Franklin 919 846-7104

take re Fuller line

---------- Headers ----------
Return-Path: <f_w_i@msn.com>
Received: from rly-ye03.mx.aol.com (rly-ye03.mail.aol.com [172.18.151.200]) by air-ye05.mail.aol.com (v77_r1.37) with ESMTP; Mon, 30 Apr 2001 18:31:38 2000
Received: from cpimssmtpu03.email.msn.com (cpimssmtpu03.email.msn.com [207.46.181.79]) by rly-ye03.mx.aol.com (v77_r1.36) with ESMTP; Mon, 30 Apr 2001 18:31:07 -0400
Received: from franklina55rec ([63.16.29.226]) by cpimssmtpu03.email.msn.com with Microsoft SMTPSVC (5.0.2195.3225);
Mon, 30 Apr 2001 15:30:54 -0700
From: "Franklin Ingram" <f_w_i@msn.com>
To: <VHillJ@aol.com>
Subject: RE: Sarah Jane Gilmore
Date: Mon, 30 Apr 2001 18:31:23 -0400
Message-ID: <FEEPKDKMLHLAGIFGLIAJEEGNCCAA.f_w_i@msn.com>
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Importance: Normal
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X-OriginalArrivalTime: 30 Apr 2001 22:30:54.0719 (UTC) FILETIME=[382698F0:01C0D1C5]

Subj: **RE: Sarah Jane Gilmore**
Date: 04/30/2001 5:31:38 PM Central Daylight Time
From: f_w_i@msn.com (Franklin Ingram)
To: VHillJ@aol.com

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Franklin 919 846-7104

---------- Headers ----------
Return-Path: <f_w_i@msn.com>
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Received: from cpimssmtpu03.email.msn.com (cpimssmtpu03.email.msn.com [207.46.181.79]) by rly-ye03.mx.aol.com (v77_r1.36) with ESMTP; Mon, 30 Apr 2001 18:31:07 -0400
Received: from franklina55rec ([63.16.29.226]) by cpimssmtpu03.email.msn.com with Microsoft SMTPSVC (5.0.2195.3225);
Mon, 30 Apr 2001 15:30:54 -0700
From: "Franklin Ingram" <f_w_i@msn.com>
To: <VHillJ@aol.com>
Subject: RE: Sarah Jane Gilmore
Date: Mon, 30 Apr 2001 18:31:23 -0400
Message-ID: <FEEPKDKMLHLAGIFGLIAJEEGNCCAA.f_w_i@msn.com>
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X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400
Importance: Normal
In-Reply-To: <3c.afe2323.281f28c5@aol.com>
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 30 Apr 2001 22:30:54.0719 (UTC) FILETIME=[382698F0:01C0D1C5]

Subj: **Re: Gilmores**
Date: 04/03/2001 11:37:45 PM Central Daylight Time
From: clglasgow@att.net
To: VHillJ@aol.com

This is pretty slim, but another relative did some research many years ago. I have a Thomas Gilmore that died 1-15-1835 in Muskogee County, Georgia. His heirs were : Amelia (may be wife), Thomas S., Mary A., Sarah J.,Matilda, and James. I am related through the Thomas S. Gilmore line who married Mary Jane Orr about 12-28-1843 in Muskogee County. Some lived in Washington & Clay County Georgia as well. If this seems related I can give you more information.
Thanks
Craig Glasgow (Mother is a Gilmore)

> i have a Sarah Jane Gilmore b 1816 in Washington Co., GA. She m Emanuel
> Ritch and lived in Muscogee Co., GA. Can you help me? Vivian J.

---------- Headers ----------
Return-Path: <clglasgow@att.net>
Received: from rly-yg04.mx.aol.com (rly-yg04.mail.aol.com [172.18.147.4]) by air-yg05.mail.aol.com (v77_r1.36) with ESMTP; Wed, 04 Apr 2001 00:37:45 -0500
Received: from mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net (mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net [204.127.131.48]) by rly-yg04.mx.aol.com (v77_r1.36) with ESMTP; Wed, 04 Apr 2001 00:37:36 -0400
Received: from webmail.worldnet.att.net ([204.127.135.41])
by mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net
(InterMail vM.4.01.03.16 201-229-121-116-20010115) with SMTP
id <20010404043735.PMBR21907.mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net@webmail.worldnet.att.net>
for <VHillJ@aol.com>; Wed, 4 Apr 2001 04:37:35 +0000
Received: from [24.179.48.40] by webmail.worldnet.att.net;
Wed, 04 Apr 2001 04:37:35 +0000
From: clglasgow@att.net
To: VHillJ@aol.com
Subject: Re: Gilmores
Date: Wed, 04 Apr 2001 04:37:35 +0000
X-Mailer: AT&T Message Center Version 1 (Mar 27 2001)
Message-Id: <20010404043735.PMBR21907.mtiwmhc23.worldnet.att.net@webmail.worldnet.att.net>

Subj: Re: GILMORE, Sarah jane b 1816 GA
Date: 97-12-08 16:20:53 EST
From: wistart@AOL.COM (Wistart)
To: vhillj@AOL.COM (VHillJ)

I am looking for the same family. I have Gilmores of Wash Co. maybe we can help each other. Are you family?
wistart@aol.com

———————— Headers ————————

Return-Path: <wistart@AOL.COM>
Received: from relay06.mail.aol.com (relay06.mail.aol.com [172.31.109.6]) by air10.mail.aol.com (v36.0) with SMTP; Mon, 08 Dec 1997 16:20:53 -0500
Received: from ngeout01.news.aol.com (ngeout01.news.aol.com [152.163.176.244])
by relay06.mail.aol.com (8.8.5/8.8.5/AOL-4.0.0)
with SMTP id PAA29629 for <vhillj@aol.com>;
Mon, 8 Dec 1997 15:32:05 -0500 (EST)
Received: from ladder02.news.aol.com (ladder02.news-fddi.aol.com [172.16.30.241]) by ngeout01.news.aol.com (8.6.12/8.6.12) with ESMTP id PAA27497 for <vhillj@aol.com>; Mon, 8 Dec 1997 15:32:04 -0500
Message-Id: <19971208203200.PAA28964@ladder02.news.aol.com>
Date: 08 Dec 1997 15:32:04 EST
Newsgroups: aol.boards.internal.top-of-world-brd-sy.clubs-and-interests.genealogy.surnames-1st-half.gg-gm-surnames
To: vhillj@AOL.COM (VHillJ)
From: wistart@AOL.COM (Wistart)
Organization: AOL http://www.aol.com
References: <19971205062701.BAA25258@ladder01.news.aol.com>
Subject: Re: GILMORE, Sarah jane b 1816 GA

Subj: **Sarah Jane Gilmore**
Date: 04/29/2001 9:22:27 PM Central Daylight Time
From: f_w_i@msn.com (Franklin Ingram)
To: vhillj@aol.com

Sarah Jane Gilmore and Emanuel Ritch are my gg grandparents through their son Thomas Jefferson Ritch and Julia Amanda Harris. I have lots on this family line.

Curious about your interest in Sarah Jane Gilmore. Not ever run into another researcher who gave a fig about knowing anything about her. Franklin Ingram

---------- Headers ----------
Return-Path: <f_w_i@msn.com>
Received: from rly-xc05.mx.aol.com (rly-xc05.mail.aol.com [172.20.105.138]) by air-xc01.mail.aol.com (v77_r1.36) with ESMTP; Sun, 29 Apr 2001 22:22:27 -0400
Received: from cpimssmtpu06.email.msn.com (cpimssmtpu06.email.msn.com [207.46.181.82]) by rly-xc05.mx.aol.com (v77_r1.36) with ESMTP; Sun, 29 Apr 2001 22:22:05 -0400
Received: from franklina55rec ([63.15.74.34]) by cpimssmtpu06.email.msn.com with Microsoft SMTPSVC (5.0.2195.3225);
Sun, 29 Apr 2001 19:22:04 -0700
From: "Franklin Ingram" <f_w_i@msn.com>
To: <vhillj@aol.com>
Subject: Sarah Jane Gilmore
Date: Sun, 29 Apr 2001 22:22:36 -0400
Message-ID: <FEEPKDKMLHLAGIFGLIAJEEGJCCAA.f_w_i@msn.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2911.0)
Importance: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 30 Apr 2001 02:22:04.0761 (UTC) FILETIME=[58ED4C90:01C0D11C]

Subj: Sarah Jane Gilmore

Date: 04/29/2021 8:22:27 PM Central Daylight Time

From: (_w_l@msn.com (Franklin Ingram)

To: ...k@aol.com

Sarah Jane Gilmore and Emanuel Rifkin are my go grandparents through their son Thomas Jefferson Rifkin and Julia Amanda Harris. I have lots on this family line.

Curious about your interest in Sarah Jane Gilmore. Not ever run into another researcher who gave a fig about knowing anything about her. Franklin Ingram

---------- Headers ----------

Return-Path: <f_w_l@msn.com>

Received: from dc-mx02.mx.aol.com (dy-mx05.mail.aol.com [172.20.105.138]) by air-xc01.mail.aol.com (v77_r1.36) with ESMTP; Sun, 29 Apr 2001 22:22:27 -0400

Received: from cpimessmtp09.email.msn.com (cpimessmtp09.email.msn.com [207.46.181.82]) by dy-mx05.mx.aol.com (v77_r1.36) with ESMTP; Sun, 29 Apr 2001 22:22:05 -0400

Received: from HotmailStore ([63.15.74.34]) by cpimessmtp09.email.msn.com with Microsoft SMTPSVC(6.0.2195.3225);

Sun, 29 Apr 2001 19:22:04 -0700

From: "Franklin Ingram" <f_w_l@msn.com>

To: <vl...l@aol.com>

Subject: Sarah Jane Gilmore

Date: Sun, 29 Apr 2001 22:22:28 -0400

Message-ID: <F[illegible]KOKMULAGIFGLULEEGLGCCAA.f_w_l@msn.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

X-Priority: 3 (Normal)

X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2911.0)

Importance: Normal

X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

X-OriginalArrivalTime: 30 Apr 2001 02:22:04.0781 (UTC) FILETIME=[5BEDA4C0:01C0D110]

Gilmore
(Boswell)

IMMIGRANTS FROM

GREAT BRITAIN TO THE GEORGIA

COLONY

JEANNETTE H. AUSTIN
Professional Genealogist
2018 LEVGARD LANE
RIVERDALE, GEORGIA 30296

GA

GEN
975.
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133

1772 GEORGIA EMIGRANTS

Proceedings and Minutes of Governor and Council, March 1772. ORDERED that a list of the names of the several persons who lately arrive in this province in the Ship Brittania, James Clindinon, Master, from Ireland, be entered in the Minutes and the same is as follows:

	Total
BARR, Matthew	1
BARRON, Samuel, wife and one child	3
BEALLY, Michael, wife and 2 children	4
BLACK, James, wife 2 children and five servants	9
BAGGS, John	1
BROWN, William	1
BUSBY, John, wife and one child and one servant	4
CAMPBELL, John, wife and 5 children	7
CHAMBERS, John, wife and 6 children	8
COOK, George, wife and 2 children	4
CROZIER, John, wife and one child, one servant	4
DICKSON, John, wife and one child	3
FLEETING, Richard, wife and one child	3
FENLAY, John, wife and 3 children	5
FULTON, John, wife and 2 children, 2 servants	6
GAMBELL, John and 5 children	6
GILMORE, John and wife	2
HANNA, William, wife and 2 children	4
HARRIS, James, wife and 3 children	5
HANNA, Robert and wife	2
HURD, Henry, wife and one child	3
HOGG, James, wife and 4 children	6
IRWIN, Isabella and 8 daus.	9
LEWIS, Henry and wife	2
LITTLE, Samuel, wife and 4 ch.	6
LOREMORE, Isaac	1
McALLISTER, Samuel	1
McGEE , John	1
MILLER, Robert, wife and 2 children	4
MOUNTAIN, Francis, wife and 3 children	5
MURRAY, Wm. and 1 servant	2
McCELVEY, John and wife	2
McMICHAN, Moses	1
McCREERY, Wm., wife and 1 child	3
MARTIN, John	1

GATHER, Edward LN/pa 15 029*
Shadric LN/pa 15 031*
Vachell LN/pa 15 031*
GATHRIGHT
William JX/ne 17 008*
GATLIN, Chur^l GR/cr 15 057*
Edward MG/le 17 011*
Furney F. PL/cl 16 024
Hardy PL/ke 16 003
James GR/da 15 009*
Levi MG/le 17 011*
Moses WR/hb 17 060*
Shadrick GR/ri 15 014*
Stephen GR/ri 15 014*
Stephen PL/cl 16 024
GATLIN?, Zack MG/le 17 083*
GATREELL
Jeremiah LN/gr 15 011*
GATRILL, John OG/cp 15 008*
GAUDRY, John B. CH/nd 16 022
GAULDEN, Jonathan LB/ev 15 024*
Jesse OG/jo 15 025*
GAULTANY, John JO/wa 16 040*
GAY, Amila JO/gr 16 005
John JO/gr 16 004*
John JO/gr 16 005
Mary JF/st 16 021
Rason JO/gr 16 004*
Thomas JF/st 16 021
Thomas JO/gr 16 005
William JO/gr 16 004*
William PL/ph 16 058
GAYLOR, James JX/hb 17 145
GAYLORD, Giles BA/sh 15 236*
GAZWAY?, John? JX/re 17 072*
GEARMANEY, John PT/gi 15 060*
GEARTMAN, David PL/ge 16 013
GEDDINS, Francis LN/co 15 005*
GEE, Drewerry? MA/hi 17 080*
GEER, James GR/pt 15 047*
William GR/pt 15 047*
GEESLING
Benjamin WR/nl 17 025
Benjamin WR/nl 17 029
Charles WR/ha 17 005
Samuel WR/ha 17 005
Samuel WR/pa 17 042*
William WR/nl 17 029
GENKINS, Robert PT/jb 15 054*
GENT, Charles CK/wr 15 013*
Peter BA/by 15 232*
GEORDEN
George A. MA/ad 17 052*
GEORGE, Balie CK/tr 15 034*
Gideon PT/wi 15 095
Richard PT/wi 15 097
Susannah W. JX/bg 17 138*
T. CK/tr 15 034*
William JO/gr 16 005
GEORGE?, James JX/bg 17 136*
GERDINE, John CK/jo 15 010*
Lewis CK/jo 15 010*
GERMAIN, Michael CH/nd 16 020
Nancey MG/le 17 012*
GERMANY, _____ GR/ms 15 036*
William MG/hb 17 032*
GERRELD
Samull F. EL/mc 14 059
GERTMAN, William JF/do 16 027
GERVIN, Robert JF/ma 16 014
Thomas JF/ma 16 014

GHISKINS, George LN/co 15 005*
GHOLSTON, Anthny BA/hi 15 260*
Benjamin MA/or 17 092*
Dabney MA/or 17 092*
Eggleston BA/hi 15 264*
Z. MA/or 17 092*
Zachariah MA/or 17 092*
GIBBONS, Barack CH/nd 16 020
Baruck CH/nd 16 021
Emma (fpc) CH/nd 16 064*
Jack (fmc) CH/nd 16 021
John CH/nd 16 021
Thomas CH/nd 16 020
William CH/nd 16 020
Winny (fpc) CH/nd 16 064*
GIBBS, Herrod MG/hb 17 035*
Miles MG/du 17 056*
Thos A. GR/jo 15 019*
William EL/gg 14 014
GIBSON
Augustus H. WK/br 16 005*
Casteen WK/pr 16 081*
Churchill WR/pa 17 043
Ezekiah WK/gr 16 045*
Felix G. RI/mo 16 076*
George WK/pt 16 066*
Henry B. WK/gr 16 041*
James T. PT/mo 15 008*
Jno BA/sh 15 238*
John WK/jo 16 053*
John WK/pt 16 066*
John WR/hb 17 058*
John WR/pa 17 045
Jonathan JO/hn 16 015
Mary (fpc) CH/nd 16 064*
Robert S. CH/nd 16 020
Springer WK/gr 16 041*
Sylvanus WK/jo 16 053*
Thomas WR/hr 17 052*
Thornton WR/rw 17 021
W. PL/da 16 050
William PL/da 16 048
William WK/pt 16 066*
GIDDENS
Francis JX/dk 17 050*
Francis WK/pr 16 075*
W^m JX/wd 17 092*
GIDDINS, Edward PL/ph 16 054
Moses PL/ph 16 056
GIGANT, Francis CH/nd 16 022
GILBERT, Byrd BA/br 15 282*
David GR/da 15 010*
Drury MG/st 17 043*
Edmond JO/pe 16 052*
Edward MA/or 17 090*
Ezekial MG/pa 17 066*
Fanney PT/ro 15 112*
Felix WK/br 16 005*
Henry CH/nd 16 021
Instant H. MG/he 17 006*
Isaac MA/ad 17 054*
Jabez MG/st 17 043*
Jesse JF/ma 16 013
John CH/nd 16 023
John MA/al 17 068*
John B. CH/nd 16 022
John H. OG/sw 15 031*
Josiah BA/by 15 224*
Lewis M. MG/go 17 002*
Mary CH/nd 16 021
Mathew MG/he 17 082*

Michael GR/hm 15 079*
Richard M. MG/he 17 006*
S. H. WK/br 16 006*
Thomas WK/br 16 005*
W^m JX/wa 17 018*
Wm MA/ad 17 054*
W^m WK/br 16 005*
William CH/nd 16 023
William MG/pa 17 066*
William WK/br 16 005*
GILBREATH, W^m GR/ws 15 022*
GILCHRIST, John RI/br 16 015
GILDEN, Charles CH/nd 16 020
GILES, Elijah JO/pe 16 046*
Franklin WK/br 16 004*
Jackson MG/wi 17 069*
James PT/wh 15 157
Jeremiah PT/wh 15 157
John MG/wi 17 069*
John PT/wk 15 045
John WR/tr 17 013
Thomas GR/gn 15 063*
William PT/wk 15 045
GILES?, Jonathan JX/bn 17 062*
GILFORD, Isaac TA/co 17 016*
John? TA/co 17 016*
GILHAM, E. OG/la 15 001*
Ezekiel OG/la 15 001*
GILL, Bailey BA/wd 15 274*
Benjamin OG/bk 15 035*
David BA/wd 15 274*
Days BA/wl 15 252*
John MG/st 17 042*
Peter GR/ri 15 014*
Robert BA/wl 15 256*
Thomas BA/wd 15 274*
Thomas Y? WK/ta 16 101*
William MG/he 17 007*
William WK/re 16 083*
Young CK/pa 15 044*
Young MG/lo 17 048*
GILLELAND
William H. CH/nd 16 022
GILLEM, Miles JF/le 16 039
GILLESPIE, Robert OG/sw 15 030*
GILLIAM, Ann MG/le 17 010*
Charles MG/le 17 010*
William JF/le 16 038
GILLMORE, Francis JX/bn 17 058*
James JX/bn 17 058*
Hugh MG/he 17 082*
GILLUM, Charles GR/ed 15 026*
Peter LN/ma 15 026*
Robt GR/al 15 052*
Thomas OG/cl 15 044*
GILMAN, Ephraim RI/br 16 015
GILMER
Francis M. EL/br 14 006*
Geo. OG/sh 15 014*
John OG/sh 15 015*
Mildred OG/sh 15 015*
Peachy R. OG/re 15 012*
Thomas OG/sh 15 015*
Thos L. WK/wl 16 108*
GILMORE, Hugh PT/gi 15 063
James PT/gi 15 072*
John JF/bo 16 004
John PT/gi 15 072*
Samuel LN/pa 15 031*
Stephen H. MG/lo 17 049*
Umphrey MG/go 17 002*

GILMORE (cont.)
William MG/mc 17 017*
GILPIN
John MG/go 17 001*
John MG/hb 17 034*
GILSTRAP, Jerry PL/ge 16 017
John PL/ge 16 017
GIMBLE, Jacob PT/gi 15 060*
GINKINS, James PT/jb 15 054*
GINN, Isaac EL/he 14 050*
Jesse EL/wh 14 039*
John MG/fe 17 027*
Ruffin EL/pe 14 044
Wiley EL/he 14 051*
GINN?, Thomas RI/be 16 057
GINNONS, Coleman JX/ja 17 024*
GIPSON, Hugh OG/hl 15 040*
Michal MG/to 17 085*
Sampson MG/he 17 009*
GIRARDEAU, _____ LB/wl 15 007*
Ann LB/wl 15 007*
James LB/wl 15 007*
W^m LB/wl 15 007*
William LB/wl 15 007*
GIRAUD, John N. CH/nd 16 022
GIRODON, Louis CH/nd 16 022
GIRTMAN, Andrew JF/do 16 029
David JF/do 16 028
GIZORME, John P. CH/nd 16 022
GLASS
John CH/nd 16 019
John CH/nd 16 021
Manson MG/st 17 042*
Thomas MG/pa 17 066*
Thomas OG/la 15 001*
William GR/hm 15 068*
GLASSCOCK, _____ RI/mo 16 106*
GLATIGNY, John F. CH/nd 16 022
GLAWN, Jeremiah PT/pa 15 167
GLAWN?, Hardy LN/gr 15 010*
GLAWSON, James CK/pa 15 044*
GLAZE, Daniel JX/hm 17 078*
David LN/st 15 020*
Jonathan GR/ra 15 042*
Lewis? LN/si 15 014*
Reuben OG/sn 15 047*
Sandy LN/si 15 015*
Thomas LN/si 15 015*
Thomas MG/hb 17 031*
William LN/si 15 015*
GLEESON
Phillip CK/jo 15 010*
Phillip MG/tw 17 080*
GLEN, Christopher CH/nd 16 022
John JX/mt 17 088*
Kate (fpc) CH/nd 16 064*
Noble W. CH/nd 16 022
William PT/he 15 017
GLEN?, James? JX/hm 17 080*
GLENN, Clement OG/de 15 019*
Edwin GR/al 15 052*
Elizabeth OG/ki 15 050*
Ezra MG/go 17 001*
Ezra OG/ki 15 050*
Geo. CH/nd 16 021
George CH/nd 16 021
James EL/gs 14 020*
James EL/wh 14 037*
John GR/al 15 052*
John OG/sh 15 014*
Joseph EL/gs 14 020
Joseph C. OG/sh 15 017*
Simeon EL/gs 14 020
Simeon EL/gs 14 020*
Thomas OG/jo 15 024*
W^m OG/de 15 019*
W^m OG/de 15 020*
GLOER, Abner MA/or 17 090*
GLOSSON, John MG/tw 17 078*
GLOVER, Benjn EL/gg 14 013
Darling BA/ir 15 218*
Frederick WR/mc 17 034*
Henry PT/ad 15 126*
Jesse JF/bo 16 004
John EL/gs 14 018
John MG/ma 17 084*
John PT/ad 15 124*
John PT/ad 15 126*
Larkin WR/mc 17 034*
Mark BA/by 15 232*
Preston JX/su 17 106*
Thomas PT/ad 15 125
Washington WR/mc 17 034*
Wiley JO/pe 16 046*
William RI/br 16 015
GLOWER, George MA/al 17 066*
GLYNN, Eliza GR/ms 15 040*
GNANN, Jacob CH/nd 16 023
GOBERT, Benjamin JF/in 16 008
GOBLE, Luther CH/nd 16 022
GODARD, Daniel JO/gr 16 004*
Federick JO/gr 16 004*
James JO/gr 16 004*
Thomas MG/pa 17 062*
GODFREY
Francis H. JF/ma 16 013
GODIN, James BA/th 15 208*
John BA/th 15 204*
John R. CK/ca 15 002*
GODOWN, Jacob JF/bl 16 016
GODWIN, James WK/fa 16 032*
GOFF, Peggy WK/fa 16 034*
GOLDEN, Allen LN/ma 15 023*
Caleb LN/nd 15 033*
Henry WR/hr 17 055
James LN/nd 15 033*
John LN/pa 15 030*
Mark LN/ma 15 025*
Mark LN/pa 15 031*
W^m LN/pa 15 031*
GOLDENBERG
Anth^y CH/nd 16 023
GOLDING, Isaac PT/di 15 163
GOLDSBY, F. A. CH/nd 16 023
GOLDSBY?, Josua? JX/ja 17 022*
GOLDSMITH
Billy (fpc) CH/nd 16 021
John PT/ad 15 122*
Samuel CH/nd 16 022
GOLIGHTLY, Thomas PL/wi 16 036
GOLMON, Francis LN/co 15 005*
GOLSBY, Isac MA/co 17 098*
GOLSTON
Eggleston JO/hn 16 015
GOOCH, Nathan GR/cr 15 056*
Thomas GR/cr 15 056*
GOOCHER, Andrew LN/nd 15 033*
William LN/ta 15 019*
GOOD, Mackerness BA/br 15 200*
Sterling JF/in 16 009
Theophilus PT/jb 15 055
GOODALL, Saml BA/by 15 224*
GOODE, John PT/wh 15 160*
Nickolus EL/br 14 007
Saml W. WK/br 16 004*
William EL/ta 14 024*
William B. EL/ta 14 024*
GOODEN, Harwood MG/du 17 054*
GOODGAME
Alexander JF/ma 16 013
GOODMAN, John OG/sw 15 031*
GOODRUM, Allen LN/si 15 013*
Sterling LN/si 15 013*
GOODSON, Arthur PT/wk 15 043
William WR/nl 17 029
GOODWIN, _____ TA/co 17 018*
Asa PT/he 15 020*
David WR/rg 17 072*
George CK/ad 15 027*
George WK/hy 16 047*
James A. MG/du 17 056*
John CH/nd 16 020
John PT/he 15 162*
Jonathan JO/pe 16 046*
Josiah GR/ms 15 038*
Lewis JO/pe 16 052*
Mat^w CH/nd 16 023
Robt GR/jo 15 018*
William JF/bl 16 016
William J. MG/du 17 056*
Wilson WK/hy 16 047*
GOOGER, James WR/rg 17 071
GOOLSBEE, _____ PL/cl 16 026
GOOLSBY, _____ OG/la 15 007*
Drury OG/sh 15 016*
Isaac OG/la 15 007*
Isaiah OG/de 15 020*
Isaiah OG/sh 15 014*
Isaiah OG/sh 15 016*
James OG/sh 15 014*
John C. OG/sh 15 014*
Joshua OG/re 15 012*
Kerby OG/cp 15 009*
Peter OG/de 15 020*
Peter OG/sh 15 014*
Richard OG/de 15 020*
Wade OG/cp 15 010*
W^m OG/de 15 020*
W^m OG/sh 15 015*
GORDEN
John EL/do 14 056*
John JF/le 16 039
John W. JO/je 16 022*
Marey PT/gi 15 070*
William JF/ma 16 014
GORDON, Alexander OG/sw 15 030*
Allex TA/jo 17 019*
Elizabeth (fpc) CH/nd 16 064*
Elizabeth RI/mo 16 076*
Elizabeth RI/mo 16 077
George CH/nd 16 022
Kenith BA/wd 15 270*
James JF/le 16 037
James F. OG/bk 15 035*
James F. OG/bk 15 038*
Philemon H. OG/bk 15 038*
Thomas F. OG/sw 15 033*
William (fpc) CH/nd 16 021
Wyat OG/bk 15 038*
GORDY, Peter BA/br 15 200*
GORE, Franky JX/wa 17 014*
James JX/wa 17 014*
Nolly JX/wa 17 014*

I request and direct be reserved to my estate for the purpose of
general distribution

Item 5th My will and desire is that my Executor whome I herein
nominate and appoint proceed as Speedily as the law and the
interest of my Estate will permit him after my decease, to pay to
my beloved Wife Martha the before mentioned One thousand dol
lars and the balance of my Estate of every discription whatever
be converted into money by Sale or divided in kind between my
wife Martha and all my children share and share alike in
cluding the Children of Thomas W Gilmore as one Legatee

Item 6th I hereby Constitute and appoint my Son James N
Gilmore Executor of this my last Will and testament
this thirtieth April 1852

John Gilmore (Seal)

Signed and Sealed in
the presence of
Richd Wardlaw
N G Wardlaw
Thos Wardlaw

Proven and admitted to Probate at October Term 1852
Haywood Brooks Ord'y

63

John Gilmore's Will

State of Georgia } In the name of "God Amen"
Washington County }

I John Gilmore of said State and County being of advanced age, and knowing that I must shortly depart this life, deem it right and proper, both as it respects my family and myself, that I should make a disposition of the property with which a kind Providence has blessed me, do therefore make this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all others heretofore made by me

Item 1st I desire and direct that my body be buried in a decent and Christian like manner, my Soul I trust shall return to rest with God who gave it

Item 2d I desire and direct that all my just debts be paid with as little delay as possible by my Executor hereinafter appointed

Item 3d I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Martha One thousand dollars which Amount I wish paid to her before a distribution is made of the balance of my Estate

Item 4 – I Estimate that my children including my deceased son Thomas W Gilmore are equal in amount of money and property heretofore given them by me except that my son Alexander L has had of me in value two hundred and Sixteen dollars more than either of my other children, this sum of two hundred and Sixteen dollars I request and direct be reserved to my Estate for the purpose of a general distribution

Item 5th My will and desire is that my Executor whom I herein nominate and appoint proceed as Speedily as the law and the interest of my Estate will permit him after my decease, to pay to my beloved Wife Martha the before mentioned One thousand dollars and the balance of my Estate of every discription whatever be converted into money by Sale or divided in kind between my wife Martha and all my children share and share alike including the children of Thomas W Gilmore as one legatee

Item 6th I hereby Constitute and appoint my son James M Gilmore Executor of this my last Will and testament this thirtieth April 1852

John Gilmore (Seal)

Signed and Sealed in
the presence of
Richd Wardlaw
N G Wardlaw
Thos Wardlaw

Proven and admitted to Probate at October Term 1852
Haywood Brantley Ord'y

63

John Gilmors Will.

State of Georgia } In the name of "God Amen"
Washington County }

I John Gilmore of said State and County being of advanced age, and knowing that I must shortly depart this life deem it right and proper, both as it respects my family and myself, that I should make a disposition of the property with which a kind Providence has blessed me, do therefore make this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all others heretofore made by me

Item 1st I desire and direct that my body be buried in a decent and Christian like manner, my Soul I trust shall return to rest with God who gave it

Item 2d I desire and direct that all my just debts be paid with as little delay as possible by my Executor hereinafter appointed

Item 3d I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Martha One thousand dollars which amount I wish paid to her before a distribution is made of the balance of my Estate

Item 4 – I estimate that my children including my deceased son Thomas W Gilmore are equal in amount of money and property heretofore given them by me except that my son Alexander L L has had of me in value two hundred and Sixteen dollars more than either of

Wash. Co., Ga.

Vivan H. Jordan

Will of John Gilmore
$1000. to wife Martha
son Thomas W. Gilmore & property equal $
son Alexander L. D. (?)
'has had of me' $216. more
than either of my other children
$216. 'reserved for general distribution'
everyone - share & share alike - except
for ch. / Thomas W. Gilmore as one legatee
James H. Gilmore - executor -
13 Apr. 1852
Probated Oct. term 1857
Haywood Brooking, Ordinary

The Games of the XXVIII Olympiad
Athens • 13-29 August 2004

B17765

SINGLE SOURCE NOTETAKING FORM

Name(s) of Interest _____ Ancestor(2) _____

Collateral Line _____

Date of Search 19 Sept 84 Document Obtained _____ Search Result _____

Researcher [illegible] Jurisdiction and Locality Chester Co, S.C.

Place of Research S.C. Archives - Columbia

Depository Street City State/Country

SOURCE DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, HOW SEARCHED, PURPOSE OF SEARCH Call/Film # _____ Vol. _____

Page _____

1st part of film (+ Alpha. - 'B's) is broken off! Probate Index

Document(s) Dated _____ Recorded _____

Boswell - Nil

Brunson - Nil

Gilmore, Charles - File 25 Page 355 1818 earliest

John

W.T. - 1867

Hooten - Nil

Jordan pg 8 →

Henry Jordan Bk. B p 168 July 1801

Wash. Co. - 1825 Tax Digest

	in Co.	water course	Bounded
James Gilmore -	Wash.	W/P	Gilmore
" "	—	—	Arrosbury
"	Williamson	"	"
John Gilmore	Wash.	W/P	Howard
"	Houston	5th Dist.	# 126
Samuel Gilmore	Irwin	13th Dt	# 302
Hugh "	Was	Buff	Mapes
Thomas Gilmore	Was	Buff.	?
"	Henry	11th Dis.	# 25

Georgia Genealogists Oglethorpe County, Ga.
Register of Estates 1794-1821

Deceased: John Gilmore d. 1794 Exec. Mildred Gilmore,Exec. Thomas M. Gilmore..Exec. Thomas Meriwether, Exec. John T. Gilmore, Exec. Dismissed from returns until widow dies...Settled.

SINGLE SOURCE NOTETAKING FORM

Name(s) of Interest _____ Ancestor(2) Gilmore

Collateral Line _____

Date of Search 1976 Document Obtained ✓ Search Result _____

Researcher V. Jordan Jurisdiction and Locality _____

Place of Research Clayton Library 5300 Caroline St Ho/Tex.
Depository Street City State/Country

SOURCE DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, HOW SEARCHED, PURPOSE OF SEARCH Call/Film # 975.8 N558 Vol. ____ Page ____

"Washington Co., Ga., Tax Digest - 1825"
by Newsom

Document(s) Dated _____ Recorded _____

Co. water course Boundary pine

pg 90 Hugh Gilmore - Wash. - Buffalo Crk. - Massey - 193 acres - 1 poll - 45¢ 6¾ mil

pg 91 Samuel Gilmore - Irwin - 13th Dist. - #302 - 490 acres - 1 poll - 68¢

pg 112 Thomas Gilmore - Wash - Buffalo - Strange - 160 acres - 1 poll - 7 slaves

" " - Henry - 11th Dist. - #25 - 202½ acres - 3rd class oak & hickory

$3.12¢ 6¼ mil

pg. 26 - James Gilmore - Wash - W.S.P. - Gilmore - 196 acres - oak & Hickory, 2nd class 1 poll - 5 slaves

" " — — Amisberg - 40 acres - 3rd class O+H.

" " Williamson — — - 202½ acres pines

" " — — - 202½ acres pines

$2.69¢ 8½ mil.

pg 28 - John Gilmore - Wash. - W.S.P. - Howard - 645½ acres pine

" " - Houston - 5th Dist. - #126 - 202½ acres pine - 1 poll - 26 slaves (pymt for both) - $9.07¢ 3½ mil.

"Washington Co. Cemetery Records" Ga.

Simie E.Blizzard	Nov 14,1884 - Dec 10,1959
Horace Berry Peeler	Feb 6,1877 - Jun 25,1949
Kenneth B.Veal	Dec 16,1907 - Jan 24,1956
Alonza M.Veal	Feb 9,1877 - Aug 13,1948
Millie Garner, wife of Alonza M.Veal	Dec 6,1879 - Aug 10,1960
William Kency "Bill" McCoy	Dec 20,1879 - Feb 20,1948
Bobbie Etter Blizzard, wife of W.K.McCoy	Jul 12,1885 - Oct 12,1948
Claudia Veal, wife of Turner T.Meeks	Apr 8,1880 - Jul 14,1938

VEAL GRAVEYARD (Information in parentheses given me by Mr.Harper Veal. E.P.N.)
Location: About 3 miles N.W. of Deepstop on dirt road.

Lou, daughter of G.W.& Ella Veal	Nov 22,1874 - Oct 12,1888

(George W.Veal, grandfather of Mr.Harper Veal)
(Ella Nora Hitchcock, wife of George W.Veal)
(Edward Vealle, Great Grandfather of Mr.Harper Veal)
(Jordan Veal, Great Uncle of Mr.Harper Veal, and the wife of Jordan Veal have their graves heavily outlined with brick & with brick headstones)
(Mintie Veal, wife of Charlie Veal, Mr Harper Veal's father's sister)

SANDERSVILLE OLD CEMETERY (Transcribed Aug 3-8,1961 by Elizabeth P.Newsom)
Location: W.Church & W.Haynes Streets at Virginia Avenue.

John W.Duggan	May 23,1863 - Mar 14,1928
William Duggan	Jun 28,1830 - Sep 19,1890
George Thomas Gilmore	Jul 22,1881 - Aug 17,1929
Amos Ellison Gilmore	Jun 26,1871 - July 3,1927
Will Pearl William, wife of A.E.Gilmore	Aug 21,1881 - Jul 24,1941
Lynwood E., Infant son of Mr.& Mrs.A.E.Gilmore	May 2,1901 - Sep 21,1901
Bessie Winn Gilmore, wife of John G.Harrison	Nov 16,1873 - Dec 11,1902
Monira M.Davis, wife of Dr.J.P.Davis	Aug 14,1818 - Aug 31,1892
Thomas J.Gilmore	May 15,1838 - Dec 6,1882
George M.Schwall, Co.E 48 Ga.Inf. C.S.A.	Aug 12,1827 - Aug 22,1908
Mary E.Schwall	June 8,1845 - June 2,1935
Arie Watkins, wife of George H.Mayo	1876 - 1920
Ouida Mayo	1902 - 1918
Aylesbury Mathis, Surgeon, Co.B 37 Ga.Inf.,C.S.A.	June 6,1835 - Dec 31,1906
Horace Freeman Mathis	Dec 5,1874 - Aug 29,1933?
Irene Boatright Mathis	Sep 18,1880 - Oct 22,1958
Mary Mathis, wife of Robert Kennedy	Jan 15,1904 - Dec 9,1932
Capt.Joseph T.Youngblood	Apr 26,1833 - Mar 10,1896
Born Troy, S.C., died Sandersville, Ga., age 63 years	
Mary S.Youngblood	Mar 9,1836 - May 31,1899
Wife of J.T.Youngblood, nee Mary S.Brown	
Mrs.Ernestine A.Roberts	Jul 28,1844 - Nov 27,1882
Daughter of John & Margaret G.Artman of Charleston, S.C.	
Married to Dr.John B.Roberts of Sandersville Ga Nov.12,1868	
She died in the faith of the Christian Church into which	
she was baptized July 1870, born in city of Charleston, S.C.	
S.D.Brantley, C.S.A.1861-65	Mar 7,1821 - Jan 2,1897
Mary E.Brantley	May 31,1831 - July 2,1897
Z.Brantley	May 3,1799 - July 1,1860
Mary Brantley	Jun 19,1800 - May 1875
Florence E.Brantley, aged 10 years	
Lucy F.Brantley, aged 7 years	
Julia F.Brantley, aged 5 years	
Lollie C.Brantley, aged 4 years	

Form No. 16. 3-7-'17. 50M.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
TO
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUG 8 1924

State, Georgia

City, Milledgeville

National Number, 135732 Name of Chapter, Nancy Hart

(Miss or Mrs.) Mrs May Temperance Allen Moore

Wife of Charles Leighton Moore

Address 103 S Jackson St Milledgeville Georgia

DESCENDANT OF

James Gilmore

The undersigned have investigated and approved the applicant and her application

Sept 28th 1917

Sarah Courtney Allen
Chapter Regent.

Leola Selman Beeson
Chapter Secretary.

Clara Williams
Chapter Registrar.

Application and duplicate received by National Society OCT 8- 1917 191...

Fees received by National Society Oct. 8 1917

Application examined and approved Nov. 22 1917

Permit for insignia issued ..... 191...

Permit for ancestral bar issued ..... 191...

Grace M. Pierce
Registrar General.

Accepted by the National Board of Management NOV 23 1917 191...

Emma L. Crowell
Recording Secretary General.

Endorsement for membership at large

.....
State Regent.

Nominated and recommended by the undersigned, a member of the Society.

Leola Selman Beeson

Clara Williams

Gertrude H. Hutchinson

Signature of Applicant

May Temperance Allen Moore

Residence

103 South Jackson St

Milledgeville Georgia

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To be filled out and after being properly endorsed by the local chapter, forwarded to the Registrar General of the National Society, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

When approved by the National Officers one copy will be returned to the Registrar of the Chapter, and the other will be filed with the National Society.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I Mary Allen Moore being of the age of eighteen years and upwards, hereby apply for membership in the Society by right of lineal descent in the following line from James Gilmore - Private in the Revolution [Son born 1781] who was born in Lincoln Co Ga on the ..... day of Aug, 1760 and died ~~in~~ Wilkes Co Wilkes County on the third day of January, 1835 and who served in the War of the Revolution.

I was born in Baldwin ~~of~~ County of ..... State of Georgia

1. I am the daughter of Carrie E. Jordan Allen born 1855 died 1884 and ~~his ( )~~ legal and lawful wife of Henry Dawson Allen born 1856 died ..... married 1881

2. The said Carrie E. Jordan Allen was the daughter of Mary Manning Gilmore Jordan born July 15 1818 died ..... and ~~his ( )~~ was legal and lawful wife Elisha W. Jordan born Jan 6 1817 died 1881 married Dec 30 1838

3. The said Mary Manning Gilmore Jordan was the daughter of John Gilmore born Sept 14 1781 died 1852 and his ( ) legal and lawful wife Cloe Duggan born Jan 1688 died 1851 married 1805

4. The said John Gilmore was the Son of James Gilmore born 11-13-1755 died 1-3 1835 and his ( ) legal and lawful wife Mary (called Polly) Hughes born 8/1766 died 1850 married .....

5. The said ..... was the ..... of ..... born ..... died ..... and his ( ) legal and lawful wife ..... born ..... died ..... married .....

6. The said ..... was the ..... of ..... born ..... died ..... and his ( ) legal and lawful wife ..... born ..... died ..... married .....

7. The said ..... was the ..... of ..... born ..... died ..... and his ( ) legal and lawful wife ..... born ..... died ..... married .....

And he, the said James Gilmore is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Private. I have the original pension issued March 25 1840

Date of marriage may be substituted for dates of birth and death where such date proves the soldier to have been living during the Revolution and of a suitable age for service.

Resolution adopted by the Twenty-fourth Continental Congress:
Descendants of polygamous marriage are not acceptable as members of this Society.

Corporal + Sergeant

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; *Provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society.*

Official proof of service must be furnished with the application; also references to authorities quoted, to show line of descent. *Where reference is made to unpublished or inaccessible records, the applicant must file duplicate certified copies of same.* Statements based upon tradition alone cannot be considered.

ANCESTOR'S SERVICES

My ancestor's services in assisting in the establishment of American Independence during the War of the Revolution were as follows:

Private

(COPY)

WAR DEPARTMENT

Five years' Pension.

I certify that in conformity with the act of July 7, 1838, Mary Gilmore, of Georgia, widow of James Gilmore, deceased, who was a private in the Revolution, and died on the 3d day of January, 1835, is entitled to receive five years' pension at the rate of Twenty dollars per annum, commencing on the fourth day of March, 1836; and in case of the death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the pension will cease on the day of such marriage or death.

Given at the War Office of the United States, this twenty fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(SEAL)

J. R. Poinsett,
Secretary of War.

J. L. Edwards,
Commissioner of Pensions.

On the back of the certificate is the following:

Payment to be made at Savannah by J. Marshall, Agent for paying pensioners, in the Agency of Georgia. Payable on the 4th of March and 4th September in each year. Recorded in the Pension Office, in Book A. Vol. 2, page 197 by

D. McCurdy,
Clerk.

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

Give below a reference, by volume and page, to the documentary or other authority upon which you found your record.

Is founded on a pension issued at Savannah Ga. by J. Marshall - agent for paying pensioners in the Agency of Georgia -

Recorded in the Pension Office in Book A Vol. 2 Page 197 by D McLaughlin Clerk
Original Pension Certificate

Give, if possible, the following data:

My Revolutionary ancestor was married at Miles County

on the ..... day of ..... 1 .....

CHILDREN

NAME	DATES OF BIRTH	TO WHOM MARRIED
John	Sept. 14 1781	Cloe Duggan
Hughs		
James		
Stephen		
Jane - called Jennie		
Mc Dowel Polly		

The following form of acknowledgment is required:

Applicant further says that the said James Gilmore (name of ancestor from whom eligibility is derived), is the ancestor mentioned in the foregoing application, and that the statements hereinbefore set forth are true to the best of her knowledge and belief.

(Signature of Applicant) Mary Temperance Allen Howe

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Milledgeville, Ga,

this 2 day of Sept A. D. 1917.

(SEAL)

Cooper
Clerk Superior Court
Baldwin County, Georgia

Do not encroach on this margin, which is needed for binding.

1850 — Div 91 —

pg 233

458 - John Gilmore 68 - Farmer 5000 N.C.

Cloe 80 " Ga

Alexander 21

Adaline 21

pg 243

5-55 - Wm M. Gilmore 37 - 1200 Ga

C ? Jane 28

Thomas G 10

John D 6

Caroline J 5

Sarah E 1

1850
1.3
1837

1836

pg 267 - Thomas H Gilmore 43 - 1500 Ga

Elizabeth N. 37

William R 13

Thomas J 12

Stephen M 10

Mary L 9

Ebenezer T 8

Sarah A 5

James A 4

Nancy C 2

Eliza C 4/12

John N - 14

1860
58
1802

Benj. Jordan - 1 - - - 1 - - - 1 - - - 1 - - - 1

1820 Census

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT _____ COUNTY Washington STATE Ga.

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

Name of Head of Family	FREE WHITE MALES						FREE WHITE FEMALES					Foreigners not naturalized	Persons engaged in agriculture	Persons engaged in commerce	Persons engaged in manufacturing	SLAVES	FREE COLORED MALES				FREE COLORED FEMALES			
	under 10 yrs. of age	10 and under 16	Between 16 and 18 yrs.	Between 16 and 26 yrs.	Between 26 and 45 yrs.	Of 45 yrs. and upwards	under 10 yrs. of age	10 and under 16	Between 16 and 26 yrs.	Between 26 and 45 yrs.	Of 45 yrs. and upwards.						under 14 yrs.	Between 14 & 26	Between 26 & 45	of 45 yrs. & upwards.	under 14 yrs.	Between 14 & 26	Between 26 & 45	of 45 yrs. & upwards.
14 James Gilmore	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1											
Hugh Gilmore	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1											
13 Thomas Gilmore	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	1	1		
13 James Gilmore	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2		

1850 - James H Gilmore - pg 266
William M. Gilmore pg 243
John Gilmore - pg 233
Francis (2) pg 212

1850 - Only Gilmore - Mary - Putnam Co. pg 312

1830 Wash

Hugh Gilmore 21 _ _ _ _ 1 // 10-15 1 1 F slave

Wm Bates - 1 _ 12 _ _ 1 // 10-15 2 - - - 1 4 M

John 2 - 2 - - - 1 // 5-10 1 21 - - 1

James 40-50 1 - - 1 // 5-10 2 2 - - 1

1840 Census Part I

Vol 4.

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT 675 Dist. COUNTY Muscogee STATE Ga.

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR Michael N. Clarke ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

PART I OF SCHEDULE

FREE WHITE PERSONS (including heads of Families)

	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY	MALES: under 5 yrs. of age	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	of 100 and upwards	FEMALES: under 5 yrs. of age	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	of 100 and upwards
#4	Emanuel Rich	1	1				1									1				1					4 slaves		
5	David Rich					1		1								1	2				1				3 slaves		
6	Jefferson Rich				1	1									1				1						1 slave		
Marion Co.	Hugh Gilmer																										
	John Gilmer																										
Stewart Co.	Silas Gilmer																										
Washington Co.	John Gilmore	1		2					1									1				1		20 slaves M 9 F "			
	Mary Gilmore																						1	2 M 6 F			
	Wm M Gilmore	1				1												1						2 M 3 F			
	James H. Gilmore	3			1		1												1					6 M 2 F			

Wash., Co., Ga.
Deaths & Marriages
W319

John Gilmore adm. estate/
Thomas Gilmore applies for
leave to sell Henry Co.
land. [18 July 1828 "The
Southern Christian
Advocate, Charleston,
S.C.]

1827 Land Lotteries

Gilmore –

Tattnall Co. Elizabeth 184 W.R.S. Graces 11 – 2 – Troup

Lincoln Co. Equvilla 99 (minor) Parks 43 1 – Troup

Crawford Hughey 1 (orphans) Dukes 220 – 31 – Lee

" 158 (orphans) " – 217 – 5 – Coweta

Monroe James 44 Millers – 55 – 4 – Coweta

" 103 Wrights – 155 – 13 – Lee

Wash. Co. Samuel 72 Floyds – 218 – 5 – Lee

Morgan S. H. 86 Sol. Hitchcocks 164 – 16 – Lee

Butts Silas 125 Hendricks – 129 – 2 – Troup

Wash. Thomas 39 – heirs – Avans 63 – 6 – Musco –

" 93 " – Avans 184 – 7 – Carroll

" 131 " – " 63 – 6 – Musco –

John Gilmore, adm. estate of
Thomas Gilmore applies
for leave to sell Perry Co. land.
(July 18, 1838 - The Southern
Christian Advocate - Charleston, S.C.)

From: Wash. Co. Deaths & Marriages
975.8
W319

Henry Co., Georgia Marriages 1822-37 Book A or I (?)

pg. 21 James Gilmore Sarah Hampton 25 Dec. 1825

James Kimbrough performing marriage

Henry Co., Georgia Marriages 1822-37 Book A or I (?)

pg..21 James Gilmore Sarah Hampton 25 Dec. 1825

James Kimbrough performing marriage

JOHN COOPER, b. Frederick Co., Va., 1742; d. Wilkes Co., Ga., 1835. Served as private, Henry Co. Militia, 1777; received bounty land. Mar. 1778, Elizabeth Wilson.

JOHN DANIEL, b. 1757; d. Washington Co., Ga., 1788. Served as private, Ga. Troops; received bounty land for his service. Mar. 1787, Mary Mason.

CHRISTIAN DASHER, served as private, Ga. Troops, under Col. Jenkins Davis. D. in service. Mar. Anna Christiana Moyer.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON, b. Scotland, 1750; d. Wilkinson Co., Ga., 1846. Served as private, Ga. Troops, under Col. Elijah Clarke; received bounty land. Mar. Fanny Winifred May. Had issue.

One son, Joseph, Jr., b. 1777, buried Monroe Co., Ga., mar. April 6, 1818, Mary Ingram (dau. of John and Mary Ingram).

JEREMIAH DUCKWORTH, *Rev. Sol.* of Ga.; mar. Christian —. She drew land in 1827 Lottery as widow of a *Rev. Sol.*, while a resident of Jones Co., Ga.

JOHN BURKHALTER (son of Michael and Martha (Newsome) Burkhalter), joined the Rev. Army, when his father, a *Rev. Sol.*, was brought home wounded. He mar. May 29, 1792, Sarah (Hardin) Loyless (dau. of HENRY HARDIN, *Rev. Sol.*, and his wife, Judith Lynch). She was widow of James Loyless, b. 1763.

Children:

1. Harriet, b. 1793, mar. Moses McKinney.
2. Redan.
3. Samuel.
4. Martin H.
5. Averilla, mar. Kitchen McKinney.
6. David Newsome, b. 1803, mar. Ann Eliza Short.

JOHN BURNETT, b. N. C.; came to Bulloch Co., Ga.; d. Ga., 1827; *Rev. Sol.* of N. C.; received land in Ga. Mar. Molsey —. She drew land as widow of *Rev. Sol.*, 1838, while a resident of Lowndes Co., Ga., d. Clinch Co., Ga., 1860. They had issue.

One dau., Nancy Burnett, b. 1808, mar. David Johnson, b, 1802 (son of David and Martha Johnson, of Tattnall Co., Ga.).

JOHN BURNETT, of Glynn Co., was a *Rev. Sol.* of Ga., and served in the N. C. Troops. He came to Ga. and was in charge of troops against the Indians, the allies at that time of the British in this section of Ga. In 1788 the Creek Indians again became hostile. John Burnett, in charge of the troops, was wounded and his son, John, Jr., was placed in charge. The inhabitants of Glynn Co., on the then frontier, fled to Sea Island for protection as the Indians burned homes in this section. John Burnett was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 25th Co., 7th Brigade, Nov. 1793.

WILLIAM CATO, b. Halifax Co., N. C., 1750; d. Greene Co., Ga., 1800. Served as private, *Rev. War*. Mar. 1775, Amanda —.

NATHANIEL DURKEE, b. New Milford, Conn., 1757; d. Franklin Co., Ga., 1823.; received a pension for service as quartermaster under Col. Herman Swift, Conn. and Continental Line. Mar. (2) 1791, Catherine McRea (1760–1820). (See page 193.)

JAMES GILMORE, b. Cumberland Co., N. C., 1755; d. Washington Co., Ga., Jan. 3, 1835; received a pension for his service as a private, corporal, and sergt., N. C. Troops, under Capts. Gilmore and Welch. Mar. 1779, Mary Hughes, of Wilkes Co., Ga. (1764–1850).

EDWARD HARDEN, b. S. C., Aug. 11, 1757; d. Savannah, Ga., 1802. Served as Major, S. C. Troops. Assisted his brother, WILLIAM HARDEN, in the capture of Fort Balfour, S. C. Settled in Savannah, Ga. Mar. Jane Reid.

Children:

1. Edward, mar. Mary Ann Randolph.
2. Robert Raymond, mar. Marie Antoinette Claudine Rosa Gouvaine (who came to Athens, Ga., from Paris, France).
3. Jane, d. y.

Gilmore

John Gilmore - adm. of estate of Thomas - applies to sell land in Henry Co., GA. 18 Jul. 1828 'Southern Christian Advocate'

PAGE 1 OF 4 PAGES

1616 WEST LOOP SOUTH
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77027

MEMORIAL DATA SERVICES
INTERNATIONAL, INC.

713-629-5814

INDEX FOR REEL #1
FILMED MARCH, 1976

Husband: ??? Grover

Father:
Mother:
Other Spouses:

Wife: Jullia Flanagan

Born: in:
Died: in:
Father: George Flanagan,Sr.
Mother: Eliza A. Renbarger
Other Spouses:

	CHILDREN	
1	Name:	
	Born:	in:
	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	
2	Name:	
	Born:	in:
	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	
3	Name:	
	Born:	in:
	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	
4	Name:	
	Born:	in:
	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	
5	Name:	
	Born:	in:
	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	
6	Name:	
	Born:	in:
	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	
7	Name:	
	Born:	in:
	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	
8	Name:	
	Born:	in:
	Married:	in:
	Died:	in:
	Spouse:	

In obedience to the within marriage licence I do hereby certify that I have Joined in the holy state of Matrimony John Smith and Rebecca Pennington Given under my hand this 23d day of September 1812

John Collier C. C. O.

Thomas Carter J.P.

In obedience to the within marriage licence I do hereby certify that I have Joined in the holy state of matrimony John Spiers and Polly Ones, Given under my hand this 8th of October 1812.

John Collier C.C.O. Jeremiah Lumsden M. G.

I do hereby certify that in obedience to the Within marriage licence I have Joined in the holy state of matrimony Elijah Gilmore and ~~AARON SPURLIN~~ Karenhappuch Spurling. — Given under my hand this 22d day of October 1812

J. C. Gibson for John Collier C. C. O. — Michael Durr. —

In obedience to the Within marriage licence I do hereby certify that I have Joined in the holy state of Matrimony, John Burgess & Jenny Witcher Given under my handy this 30th Jany 1812

J. C. Gibson for John Collier C. C. O. David Montgomery M. G.

HUSBAND'S NAME John Gilmore Maybe Bro. / Thomas

When Born 1781 Where Cumberland Co., N.C.

Christened ____ Where ____

When Died 27 Sep 1852 Where Warthen, GA

When Buried ____ Where ____

When Married 19 MAR 1805 Where Washington Co., GA

Other Wives (if any) ____

His Father James M. Gilmore (Maybe) His Mother's Maiden Name Mary Hughes

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Cleo Pricilla Duggan (Google: Nancy Chloe Duggan b16 JAN 1788 NC - d. 17 Feb 1851 WARTHEN, GA

When Born ____ Where ____

Christened ____ Where ____

When Died ____ Where ____

When Buried ____ Where ____

Other Husb. (if any) ____

Her Father ____ Her Mother's Maiden Name ____

Information on this sheet obtained from

From E-Mail Oct. 04 +

Google Research:

- Parents: Wm Duncan Duggan II + Chloe Ann Hyman

(Husband's Full Name)

(Wife's Maiden Name)

Date ____

Compiler ____

Address ____

City ____ State ____

Male or Female		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	When Born Day	Month	Year	Where Born Town or Place	County	State or Country	Married to	When Married Day	Month	Year	When Died* Day	Month	Year	Where Buried Town or Place	County	State or Country
	1	James Hughes																
	2	Thomas Wesley																
	3	Sarah Smithwick																
	4	Mary Manning																
Google	5	Lucinda Heard																
	6	Nancy Duggan																
	7	Wm Matthews																
	8	John Gilmore	29	Aug	1827			GA										
	9	Jane A. John Duggan	2[illegible]	Jun	1827			GA										
	10	Alexander Lorenzo Dow																
	11																	
	12																	
	13																	
	14																	

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Family Group Sheet Form P-6 Rag — Punched

Generation _____ Family _____

Husband

Name in Full Thomas Gilmore

Residence

Date of Birth _____ Place _____

Date of Marriage _____ Place _____

Date of Death C1825 Place of Burial Washington Co., GA

He married _____ times. His name should appear on separate sheet with each wife.

His Father's name _____ Record No. _____

His Mother's maiden name _____ Record No. _____

Where was above information obtained?

Suggestions: Fill in what you can, leave the rest blank. Christening and burial dates are important when birth and death dates are not available. If no date asked for is available give some other definite date, if possible, and state what happened on that date. Give names in full—maiden names of women. Day, month, year, town, county, state, country, if possible. Use separate sheet or each family group.

Wife

Maiden Name in Full _____

Residence _____

Date of Birth _____ Place _____

Date of Death _____ Place of Burial _____

Other marriages. If she marries more than once, she should appear on separate sheet with each husband.

Names of other husbands _____

Her Father's name _____ Record No. _____

Her Mother's maiden name _____ Record No. _____

Where was above information obtained?

	CHILDREN	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN		WHEN MARRIED			WHEN DIED			WHERE BURIED		MARRIED TO	Carried on to Sheet No.
		Day	Month	Year	Town	State, Country	Day	Month	Year	Day	Month	Year	Town	State, Country		
1	Thomas S.			1811											Mary Jane Orr	
2	James Heard			1821					1850						Martha Camilla Cartwright	
3	Mary N			1819			30	Dec	1838						Elisha W. Jordan	
4	Matilda A						17	Sep	1843						John C. Edwards	
5	Hugh															
6	Amelia (Almarial)															
7																
8																
9																
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																
15																

Write HISTORICAL DATA and SOURCE REFERENCES on reverse side.

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix bur.

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PRINTED IN U.S.A.

HUSBAND'S NAME Thomas Gilmore

When Born _____ Where _____

Christened _____ Where _____

When Died c 1825 Where _____

When Buried _____ Where _____

When Married _____ Where _____

Other Wives (if any) _____

His Father _____ His Mother's Maiden Name _____

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Amelia

When Born _____ Where _____

Christened _____ Where _____

When Died c 1836 Where Muscogee Co. GA

When Buried _____ Where _____

Other Husb. (if any) _____

Her Father _____ Her Mother's Maiden Name _____

Information on this sheet obtained from

Info. from E-MAIL
fb.jj@juno.com
31 Oct '04

Amelia had slave Glasgow

(Husband's Full Name)

(Wife's Maiden Name)

Date _____

Compiler _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Male or Female		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	When Born Day	Month	Year	Where Born Town or Place	County	State or Country	Married to	When Married Day	Month	Year	When Died* Day	Month	Year	Where Buried Town or Place	County	State or Country
	1	Thomas Stubbs							Mary Jane Orr									
	2	Mary N.																
☆	3	Sarah Jane	11	Dec	1816		Wash.	GA	Emanuel Rich			c1835						
	4	Matilda																
	5	James Herrd			1821													
	6																	
	7																	
	8																	
	9																	
	10																	
	11																	
	12																	
	13																	
	14																	

Father John Orr.

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The Everton Publishers, Inc., P. O. Box 368, Logan, Utah. Use Reverse Side for Additional Information.

Subj: **Re: FW: Thomas GILMORE**
Date: 10/31/2004 9:47:33 PM Central Standard Time
From: jb.jj@juno.com
To: f_w_i@msn.com
CC: cecilburks@webtv.net, cemccutchen@cox.net, cglasgow@sbcglobal.net, DougandNancyMcNeill@chilitech.com, a6934@aol.com, f_w_i@msn.com, bjack774@aol.com, jand2567@aol.com, jimgilmer@charter.net, KTOMJR@aol.com, ken_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us, arma@sowega.net, VHillJ@aol.com

MY THOMAS IS THOMAS WESLEY GILMORE. HE MARRIED MARYANNE BROWN, THE DAUGHTER OF HEZEKIAH BROWN AND MARY HANDLEY BROWN. THOMAS AND MARY ANNE HAD 3 CHILDREN. HEZEKIAH BROWN GILMORE, JOHN NEWTON GILMORE AND SEANCY ANN GILMORE. HEZEKIAH BROWN GILMORE DIED BEFORE THE ESTATE OF THOMAS WESLEY GILMORE WAS SETTLED. JOHN NEWTON GILMORE WAS MY GGGRANDFATHER. I CAN FIND NOTHING ON SEANCY (ALSO SEEN AS LEANCY) GILMORE OTHER THAN SHE MARRIED JOHN STANSELL. IF ANY ONE HAS INFORMATION TO ADD ON THIS FAMILY I WOULD APPRECIATE IT.

DEBBIE ESTES SANDERS

On Sun, 31 Oct 2004 18:55:58 -0500 "Franklin Ingram" <f_w_i@msn.com> writes:

> Hello All:
> Jack Blair shared the attached with me and I wanted to pass it along. Can anyone add to Jack's data or help him answer his question?
>
> Hopefully we can keep everyone in the loop by hitting Reply All so we can maximize our chances of not missing something important or of making a mistake. If someone does not want to receive these documents, please ask me to remove you from the list.
>
> Now, for those of you who are trying to go back another generation from Thomas Gilmore and his wife Amelia or who are simply just interested, let me recap and share the following:
>
> (1) The mother of Thomas Stubbs Gilmore, Mary N. Gilmore, Sarah Jane Gilmore, Matilda Gilmore, and James Heard Gilmore was definitely Amelia (---?---). Amelia died in Muscogee Co GA about 1836.

There are a number of references in the Columbus Enquirer to her Estate being settled. There are also other references to her slave, Glasgow, being sold. The family tree is proven by Glasgow who was the slave that Amelia inherited when the slaves were distributed in Muscogee Co GA on 15 Jan 1835. In addition, Emanuel Ritch was the administrator of Amelia's Estate, and he was the husband of Sarah Jane Gilmore.

(2) There were two Thomas Gilmore's (I am relatively certain) in the same area of Washington Co GA about the same time. Both of them died there in the 1820-1830 time period and left young children. I think that our Thomas died about 1825 and the other Thomas died about 1830. (Let us be careful not to commingle the two of them.)

Amelia took her children and moved to Muscogee Co GA. (How she came to Muscogee Co GA is still being researched, however, John Orr a neighbor and friend in Washington Co GA and the father of Mary Jane Orr, who married Thomas Stubbs Gilmore, moved near to or to Muscogee Co GA about the same time. Both families won land in the 1827 Land Lottery. There are other possible reasons that the family moved to Muscogee Co GA, and we should not jump to conclusions too quickly.

Amelia was in Muscogee Co GA as head of household in the 1830 Muscogee Co GA Census. I have sent this enumeration to the list before. She was dead before the 1840 Census. But the Orrs, Thomas Stubbs Gilmore, Sarah Jane Gilmore Ritch, and James Heard Gilmore were all in the 1850 GA Census clustered around Upatoie, Muscogee Co GA. Of course, James Heard Gilmore was in Talbot Co in 1850, but the Talbot Co line touches Muscogee Co about where Upatoie is located (32.549 Latitude and 84.740 Longitude).

It is worth noting that James Heard Gilmore was born in 1821 and so would have only been 15 or so when his mother died? With whom did he live after that? This will be an interesting 1840 Census search unless he was married by then. (Jack Blair knows this information but I forget.). Or perhaps there are other avenues to research on this specific question of what happened to James Heard Gilmore for a few years after his mother died?

(3) The other Thomas Gilmore who was in Washington Co GA at the same time apparently died about 1830 and left the following orphan

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Subj: **Fw: Gilmores**
Date: 10/12/2004 2:34:10 PM Central Standard Time
From: jimgilmer@charter.net
To: VHillJ@aol.com
CC: f_w_i@msn.com

Vivian,

I am forwarding this to Franklin Ingram for response; he is the "guru" on the Sarah Jane Gilmore line.

Jim Gilmer

-------*Original Message*-------

From: VHillJ@aol.com
Date: 10/12/04 14:25:44
To: jimgilmer@charter.net
Subject: Gilmores

Dear Frank or is it Jim? Very pleased to receive your mail on the Gilmores. My husband is also of the Emanuel Ritch, Sarah Jane Gilmore line. It has been ages since I worked on the Gilmores or any lineage's really. My health is taking up my time now it seems. Have we corresponded in the past?

I will be pleased to send you what I have on my husbands branch...T.J. Ritch & Julia A. Harris-their dau Nona Thomas Ritch m Daniel Evans Boswell. Daniel E. Boswell & Nona had my husband's mother, Clifford Allene Boswell who m Enoch Pope Jordan.

As I'm now 80 yrs old I would love to extend this line a little further for my grandchildren. Bless you for getting in touch and please let me know if you need any more info. I will in the meantime be checking my paper files to see what 'meat' I can put on these bones of the Gilmores!

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As I'm now 80 yrs old I would love to extend this line a little further for my grandchildren. Bless you for getting in touch and please let me know if you need any more info. I will in the meantime be checking my paper files to see what 'meat' I can put on these bones of the Gilmores!

Thursday, October 21, 2004 America Online: VHillJ

children: Narcissa, James, Almarial ?, and Hugh. This is not our Thomas.

Our Thomas Gilmore likely died about 1825 though we need to continue to research this so we can pin the date more exactly. We must be careful not to confuse these two Thomas Gilmores.

(4) We are however researching the possibility that our Thomas Gilmore was the brother of John Gilmore (about 1781-1852) who was also in Washington Co GA. John married Cleo Pricilla Duggan. As noted before, they both had sons named James H. Gilmore and Thomas Gilmore and daughters named Sarah and Mary. However, John's James was James Hughes Gilmore and his Thomas was Thomas Wesley Gilmore. John's Sarah was Sarah Smithwick Gilmore and his Mary was Mary Manning Gilmore. We should not confuse the two families in the future.

(5) If Thomas and John Gilmore were brothers, this means that James Gilmore (1755-1835) was likely the father of our Thomas Gilmore. As you know, this James married Mary Hughes about 1780, or so the information I have states. PLEASE NOTE: I have not verified any of this, and there is absolutely no proof at this time that our Thomas was the brother of John Gilmore (c. 1781-1852).

Thanks for your help. Franklin

From: BJACK774@aol.com [mailto:BJACK774@aol.com]
Sent: Saturday, October 30, 2004 11:47 AM
To: f_w_i@msn.com
Subject: Fwd: Thomas GILMORE

Franklin,
This is the response I received from John HEARD.

children: Narcissa, James, Almanal ?, and Hugh. This is not our Thomas.

Our Thomas Gilmore likely died about 1825 though we need to continue to research this so we can pin the date more exactly. We must be careful not to confuse these two Thomas Gilmores.

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Thanks for your help. Franklin

From: BJACK274@aol.com [mailto:BJACK274@aol.com]
Sent: Saturday, October 30, 2004 11:47 AM
To: f_w_i@msn.com
Subject: Fwd: Thomas GILMORE

Franklin,
This is the response I received from John HEARD.

Sunday, October 31, 2004 America Online: VHill

Subj: **Re: Gilmores, Orrs, Blairs (GA 1820-50) Again**
Date: 10/10/2004 7:30:36 PM Central Standard Time
From: jimgilmer@charter.net
To: cecilburks@webtv.net, cmbroze@digitex.net, clglasgow@att.net, grafxcat@airmail.net, jb.jj@juno.com, dotmew@intop.net, DougandNancyMcNeill@chilitech.com, dgilmore@engineer.com, egilmor@ibm.net, hrhjwnii@england.com, jpemberton@earthlink.net, bjack774@aol.com, jimdolgil@hotmail.com, jand2567@aol.com, jermaine.huntley@hurlburt.at.mil, JACovan36@aol.com, cowboy58@earthlink.net, jjkartak@home.com, jofus@ix.netcom.com, LLee407@aol.com, outstres@hotmail.com, melliott@greycons.com, Lonewolf1498A@aol.com, a6934@aol.com, smorris592@earthlink.net, VHillJ@aol.com, williamjeter@att.net, f_w_i@msn.com

Franklin,

Do you suppose these Gilmores were descendants of the Cumberland County, NC
Gilmores (John and Jane Heard Gilmore, the progenitors), some of whom
migrated to Washington County, Ga prior to 1800. I noticed the James Heard
Gilmore below.

Jim Gilmer

-------Original Message-------

From: f_w_i@msn.com
Date: 10/10/04 18:23:04
To: Cecil Burks; Charlotte Broze; Craig Glasgow; Cynthia Kirkland; Debbie
Estes Sanders; Dot Weathersby; Doug and Nancy McNeill; Doug Gilmore; E.
Gilmore; Hrhjwnii; J. Pemberton; Jack L. Blair; James & Dolores Gilmore;
Janet Anderson; Jermaine Huntley; Jerrianne Covan; Jim Gilmer; Jimmy Gilmore

Franklin;

Jjkartak; JoAnn Beagle \(JoAnn Beagle\); L. Lee; Melinda Gilmore Leady;
Meredith Elliot; Pam Frank; Paul Ritch; S. Morris; Vivian Jordan; William
Jeter
Subject: Gilmores, Orrs, Blairs (GA 1820-50) Again

Hi, This is my second attempt to get this message to all of you. For some
of you, this will be the second time, but I have added material and expanded
the narrative.

From the first "mailing" I have received a few messages letting me know that
the material was of interest, but mainly I was notified that the mail did not go through.

I had bad E-mail addresses for some of you or you were simply left off my
list for reasons that I do not understand. On the other hand, if you do not
want to receive this or related material, please let me know and I will remove you.

Here it is again but amended.

I am interested in corresponding with a group that wants to sort out and
track the ancestors and descendants of the Gilmores in Washington County
and, perhaps, Jefferson County Georgia during the first few decades of the
1800's. If you have the same interest, please let me know.

My own starting place is my great, great grandmother, Sarah Jane Gilmore.

She was born 11 Dec 1816 in Washington Co GA. She married Emanuel Ritch around 1835 in Muscogee Co GA. They had ten known children, but only Thomas Jefferson Ritch (b. 1840), James Heard Ritch (b. 1848), and John Frost Ritch (b. 1854) had descendants. I descend through Thomas Jefferson Ritch. Thomas Jefferson Ritch married Julia Amanda Harris; James Heard Ritch married Sarah Ann Johnson; and, John Frost Ritch married Pearl Taff (or was it Taft?).

Sarah Jane Gilmore's father's Estate Papers survive and have considerable information (I have received a brief summary of what is found in them, but I have not yet actually seen them. They are in the mail to me.)

These Estate Papers prove that Sarah Jane Gilmore's father was Thomas Gilmore. This Thomas Gilmore was in the 1820 Washington Co GA Census (137A 22 and enumerated as Thomas Gilmore: 1 male under 10; 1 male 16 to 26; 1 male 26 to 45; 3 females under 10; 1 female 26 to 45; 9 slaves).

I have done an analysis of this census enumeration and this Thomas Gilmore fits what we now know about Sarah Jane Gilmore's father and his children. The youngest boy in the census is Thomas S.; the three girls are Sarah Jane, Mary M. or N., and probably Matilda A. James H. and one daughter, probably Amelia or Almarial were born after the 1820 Census. I assume that the

mother and father were both in the 26-45 category. That leaves the male
16-26 unaccounted for. Was this Hugh? Or was this someone else?

Sarah Jane's father, Thomas Gilmore, died in Washington County GA about
1825. He left several heirs/orphans who later won land in the 1827 GA Land
Lottery. Some of this land was in Muscogee Co GA, and it appears that the
Muscogee County land was actually settled by one or more of Thomas Gilmore's
heirs. We need to track this land, but it seems that it was claimed by the
Gilmores.

In addition, we should track the Carroll Co GA land that was also won in the
1827 Lottery in order to see what happened to it.

Expert knowledge will be needed to draw the correct conclusions from the
Land Lottery information. Based on expert opinion so far, Thomas Gilmore
must have died during the period of time that eligible folks could register
for the 1827 Lottery. He apparently registered for a draw and then died.
After his death his heirs/orphans registered for draws. (We can sort this
out later, but if this reasoning is correct then he would have died about
1825.)

Based on what I have been told is in the Estate Papers (they are being mailed to me), my Sarah Jane Gilmore had the following siblings:

(1) Thomas S. Gilmore (b. 1811) married Mary Jane Orr, also of

mother and father were both in the 26-45 category. That leaves the male 16-25 unaccounted for. Was this Hugh? Or was this someone else?

Sarah Jane's father, Thomas Gilmore, died in Washington County GA about 1825. He left several heirs/orphans who later won land in the 1827 GA Land Lottery. Some of this land was in Muscogee Co GA, and it appears that the Muscogee County land was actually settled by one or more of Thomas Gilmore's heirs. We need to track this land, but it seems that it was claimed by the Gilmores.

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Based on what I have been told is in the Estate Papers (they are being mailed to me), my Sarah Jane Gilmore had the following siblings:

(1) Thomas S. Gilmore (b. 1811) married Mary Jane Orr, also of

Washington Co
GA (1850 Muscogee Co GA Census, p. 395). This family moved first from
Muscogee Co GA to Clay Co GA where they apparently were when the Civil War
started. Although the census shows them in Clay Co GA, the family probably
attended a Baptist Church in Henry Co AL (just across the river from Clay Co
GA) where two of their sons, Isaac Walton Gilmore and John Emanuel Gilmore,
enlisted in the CSA. (There are Pension Applications for both I. W. and J.
E. Gilmore filed in Montague County, TX.)

Around 1876, John Emmanuel Gilmore; Isaac Walton Gilmore; William Gilmore;
and, their sisters: Sarah Ann Rebecca Gilmore (married Andrew Walker) and
Martha Marinda Gilmore (married John Franklin Singleton) went by wagon train
to the Winkler community which is on the county line of Navarro and
Freestone counties in Texas. Also going with them were the Land and Martin
families of Stewart Co GA.

Pioneer Gen. Mag. Columbia Co, GA Vol 3 #3 pg 4 Oct 1541

(2) James H. Gilmore (b. 1821) married Martha Camilla Cartwright (1850
Talbot Co GA Census). One daughter married a Keller, one an Ansley, and one
a Blair. Jack L. Blair has a world of information on his Blair and Gilmore
lines. His direct ancestor, William Samuel Blair, married Willie Anna
Gilmore, the daughter of James Heard Gilmore and Martha Cartwright. The
Blairs are buried in Van Zandt Co TX. William Samuel Blair was my Sarah

Jane Gilmore Ritch's grand nephew by the marriage of Thomas Jefferson Ritch
to Julia Amanda Harris--William Samuel Blair's Aunt.

(3) Mary N. Gilmore (b. about 1819) may be the Mary M. Gilmore who married
Elisha W. Jordan 30 Dec 1838 in Washington Co GA. They are in the 1850
Washington Co GA Census. (Mary's middle initial may be M. and not N.) This
has to be proven to be the right Mary N. or M. Gilmore.

(4) Matilda A. Gilmore possibly married John C. Edwards in Muscogee Co GA on
17 Sep 1843. However, we need proof that this is the right Matilda Gilmore.
Also, what became of her?

(5) Hugh Gilmore (awaiting details and more research to confirm his identity
and fix dates. Based on what I now believe, I think that the Estate Papers
name Hugh as a son. He is certainly an heir if not a son. I will study the documents when I get them and let you all know.)

(6) Amelia or Almarial Gilmore (nothing else is known at this time and the
spelling is uncertain). I will await study of the Estate Papers and other research and let you know what I find.)

I hope that this is of interest to some of you and that we can share our various research findings.

With the similarity of names in different Gilmore lines, I hope that you will share documentation for your assertions or detailed reasoning for your
beliefs.

Jane Gilmore Rilch's grand nephew by the marriage of Thomas Jefferson Rilch
to Julia Amanda Hams–William Samuel Blair's Aunt.

(3) Mary N. Gilmore (b. about 1813) may be the Mary M. Gilmore who married
Elisha W. Jordan 30 Dec 1838 in Washington Co GA. They are in the 1850
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has to be proven to be the right Mary N. or M. Gilmore.

(4) Matilda A. Gilmore possibly married John C. Edwards in Muscogee Co GA on
17 Sep 1843. However, we need proof that this is the right Matilda Gilmore.
Also, what became of her?

(5) Hugh Gilmore (awaiting details and more research to confirm his identity
and fix dates. Based on what I now believe, I think that the Estate Papers
name Hugh as a son. He is certainly an heir if not a son. I will study the
documents when I get them and let you all know.)

(6) Amelia or Almarial Gilmore (nothing else is known at this time and the
spelling is uncertain). I will await study of the Estate Papers and other
research and let you know what I find.)

I hope that this is of interest to some of you and that we can share our
various research findings.

With the similarity of names in different Gilmore lines, I hope that you
will share documentation for your assertions or detailed reasoning for your
beliefs.

Tuesday, October 12, 2004 America Online: YHIII

rry Gilmor

By JOHN BAKELESS

"The Scout" is the title of this sketch in "Harper's Weekly."

often hard to distinguish from the guerrillas who swarmed between the armies or in occupied territories.

Frémont had established the Jessie Scouts when he commanded in the West. He used them again when he came to the Shenandoah in a disastrous attempt to cross swords with Stonewall. Then, after his refusal to serve as a corps commander under Pope, Frémont disappeared from active duty. But the name "Jessie Scouts" stuck to these troops and was probably applied to a good many other irregulars who had no relation to the original group.

Moving frequently about the theater of operations in Confederate uniforms, these Union spies soon found they were likely to mistake each other for genuine Confederates. To prevent this, they began to wear white scarves, knotted in a peculiar way. To any genuine Confederate they might encounter, this would mean nothing. But any of their own number would recognize the wearer at a glance. It was always possible that some ordinary Union soldier might shoot them before they could explain themselves. But that was a chance they had to take.

IN addition to their scarves, the Jessie Scouts had a verbal recognition code—a series of innocent remarks, with apparently innocent replies, which enabled them, in case of chance encounters in the field, to test each other further. One series ran like this:

"Good morning [or evening]."

"These are perilous times."

"Yes, but we are looking for better."

"To what shall we look?"

"To the red and white cord."

Artificial as this seems when written out, it was carefully arranged so as to sound natural at the beginning and to become more artificial as the conversation proceeded. The first remarks any one might make, casually. But the last sentence was a complete identification of the speaker. No one could *accidentally* complete this carefully planned conversation. No one would ever just happen to make that remark about the red and white cord.

Almost the same dialog was used by the "Order of Heroes of America," a loyalist organization in the mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. It was used especially by members engaged in espionage for the Union, when approaching Southerners the knew were pro-Union. The Jessie Scouts may have taken over their dialog from the Order, or vice versa.

Both sides trained scouts to be familiar with the names, ranks, and commands of officers on the other side. Thus, when challenged or suspected, a disguised Union soldier could toss off casual but exact references to lieutenants and captains, giving their correct names and

This print of Major General John C. Frémont in his prairie dress suggests typical appearance of "Jessie Scouts." (HW)

their companies and regiments. Any one might know the name and command of a general, but a spy who knew all about an obscure subaltern, inevitably seemed to belong to the same army.

Gilmor discovered the secret of the white scarf, but it is by no means certain that he ever learned any of the arranged dialogs that confirmed identification. His use of the white scarf, however, led to tragedy for at least one Union soldier a few days before Gettysburg. Gilmor, wearing proper Confederate uniform, but with the white scarf added, was scouting ahead of the Confederate column as it advanced down the Shenandoah. As he rode north, he met another "Confederate"—also with the white scarf. They paused to chat. The Federal asked to what organization Gilmor belonged:

"To the same crowd you do—to Captain Purdy's scouts."

"Why," said the Federal, "I don't remember seeing you, though I haven't been detailed long myself."

"That is just my case," replied Gilmor

To what organization had he been assigned before Purdy's scouts? Company F, 12th Pennsylvania, Captain Fenner commanding. Regiment, company, and the captain's name were all correct. Gilmor was careful about details.

Once he had gained the man's confidence, Gilmor threw him further off his guard by a question about his equipment —then, as the man bent to loosen it, stabbed swiftly with his saber. Having disabled the Yankee, Gilmor tried to staunch the wound and save him, but "my blade had gone too near the heart."

"You sold me well, but I don't blame you," gasped the dying man—the ultimate in sportsmanship.

ANOTHER of Major Gilmor's annoying tricks was to send his own Confederate troopers, sometimes in their own legitimate gray uniform but with a poncho covering it, into a Federal column with a generous offer to fill the canteen of a boy in blue with enlivening fluids—if he would drop out of the column for a minute.

Perhaps this offer should have stirred suspicion, but it rarely did. Any soldier who has found more liquor than he can carry himself is likely to offer some to the nearest comrade. Marching is thirsty work. Canteens are, somehow, rarely so full as their owners would like them to be. March discipline in the improvised Union Army was likely to be sketchy at best. Of course, the confiding Union soldiers who rashly accepted this generous offer invariably found themselves prisoners the moment the blue-clad column was out of sight.

In addition to ponchos, captured blue U. S. Army overcoats were also popular with Gilmor's men. They were warm and comfortable, which to shivering, ill-clad Confederates was reason enough for wearing them, and they were also an excellent disguise. If grey trousers showed below the overcoats, high cavalry boots concealed them. Once, posing as an officer of the 21st New York, Gilmor led a detachment of his Marylanders within a hundred yards of Sheridan's quarters, "visited several of their main camps," and having completed his reconnaissance mission, which was to make sure Grant had detached no troops to join Sheridan's army, rode happily home.

A day or two later, still in blue overcoats, Gilmor's men caught four of Captain Blazer's scouts—who also had a reputation for adroitness—during the Presidential election of 1864. The Union soldiers had ballots in their hands and were on their way to the polls. Still posing as a New York officer, Gilmor made conversation. He "supposed they would vote for Lincoln," and was told they would. Gilmor gave "a dumb signal" to his men, who closed and captured all four. Taking away the Union men's ballots, Gilmor and his Confederates again entered Sheridan's camp where they cast their captured ballots—for Abraham Lincoln! (They might have helped the Rebel cause by voting for McClellan; but apparently it seemed a better joke to vote for Old Abe himself.)

SOON after this, he paused to call on some Confederate ladies within the Union lines, with Union soldiers passing only a few feet away. Finding the Federals' presence made his hostesses nervous, Gilmor strode out, halted the next detachment, received the respectful salute of its officer, and sent it off with orders to the Union officer of the guard.

On November 11, 1864, he had the misfortune to ride into sixty of Blazer's

Scouts, ran for it, was knocked senseless when he jumped a fence and was crushed under his horse. Luckily, some of his own men came up to carry him off and hide him till he recovered consciousness. Next day he recovered sufficiently to slip through the Union lines and take General Early an order of battle of the Union forces, which located every one of Sheridan's divisions.

After recuperating in South Carolina, he returned to the Shenandoah and in late December or early January 1865, Major H. H. Young, chief of intelligence there, was soon reporting to a disgusted Sheridan that the troublesome fellow was back in Hardy County, trying to disguise his men as a camp meeting, near Moorefield, West Virginia. On Sheridan's own orders, Major Young's men had been shadowing Major Gilmor and knew that, with the pretended camp meeting as "cover," he meant to collect enough troops to raid the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

They also learned that the notorious guerrilla, Captain George Stump, was in the vicinity. Captain Stump may have been religiously inclined—he was later caught by making inquiries at his church. But the Union Army knew to its sorrow that where Gilmor and Stump were gathered together at a camp meeting, godly exhortations were not going to be their sole activity. Major Young got his orders from Sheridan himself: Catch that fellow Gilmor and bring him in.

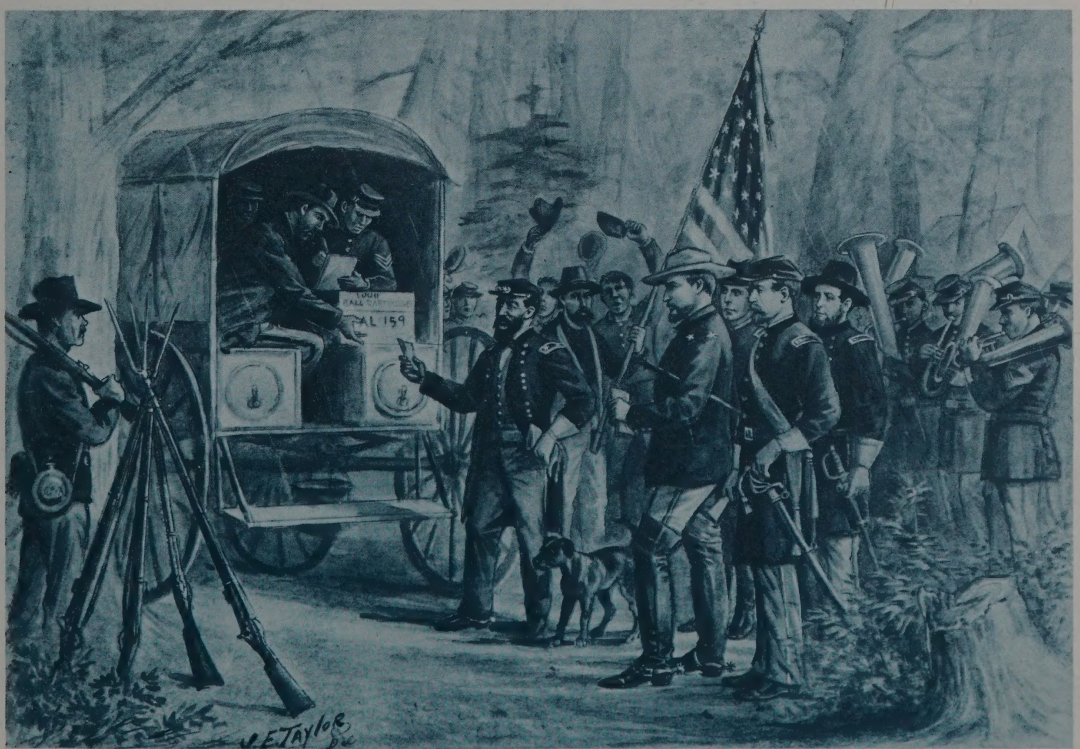
YOUNG had a choice collection of daredevils, who spent most of their time in Confederate uniform and were even reckless enough to ride about openly with Sheridan's staff without changing back to their legitimate blues. This is only one example of these daring fellows' dangerous indifference to the ordinary security rules—rules that ought to be ingrained in all intelligence personnel. One of the ablest of these spies, for example, invariably wrote a long letter home detailing his adventures in espionage, when he returned from a secret mission. It was enough to chill the blood of any modern G-2; but curiously enough this blazing indiscretion never did any harm. Indiscreet though he was, this garrulous secret agent was never caught, returned alive from the wars, and lived to a ripe old age!

Young was, however, careful to make sure that his men spoke a dialect that would attract no attention in the Confederate Army. The Confederates themselves sometimes took the same precaution. Their star agent, Colonel John Burke, who, like Sheridan's Sergeant McCabe, carried passes from both Union and Confederate headquarters, was a devoted Confederate soldier. Though he was a Texan, he had been brought up in the North and found his ability to speak a flawless Yankee dialect very useful on secret missions in Washington and New York. Northern secret agents were sometimes put into Southern uniforms and sent into prisoner-of-war cages to study Southern speech. One of Major Young's star spies was a Pennsylvanian who had grown up in South Carolina with, of course, a Southern accent. Others were West Virginians who had no trouble passing as Virginians.

Confederate scouts disguised as Federal soldiers bragged of voting in a Union camp in 1864. This drawing by James E. Taylor shows General Sheridan and officers voting at a ballot wagon. (Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio)

MAJOR Young's men first learned that Gilmor was in Harrisonburg, Virginia; then that he was farther north, in Hardy County, West Virginia; then that he was in Moorefield, just west of the Hardy County line. Sheridan himself says casually in his memoirs that Young "sent to Moorefield two of his men who early in the war had 'refugeed' from that section and enlisted in one of the Union regiments from West Virginia." But the operation was not nearly so simple as Sheridan thought.

Agents up and down the Shenandoah Valley had probably been watching Gilmor from early January; but there is no way of fixing the dates of their observations earlier than January 31, 1864, when Archibald Rowand, the spy who always wrote home about his espionage, told his father he had started to Romney in disguise, with one companion. Two days later Rowand was back, reporting to Young that Gilmor was living in a house three or four miles from Moorefield, though he was not sure which of two houses it was. Gilmor was lodged either with a Williams family or a neighboring Randolph family.



At about the same time, probably February 1, 1865, a woman agent went into the town of Romney, northwest of Moorefield, and on the 4th brought back a report that went on to Sheridan. Sometime later in February a certain Nick Carlisle (who had the advantage of being a native Virginian, with the proper accent) and Sergeant G. D. Mullihan, Co. D, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, entered Moorefield or its vicinity and returned to report that both Gilmor and Captain Stump were somewhere near. They also discovered a Rebel plan to raid the Union quartermaster supply dump at New Creek Station (modern Keyser, W. Va.) on the West Virginia bank of the Potomac, north of Moorefield.

Once he knew where Gilmor was, Major Young lost no time. In the early morning of February 5, 1865 he and a group of Union soldiers, all in Confederate uniforms, clattered into Moorefield, after a ride of nearly fifty miles. No one in Moorefield knew exactly who they were, but they were in the right uniform and attracted no attention. Confederate cavalry was a familiar sight, and Gilmor's scouts were usually on the move at all hours, though not on this one night when their commander needed them most.

THE original plan had been to explain, as a cover story, that they were Maryland recruits, coming to join Gilmor, who was a Maryland officer. Perhaps they did tell that tale, but they added an additional fabrication. They were a detachment from a Confederate outpost at Lost River, a few miles southwest of Moorefield. They were very much afraid that Federal cavalry raiders were close behind them and would soon appear.

The pseudo-Confederates, in fact, were perfectly sure that about 300 Union cavalry, in their own blue uniforms were only a few miles behind them. Sheridan and Young had arranged the whole "pursuit." Sheridan knew this would make it easy for Young's little detachment to reach Moorefield without interference. Confederate troops pursued by Federals were sure of all the help they needed in the Shenandoah Valley in those days, even in the northern, West Virginian end. "I knew this would allay suspicion and provide him help on the road," Sheridan said afterward.

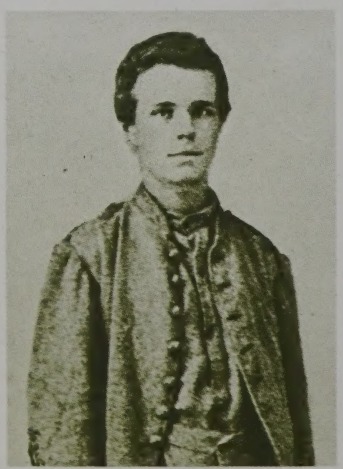
In fact, it made things a little too easy for the imitation Confederates. Their Union "pursuers" could find no trace of their passing. No one would admit having seen Major Young and his men; and, said Sheridan, "the trail would have been lost had the pursuers not already known their destination."

Sunday, February 5, 1865, was a cold, snowy day in the Shenandoah, the kind of day on which—as Gilmor after his capture ruefully surmised—all his own Rebel scouts "must have been housed in some comfortable log huts in the mountains." Gilmor's outguards might have been deceived by Young's men in Confederate uniforms and with a plausible story, since many of them had probably been passing Confederate lines repeatedly. But Gilmor's men were so eager to shelter from the weather that they also failed to detect the 300 Union cavalrymen, properly uniformed in Federal blue, even when they halted outside Moorefield to wait for Major Young and his prisoner.

AS soon as Young's disguised scouts approached Moorefield they threw an unobtrusive "Confederate" guard around the sleeping town, to give the alarm if real Confederates approached. For this purpose Young had brought ten extra men not needed for actually seizing the sleeping Gilmor. As they came in sight of the Williams and Randolph houses, Rowand and the five men with him started toward them at a gallop, but a messenger from Young caught up with them. Rowand was to take his men to the Williams house. Gilmor might be sleeping there. (He wasn't, but they did catch a disgusted member of Rosser's cavalry.)

Major Young himself, with another group, started for the Randolph house. The 300 cavalrymen took cover in a woodland near the town, with orders to dash out to the rescue if they heard firing.

Young was still not quite sure where Gilmor was, but he believed he was lodged in the house of William Moray Randolph. Thanks to his spies, however, he knew positively that Gilmor had been in Moorefield a day or two earlier and he guessed (correctly, as it turned out) that his proposed victim was enjoying Randolph's, not Williams', hospitality. So, with seven companions, he went to the Randolph house, entering only after posting a five-man guard around it.



Archibald H. Rowand, Jr., Co. K, 1st West Virginia Cavalry, in Confederate uniform. He became Senior scout attached to the staff of General Philip Sheridan, and won a Medal of Honor.

As Young approached the Randolph stable, he encountered a little Negro girl, who stopped when she saw his Confederate uniform. Whose horses were those in the stable, he inquired. Did they belong to soldiers? Oh, no, said the child, those were not soldiers' horses; they belonged to Major Gilmor. (Most intelligence officers were so constantly in the saddle that they required several mounts.)

WITH this gratifying information, Young proceeded to the house, being met at the door by a lady whose insistence that no one was in the house except the family was hardly convincing. Gently, the Union men opened a bedroom door on the second floor. Luckily, Gilmor was still asleep, sharing a bed with his cousin, a Confederate recruiting officer. Experienced soldiers though they were, both men had foolishly left their arms at a distance when they went to sleep. Some weapons, probably their sabers, were on a center table. Gilmor had placed both pistols on a chair and had laid his uniform over them.

The Confederates woke suddenly as the five men entered—in Confederate uniform, but with drawn pistols.

"Are you Colonel [sic] Gilmor?" demanded one of the intruders. Without answering, Gilmor, who had sworn never to be taken alive, glanced around the room. Did any chance of escape remain? Not one! The cold muzzle of a Union pistol touched his head.

"Are you Colonel Gilmor?" the stranger asked again.

"Yes," snarled the captive. "And who in the devil's name are you?"

"Major Young, of General Sheridan's staff."

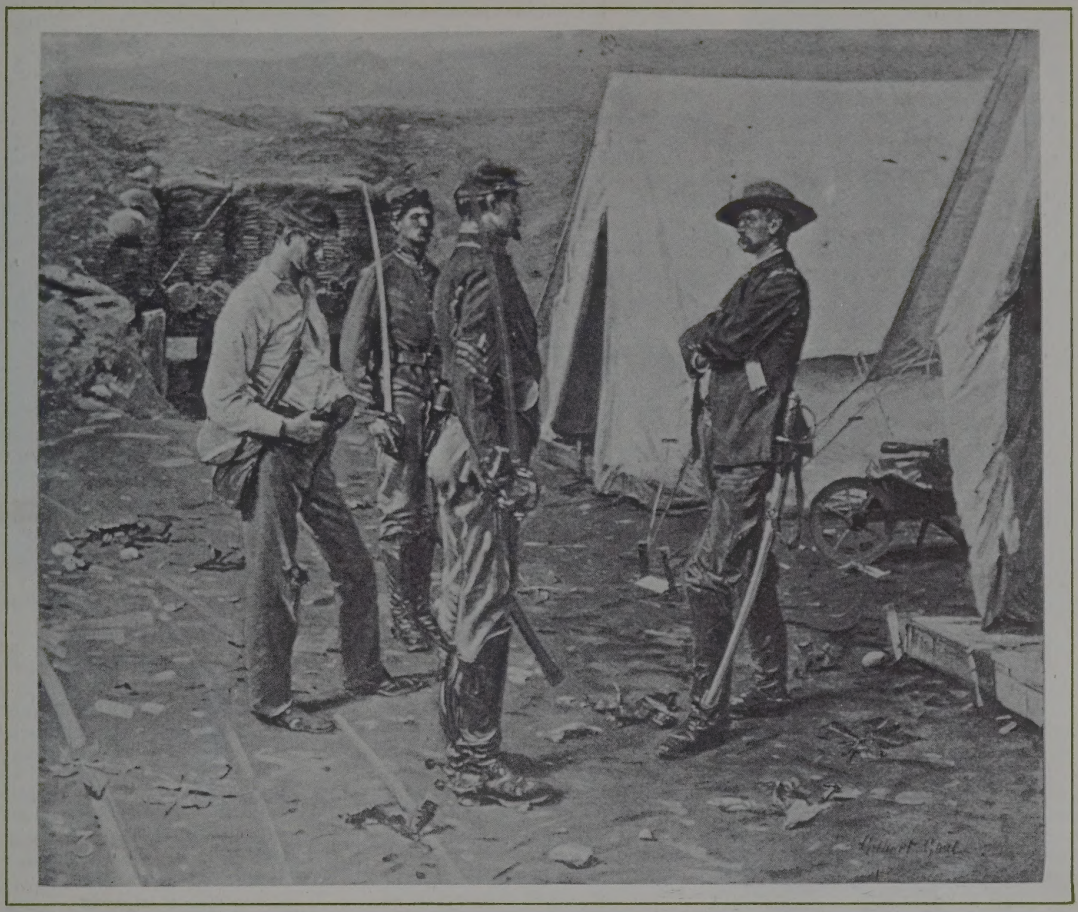
"All right," said Gilmor. "I suppose you want me to go with you."

As that seemed fairly obvious, Major Young's reply, though courteous, was a little ironical: "I shall be happy to have your company to Winchester," said he, doubtless with a grin, "as General Sheridan wishes to consult you about some important military affairs."

Thus Gilmor himself reported the conversation about a year later.

THIS atmosphere of elaborate chivalric courtesy, quite worthy of a pair of jousting medieval knights errant, continued till Gilmor was safely imprisoned in faraway Boston.

Usually, in the Civil War, neither side had many scruples about the property of prisoners of war. (It is hard enough to get frontline troops to respect them in our own day.) Confederates who needed boots or shoes habitually took them from



Cavalry officer of the guard questioning a suspicious character. From the painting by Gilbert Gaul. ("Harper's Weekly")

one prisoner (or corpse) after another, till they got footgear that fitted. Federals did not lack footgear, but were likely to seize anything else that took their fancy. Once Gilmor had been caught, a Federal soldier, as a matter of course, started going through the prisoner's pockets. An intelligence detail, to be sure, ought to search its prisoners at once; but all this man wanted was loot. Prisoner or not, Gilmor "flung him aside." The chivalrous Young, seeing what was happening, at once ordered his men "in the most peremptory manner not to touch a thing."

Hoping that there might still be a rescue since he knew many of his own men were not far away, Gilmor tried to delay matters by dressing as slowly as he could, in spite of several exhortations from Young to "be lively." Young knew he would have to take his prisoner fifty miles or more to safety and had no time to lose.

At last, a few Confederate soldiers—real ones—realizing what had happened, opened a desultory fire. But the only result of this was to bring the Union cavalry riding into town. When Gilmor saw two or three hundred troopers lined up outside, he abandoned hope and pulled on his clothes.

MEANTIME, Sergeant Mullihan, seeing that Major Young had everything in hand, slipped quietly out of the room and hurried to the stable, where he saddled Gilmor's prize black and, apparently, any other horse that took his fancy. As Young brought out his prisoner, the ever-alert Mullihan met them at the door with fresh horses. Gilmor did manage to save his faithful dog, which had followed the party out of the house. Knowing soldiers' habitual eagerness for mascots and feeling sure it would be confiscated, he kicked the poor brute—Gilmor was not the kind of man who kicks dogs—and "sternly ordered him into the house, as if he belonged to the establishment."

Sergeant Mullihan suggested to the major that it was risky to let so skilled a horseman as Gilmor ride his own superb mount; but Young, still in a chivalrous mood, let the prisoner keep his black. Almost at once, the prisoner tried to escape, but Mullihan, suspicious and alert from the start, seized his bridle. Before they had gone half a mile, Gilmor tried again. This perseverance was too much, even for Young's good nature. The Confederate was forced to change horses with one of the raiders.

"I cannot trust you," Young told his prisoner, "on such a splendid animal, for you know that you will leave us if you get the smallest chance."

The major turned to his skeptical sergeant. Was he satisfied now? Mullihan said he was.

"You may guard him then," said Young, "as you are so afraid he will get away."

The sergeant's suspicions were, however, even more completely justified than either he or his commander knew. For that night the tireless Gilmor made another attempt at freedom about which neither Young nor Mullihan knew anything until Gilmor published his book, *Four Years in the Saddle*, the year after Appomattox.

Union Major Harry Young finally caught up with Harry Gilmor.

YOUNG'S men and their prisoner had halted at the home of a family named Bean, at Big Capon, West Virginia. Young could hardly have picked worse lodgings, for the owner's son had at one time served with Gilmor. The prisoner waited till every one was asleep except the owner, to whom he tried silently to signal his intention of escaping. Knowing the consequences to himself, Bean hesitated to help him; but just as Gilmor was ready to make the attempt anyway, the door opened and Major Young's orderly, very wide-awake, entered, took post by the fireplace, and stood guard till dawn.

Next day Gilmor was handed on to the cavalry, while Young and his gray-uniformed men rode on ahead, perhaps to keep up the fiction of "pursuit," though they were now riding north. Presently Archibald Rowand saw a Confederate soldier on the doorstep of a house by the road.

"I'm going to get that fellow," he said, and rode over. As he approached, he recognized a Confederate soldier he himself had captured two years before, now an exchanged prisoner, who had returned to active duty in the Confederate Army. Luckily, Rowand remembered his name.

The Confederate, who did not recognize his former captor, was not disturbed by the approach of another soldier in Confederate uniform.

"Sergeant Richards," said Rowand, "Major Gilmor wants to see you."

"Wait till I get my horse," said the unsuspecting Richards.

Together, they rode back to Young and his men, all of whom were still in gray.

"This is the man Major Gilmor wants to see," Rowand told his commander. Gilmor was not there at the moment, the disguised Federal officer replied. Round a bend in the road at that moment came the blue-uniformed cavalry with Gilmor, disarmed, riding as a prisoner among them. Poor Richards knew in that instant that the trap had closed upon him—for the second time.

"**YOU'VE** got me," he said disconsolately to Rowand. "But what I want to know is, how did you know my name?" Rowand explained.

"For two years I've been in prison where you sent me," exclaimed the disgusted Rebel. "Now, less'n a month after I'm freed, along *you* come again and send me back."

It was too much for Archibald Rowand.

"I don't want to send that fellow back again," he said to Major Young. It was a situation not foreseen in Army Regulations, but Rowand was a nearly priceless scout and secret agent, and deserved to be humored. Besides, very little that Young and his men were doing was in accord with any regulations at all. Major Young saw the point.

"All right," he said, either because he was sorry for Sergeant Richards or because he was eager to keep up Rowand's morale—or because he was both. Rowand rode back to the prisoner's guard.

"I want this fellow," he said. Then to the prisoner: "Ride aside, Richards."

The two rode off together. Safely out of sight, Rowand "paroled" his prisoner. Now, the parole of a prisoner of war was a very formal affair, never undertaken in modern warfare. Besides, it was not in the least within the competence of an enlisted man, as the major, Rowand, and the Confederate sergeant all three knew very well. Rowand had no right to do it and was well aware he had no right to do it. He "just did it anyhow." The war was nearly over. Appomattox was only a few weeks in the future. What did one prisoner more or less matter to General Sheridan?

MAJOR Gilmor, less fortunate than Sergeant Richards, was sent via Baltimore to Fort Warren in Boston; but Major Young, who escorted him, provided excellent meals en route, and when they reached Boston, took his prisoner on a shopping tour of the city so that Gilmore could buy articles he needed before the prison gates clanged shut. Apparently Gilmore had enough U.S. currency of his own to buy what he wanted, which is not so surprising as it seems, since Confederate raiders habitually seized all the Federal bills they could get, for use on intelligence missions.

The elusive Harry Gilmor, bane of Federal generals. (LC)

For some reason Archibald Rowand, who had done so much to make the exploit possible, was not decorated, though he soon did receive the Congressional Medal for another feat of equal daring. One of Young's other men, Private William E. Hart, 8th New York Cavalry, received the medal for "gallant conduct and services as a scout in connection with the capture of Harry Gilmore [sic], and other daring acts."

It is characteristic of Major Young that, though several of his men received this highest of American decorations (which would have been quite impossible without his recommendation), the major himself remained undecorated. Certainly, the merest hint to Sheridan, who thoroughly appreciated what he was doing, would have won him the medal, which was, in fact, the only official American decoration of the period. At the close of the war, he was given one grudging bit of recognition—a lieutenant colonelcy—but only by brevet. Sheridan did, however, shower flowery and well deserved praise upon him in dispatches.

Colonel John Bakeless, author of the widely acclaimed "Spies of the Confederacy," and himself a former intelligence agent, has recently finished work on a new volume on Union intelligence in the Civil War. For more on Harry Gilmor see: Bakeless' book and: Harry Gilmor. "Four Years in the Saddle" (New York, 1866).

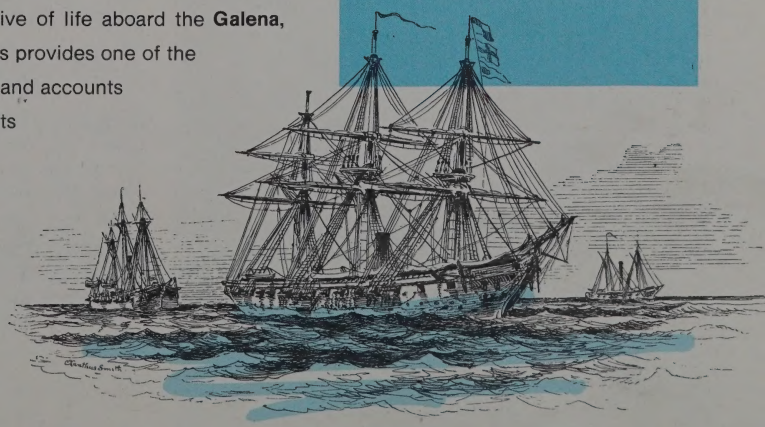
What's Coming in CWTI

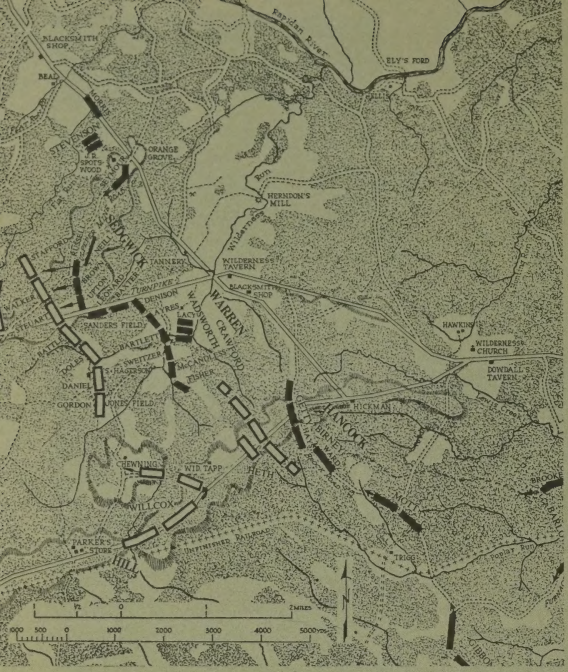
Spotsylvania Court House became the focal point of the armies of Grant and Lee after their initial, indecisive, meeting in The Wilderness. Joseph P. Cullen continues the story of their first campaign against each other, as they drove on toward "Bloody Angle" and Richmond.

D. Alexander Brown writes on the little known, and fascinating, Northwest Conspiracy, the Confederate attempt to foment chaos in the North and release prisoners held in Northern prison camps. A gripping chapter in the secret history of the Confederacy.

The Civil War, like any armed conflict, is mostly an agent of death, but in 1863 it actually gave life to a new state, West Virginia. The story of this secession from the Confederacy is ably told by Forest Bowman.

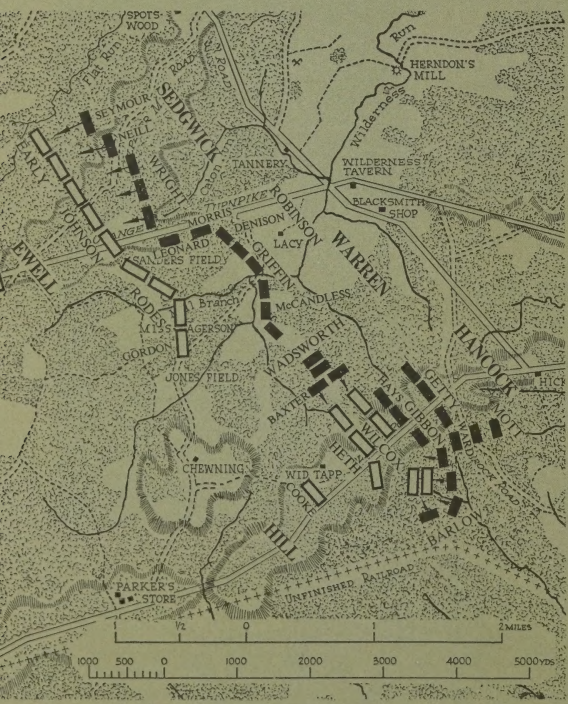
Continuing his refreshing narrative of life aboard the **Galena**, Paymaster's Clerk Ellsworth Hults provides one of the most vivid and informative first-hand accounts of the Battle of Mobile Bay and its aftermath yet published.





SEDGWICK CARRIES THE ATTACK TO EWELL'S LEFT

This shows Wright's advance to the attack at about 3 p.m., May 5. Warren's division s been pulled back, and Ricketts is marching down the Germanna Plank Road, off the ap to the north.



HANCOCK'S DOUBLE ENVELOPMENT CLOSES ON HILL'S CORPS

Showing the situation at about 7:30 p.m., May 5. The two flank attacks close on Heth as Wilcox goes to the latter's relief. On the north the fighting continues. Seymour's attempted envelopment of Ewell's left flank is frustrated by the arrival of Hays and Pegram. Thus Lee wins the race of local reserves. The fighting between Sedgwick and Ewell continues until dark.

The trains of the Army of the Potomac have closed up at Dowdalls Tavern. Johnston's brigade of Rodes' division is still enroute from Hanover Junction; it arrives on the battlefield the morning of May 6.

THE WILDERNESS

Continued from page 11

DESPITE the impossible conditions, Hancock's advantage in numbers began to tell as Hill's men were slowly driven back down the Plank Road in complete confusion. In the hot, still air the musketry smoke clung to the ground before lifting, and through it the guns flashed and crackled as men fired blindly. The noise roared to a crescendo that left them dazed. Regimental and company commanders lost communication and control in the dense forest, amid the underbrush, swamps, creeks, smoke and noise. In some places even companies had to retreat in single file, not knowing who or what was on their left or right. Fortunately for Lee, darkness ended the fighting just as Hill was about to suffer an outright defeat.

Tragic as the fierce fighting had been all day, now a new horror developed as the tinder-dry forest caught fire in several places. "Flames sprang up in the woods in our front," wrote a soldier in the 2d Massachusetts Artillery, "where the fight of the morning had taken place. With crackling roar, like an army of fire, it came down upon the Union line. The wind drove the blinding smoke and suffocating heat into our faces. This, added to the oppressive heat of the weather, was almost unendurable. It soon became terrible. The line of fire, with resistless march, swept the thickets before its advance, then reaching out its tongue of flame, ignited the breastworks composed of resinous logs, which soon roared and crackled along their entire length. . . . The fire was the most terrible enemy our men met that day, and few survivors will forget this attack of flames. . . ." Many of the wounded burned to death that night in the flaming Wilderness.

Despite the heavy fighting all day, the lines were still approximately the same when darkness finally put an end to it. Grant, realizing how close Hancock had come to breaking through that day, ordered him to attack again at 5 a.m. in an attempt to drive Hill back and roll up Lee's right flank before Longstreet's corps could arrive. Sedgwick and Warren were to keep pressure on Ewell to prevent Lee from shifting forces from left to right in order to help Hill. Burnside with two divisions was to fill the gap between Warren's left and Hancock's right and if he succeeded "in breaking the enemy's center, to swing around to the left and envelop the right of Lee's army." His other division was sent to support Hancock directly.

LEE was well aware of how close he had come to disaster that day on his right flank. Consequently, Longstreet was now ordered to make an all-night march in order to reach the field by daylight to relieve Hill's weary troops. Ewell was ordered to open a heavy fire at daylight in the hope that this might relieve the pressure on Hill, at least until Longstreet could get into position. Stuart with his cavalry was ordered to try to get on Hancock's left and rear to disrupt his supply line.

Promptly at 5 a.m. Hancock moved out on the attack and proceeded to drive Hill back. Hancock's men were rela-

Rescuing the wounded from the burning woods of The Wilderness. (A.R. Waud drawing in Collections of the Library of Congress)

tively fresh compared to Harry Heth's and Cadmus Wilcox's, who were "thoroughly worn out," according to General Law. "Their lines were ragged and irregular, with wide intervals, and in some places fronting in different directions. In the expectation that they would be relieved during the night, no effort was made to rearrange and strengthen them to meet the storm that was brewing." Soon the whole line gave way and the Federals rushed forward, driving the Confederates west along the Orange Plank Road. About two miles west of the crossroad was a meager little clearing in the woods around the Widow Tapp farm. Here stood Lee himself among the guns of William Poague's artillery desperately trying to rally the men until Longstreet, expected momentarily, could arrive. Another mile west and the Federals would be around his right flank and among his supply trains, and the whole Army of Northern Virginia would be in grave danger.

But as Hancock's men emerged from the woods into the Tapp clearing, the massed Confederate cannon blasted them back. In the confusion they paused to regroup and reorganize their lines for another attack. Hancock was jubilant. To an officer on Meade's staff he cried, "We are driving them, sir! Tell General Meade we are driving them most beautifully." In reality, however, things were not going as well as Hancock at first believed. Burnside,

Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth, one of the heroes of Gettysburg, was mortally wounded in The Wilderness. (From B&L)

EWELL BEATS MEADE TO THE PUNCH

Hancock, Warren, and Sedgwick attack simultaneously at 5 a.m., May 6. However, Ewell anticipates this by attacking on his extreme left a half hour earlier. Burnside's corps is moving toward the gap between Hill and Ewell. Gibbon has been assigned to the command of a provisional corps of five brigades, posted to cover the Federal left flank.

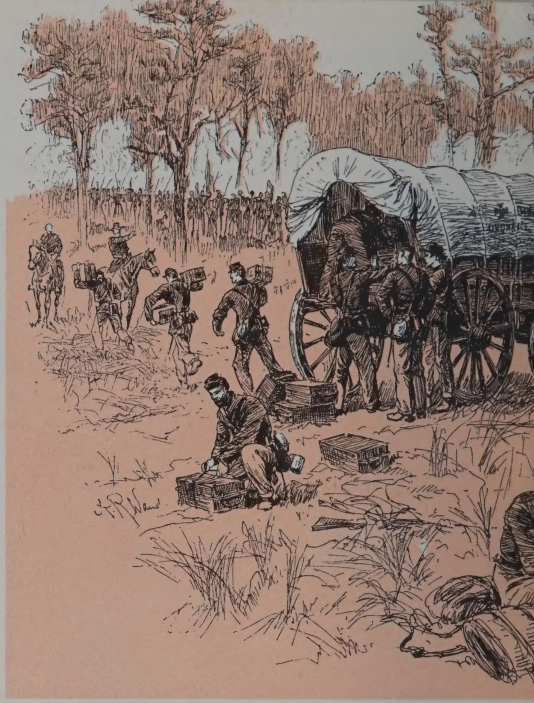
Longstreet's corps and R. H. Anderson's division are arriving on the field. Johnston's brigade of Rodes' division has just arrived after its long march from Hanover Junction.

The Federal cavalry is on the line: Brock-Furnace Road intersection—Todds Tavern—Piney Branch Church.

LONGSTREET STARTS AROUND THE FEDERAL SOUTH FLANK

The stalemate on the north flank continues. Burnside, ordered to move by the left flank and attack Longstreet, has begun this movement. Longstreet, after assembling and enveloping force, is moving the brigades in column against Hancock's left and rear.

The remnants of Wadsworth's force, including the heavy artillery brigade under Kitching, have been withdrawn in reserve near the Lacy house, but have been omitted from this map.



Distributing ammunition under fire to Warren's V Cor

dilatory as usual, was not up and would not be in position to have any effect until the afternoon, and his division sent to support Hancock was just now arriving and would not be in line for several hours yet. "I knew it!" Hancock yelled in anger. "Just what I expected! If he could attack *now*, we would smash A.P. Hill all to pieces!"

HANCOCK was probably right, but at that dramatic moment Longstreet's troops appeared on the field. Seeing the welcome reinforcements, Hill's troops rallied and moved to the left to close the gap between them and Ewell's right and thus were in position to block Burnside across the Chewning plateau. Longstreet advanced along the Orange Plank Road with Charles Field's division on the north and Joseph B. Kershaw's on the south, driving the Federals back, the blow falling primarily on Birney's and Mott's divisions. Finding Hancock's left flank somewhat in the air, Longstreet now swung his brigades south of the road along an unfinished railroad and hit the Federals hard in flank driving them back to their entrenchments around the crossroad. It now seemed as if Lee had an opportunity to roll up Grant's left flank, but Longstreet's

May 6, 1864. From a sketch made at the time. ("Battles & Leaders")

troops attacking to the north became mixed up with Hill's facing east and had to halt to straighten out the lines and regroup. During this process Longstreet was wounded and had to leave the field, the command then falling to Anderson.

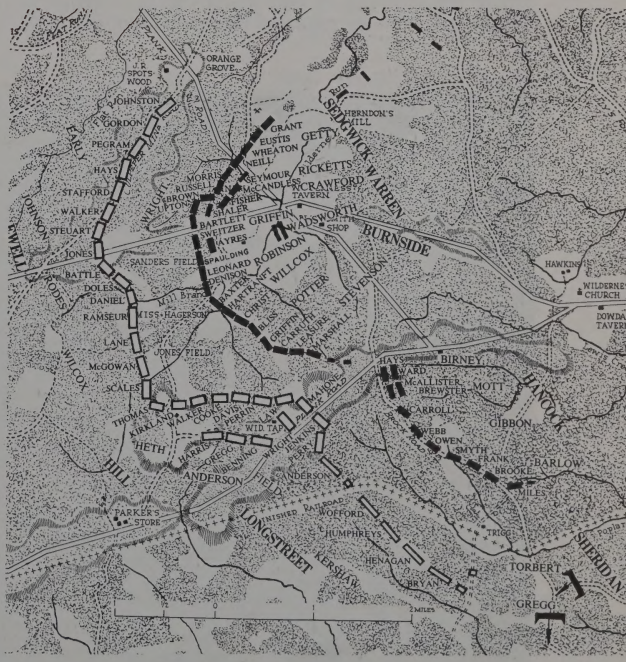
A temporary lull now settled over the field as both sides tried to organize for another attack. In mid afternoon Grant ordered Hancock and Burnside to attack, but Lee beat him to the punch. Personally taking command of Longstreet's corps, Lee hit Hancock again. But according to General Law, "When at 4 o'clock an attack was made upon the Federal line along the Brock Road, it was found strongly fortified and stubbornly defended. The log breastworks had taken fire during the battle, and at one point separated the combatants by a wall of fire and smoke which neither could pass. Part of Field's division captured the works in their front, but were forced to relinquish them for want of support. Meanwhile Burnside's corps, which had reinforced Hancock during the day, made a vigorous attack on the north of the Orange Plank Road. James Lane's (Alabama) and Edward Perry's (Florida) brigades were being forced back when, Heth's division coming to their assistance, they assumed the offensive, driving Burnside's troops beyond the extensive line of breastworks constructed previous to their advance."

THUS it continued for the remainder of the day, neither side able to gain any permanent advantage. Over on Hancock's far left and rear, the cavalry of both sides had fought a more or less separate battle during the day. When

GORDON'S ATTACK

The situation at about 7:30 p.m., May 6. Gordon, supported by Pegram and Johnston, smashes Seymour and Shaler. VI Corps local reserves stop this attack. Crawford's division moves north to reinforce the Federal flank.

Lee now abandons his assault and commences to entrench along his front. On the Federal side, Burnside is also entrenching and connecting with Hancock's Brock Road line. The broken units of Wadsworth's division near the Lacy house have been omitted from this map.

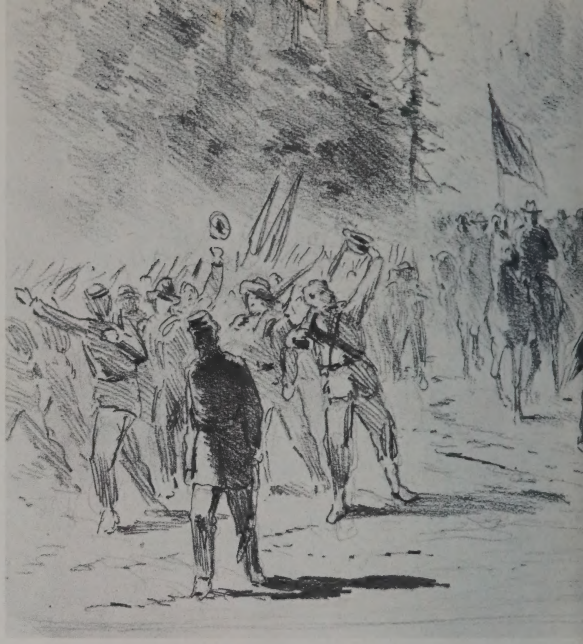


THE MORNING OF MAY 7

By morning of May 7 most brigades have rejoined their divisions, and the corps are again sorted out. Meade has refused his north flank, and both sides are continuing to entrench. Sheridan's cavalry has been relieved of its mission of guarding the trains, being replaced by Ferrero's division. Sheridan withdrew his cavalry, somewhat, after Hancock's reverse on the 6th, but later reoccupied his line covering the Federal south flank. Sheridan is now moving Torbert and Gregg to Todds Tavern, and Wilson (off the map) is at Piney Branch Church. Only light skirmishing occurs on this day. The battle is over.

Grant learned that Stuart's cavalry was attempting to get in rear of Hancock he had sent Sheridan and the Federal cavalry over to stop him. Brisk skirmishes were fought at the intersection of the Furnace and Brock Roads and at Todd's Tavern, with neither side gaining a clear-cut victory. But Stuart was stopped and Hancock's rear protected. And just as darkness fell that night, Ewell ordered an attack on Sedgwick's right flank which was hanging in the air unprotected. A force under General John B. Gordon hit it hard in a surprise attack. Part of James Rickett's division gave way and two generals and a large part of a brigade were captured. But in the darkness and the woods the Confederates became disorganized and the attack fizzled. Gordon later claimed that if he had been supported he could have rolled up Grant's whole right flank, but Early maintained that if the Federals had realized how badly the Confederates were disorganized they could have inflicted serious damage on Ewell's corps. In any event, night closed the fighting, and with it the Battle of The Wilderness.

"More desperate fighting has not been witnessed on this continent than that of the 5th and 6th of May," wrote Grant. The Federals had lost over 15,000 in killed, wounded, and missing; the Confederates, probably about 11,400.



IT was now evident to both Lee and Grant that the two armies were entrenched so strongly that attack by either side would probably be suicidal. As Grant stated,". . . the moment arms were stacked the men intrenched themselves. For this purpose they would build up piles of logs or rails if they could be found in their front, and dig a ditch throwing the dirt forward on the timbers. Thus the digging they did counted in making a depression to stand in, and increased the elevation in front of them. It was wonderful how quickly they could in this way construct defenses of considerable strength." The same situation, of course, applied to the Confederates also. Consequently, early in the morning of May 7 Grant ordered Meade to "Make all

Confederate line waiting orders in a cleared section in The Wilderness. From W.L. Sheppard sketch. ("Battles & Leaders")

Grant in the Wilderness being cheered by his troops, May 7, 1864. (From drawing by Edwin Forbes in Library of Congress)

Joseph P. Cullen, well known to "CWTI" readers through his brilliant texts for our specials on Chancellorsville and Petersburg, is a long-time student of the Virginia Campaign of 1864. For further reading on The Wilderness, he suggests: Edward Steere, "The Wilderness Campaign" (Harrisburg, Pa., 1960); Douglas S. Freeman, "R. E. Lee" (New York, 1934-35); Bruce Catton, "Grant Takes Command" (Boston, 1969); U. S. Grant, "Memoirs" (New York, 1885); "Battles and Leaders," and the "Official Records," Series I, Volume 36.

preparations during the day for a night march to take position at Spotsylvania C. H. with one army corps, at Todd's Tavern with one, and another near the intersection of the Piney Branch and Spotsylvania road with the road from Alsop's to Old Court House."

In other words, instead of retreating to lick his wounds as other commanders of the Army of the Potomac had done, Grant again decided to move around Lee's right flank by sliding leftward and southward. And he reported to Washington: "At present we can claim no victory over the enemy, neither have they gained a single advantage." A very accurate and honest description of the situation.

In our next issue, Mr. Cullen will continue the story of Grant's slugging match with Lee, as the two armies moved on to Spotsylvania Court House.

Months later, remains of unburied dead in The Wilderness. (LC)

BOOK REVIEWS

A SOUTHERN RECORD: THE HISTORY OF THE THIRD REGIMENT LOUISIANA INFANTRY. By W. H. Tunnard. Originally published at Baton Rouge, Louisiana by the author, 1866. Republished in a facsimile edition of 1,000 copies by the Morningside Bookshop, P.O. Box 336, Forest Park Station, Dayton, Ohio, 1970. Preface, notes, and roster by Edwin C. Bearss. Illustrations and index. 581 pp. $15.00.

There are many Civil War unit histories. Most of them, to be frank, are both uninteresting and uninformative. Thus to publish (or to be more precise, republish) another one requires some justification. Happily, for this book the justification is ample. First, it describes the history of a regiment which fought in the West—in Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi. There are precious few such records, especially in comparison with the Virginia theater, and I personally regret that this one was unavailable when I wrote my study of General Sterling Price, under whom the Third Louisiana served during 1861 and 1862. In saying this I do not mean to imply that this work provides a lot of startling new facts or revisionistic insights. It does not. What it does do is flesh-out the rather bare bones of the history of the South's struggle in the West.

Secondly, *A Southern Record* makes for good, at times fascinating, reading. The author, W. H. Tunnard, was a sergeant in the Third Louisiana, his father a major and for awhile commander of the regiment. Immediately after the war, his memory of events still fresh, and drawing on his own diary and documents supplied by former comrades, he wrote this account. To be sure, he has a somewhat flowery literary style, he commits numerous minor errors of fact, and his strong anti-Yankee bias causes him to exaggerate the odds against and the exploits of the Southern forces. However these defects dwindle to insignificance when set against the book's outstanding quality, namely its vivid and intimate portrayal of the human drama of the Third Louisiana and the war it experienced. This is drama not only of advances and retreats, of marching and fighting. It also consists of such episodes as the brewing of a huge kettle of crayfish soup, the merry tossing of colonels and staff officers into Arkansas snowdrifts, and of the men passing their time in camp playing their "favorite sport"—an early version of football!

Yet such episodes merely throw into stark relief the ultimate tragedy of the regiment, a tragedy common to the Confederate army: When first organized in May of 1861 it numbers 1,085 men; two years and four major battles (Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Iuka, and Corinth) later it musters less than 300, having in the meanwhile bloodily earned a well-deserved reputation as an elite fighting outfit. At Vicksburg, as we read in the book's outstanding section, it is slowly but steadily decimated by shells and sharpshooters. After the fall of Vicksburg it ceases to be a separate unit as it is consolidated with other regimental remnants.

Copious notes by the editor, Edwin C. Bearss, an expert on the Civil War in the Mississippi Valley, amply protect the reader against Tunnard's aforementioned errors and exaggerations, and at the same time provide a wealth of useful background information. No doubt the economics of publishing are mainly responsible for the rather inconvenient location and format of these notes. One regrets, too, the absence of maps. However the publisher is to be praised for making available to Civil War students a work that until now has been as rare as it is valuable.

—Albert Castel

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, 1861-1865. By E. Milby Burton. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970. 373 pp. $14.95.

The siege of Charleston was one of the most bitterly fought and technically fascinating campaigns of the Civil War. More than 14 distinct modes of warfare were employed, a combination which the author of this book feels may be unique in history, although individually many were not entirely novel.

Beginning with the unusual instance of one permanent fortification engaging a similar work (Fort Moultrie against Fort Sumter, April 12-13, 1861) the list continues with the following, each discussed in detail at its proper place in the text:

2. The sinking of ships to block the mouth of a harbor—Two "Stone Fleets" composed of 30 vessels, mainly old whalers loaded with New England granite were sunk across the channels during the waning days of 1861 and early in the following year. The seas soon destroyed the wooden hulks and the stone worked its way into the sands bringing the effort to naught.
3. Ships fighting ships—The battle of Confederate ironclads with elements of the blockading fleet Jan. 31, 1863.
4. A powerful fleet pitting its strength against forts and batteries—Numerous attacks against Confederate forts, particularly the "Ironclad Attack" of April 7, 1863.
5. Amphibious assault preceded by devastating gunfire from land batteries and a supporting fleet just prior to the attack—The Federal landing on the south end of Morris Island July 10, 1863 was a spectacularly successful example of this.
6. Ferocious hand-to-hand combat—Burton cites numerous instances including Secessionville, June 16, 1862, and Morris Island, July-September 1863.
7. Large concentration of siege artillery to reduce a fortification—The three major and eight minor bombardments of Fort Sumter 1863-1864.
8. Indiscriminate firing into a city by long-range artillery—This began with the celebrated "Swamp Angel" and continued intermittently from Morris Island until the end of the war.
9. Use of "Greek Fire" to reduce a city to ashes.
10. Torpedo boats employed against an enemy fleet.
11. First successful submarine attack in history—The sinking of USS *Housatonic* by the Confederate submarine *Hunley*, Feb. 17, 1864.
12. Large mine fields placed at the entrance of a harbor to deny entry by a fleet—Burton documents the use of mines to have been far more extensive than previously supposed.
13. Men-of-war ascending rivers to battle field artillery, not the usual concept of warships—A remarkable instance was the capture of the gunboat *Isaac P. Smith* by Confederate artillerymen at the beginning of 1863.
14. Use of huge lights to illuminate a fortification at night—Drummond lights were used by the Confederates in 1861 to forestall reinforcement of Federal troops in Fort Sumter.

The 587-day siege of Charleston has challenged writers throughout the years, but none has more than scratched the surface. It has remained for Burton, who as a Charlestonian and director of the local museum has tramped the ground and sailed the waters where every bit of the action took place, to tell the story as it should be told.

Extensive notes and bibliography show that Burton has studied all published reports as well as many gleaned from attics and archives not known to other writers. In short, he has turned out the most accurate, definitive history of the siege ever written and one that reads with all the suspense and excitement of a novel.

—Warren Ripley

LINCOLN AND HIS AMERICA. Arranged by David Plowden and the editors of The Viking Press, 1970. Lavishly illus., chronology, bibliog., index, 352 pp. $22.50.

No American in our almost 200-year history as a nation—not excepting even Washington—has taken such secure hold on the hearts of his countrymen as has Abraham Lincoln. As the savior of the Union, as the eloquent speaker for the nation in his Second Inaugural and Gettysburg addresses, as the strong,

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homespun character who combined firmness and wisdom with tenderness and earthy humor, and finally as the martyr struck down in the hour of victory, his place in history is unique. And as with all great figures—and more than most—a thicket of mythology has sprung up about him, so luxuriant and persistent as almost to blur his true identity. This book, it seems to us, is an effort to tell the story of Lincoln without garnishment or false pathos.

It is a big book (almost twelve inches square) and a heavy one, not comfortable for easy reading; and close students of Lincoln will object to the omissions and glossings over. But these are necessarily inherent in a book which tries to tell the Lincoln story in pictures almost as much as in words. If one may judge from the publications of the past ten or fifteen years, ours is a generation that believes in the old saying that a picture is worth a thousand words. This book, happily, belongs in the elite class of "picture" books. Mr. Plowden has combined his artistic skill in what might be called by turns photographic metonomy and synecdoche with the more forthright photography of a century ago. And the illustrations are not all photographs. Reproduced is a wealth of drawings; particularly notable are those by the great artist of the Civil War, Alfred R. Waud. The result is a book over which one can spend hours with scarcely a reference to the text.

—Robert D. Hoffsommer

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CIVIL WAR QUIZ—NO. 7

By Marshall D. Krolick

1. **Name the Union general who:**
   a. Assumed temporary command of the Army of the Tennessee upon the death of General McPherson during the Battle of Atlanta.
   b. Five days later was appointed to the permanent command of the Army of the Tennessee, a position which he held to the end of the war.
2. **During the period of secession in 1861, only one of the twenty-two United States Senators from the eleven actual states of the Confederacy remained in his seat in the Senate upon the secession of his state and affirmed his loyalty to the Union. Name him.**
3. **What was the official name of the Union army commanded by General John Pope during the campaign and battle of 2d Bull Run?**
4. **Forrest's greatest military victory of the battlefield was at Brice's Cross Roads in June of 1864. Name the Union general who commanded the Federal forces in that battle.**
5. **Which of the following is defined as "a cylindrical basket with open ends, made of brush or metal ribbon woven on pickets, and used as a revetment in constucting field fortifications." Petard; Abatis; Camouflet; Gabion; Eprouvette?**
6. **The city of Atlanta was a major target of the Union Army, but it was not the seat of the state government. Name the city that was the capital of Georgia during the Civil War. It was occupied by Sherman during his March to the Sea.**
7. **Identify by their popular names the three major battles fought by the opposing forces of Sheridan and Early during the Valley Campaign of 1864.**
8. **Upon taking command of the Army of the Potomac, General Ambrose Burnside divided it into three Grand Divisions. Using the clues listed below, name the major general he appointed to command each Grand Division.**
   a. The commander of the Left Grand Division who fell into disfavor after Fredericksburg, but later commanded a corps under Banks in the Red River Campaign.
   b. The commander of the Center Grand Division who himself later commanded a major Federal army.
   c. The commander of the Right Grand Division who died of natural causes before the war was over.
9. **Name the complex of machine shops, foundries and rolling mill, located within the City of Richmond, which, under the supervision of General J. R. Anderson, became the primary manufacturer of cannons and war machinery for the Confederacy.**
10. **Identify the battlefield on which were located Ziegler's Grove and the farm buildings of the Codori and Trostle families.**

Quiz—No. 7 Answers

1. *a. John A. Logan*
   b. Oliver O. Howard
2. *Andrew Johnson*
3. *Army of Virginia*
4. *Samuel Sturgis*
5. *Gabion*
6. *Milledgeville*
7. *Opequon or Winchester*
   Fisher's Hill
   Cedar Creek
8. *a. William Franklin*
   b. Joseph Hooker
   c. Edwin Sumner
9. *Tredegar Iron Works*
10. *Gettysburg*

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The Messages and Papers of Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy 1861-1865

Davis and his Cabinet, 1861.

Compiled by James D. Richardson, Introduction by Allan Nevins.

Documents are the bones of history, the remains left behind that enable us, however imperfectly, to reconstruct the past. Surely there is no past, and no documents, more intriguing than that of the "Lost Cause" of a century ago, and the enigmatic man who led its rise and fall.

In 1900, Congress authorized Richardson, who had recently completed his mountainous ten-volume *Messages and Papers of the Presidents,* to prepare a similar work out of the archives of the Confederacy then held in government departmental files. Richardson worked on the project for five years before he saw it in print, and the result was well worth waiting for. The finished two-volume work was the first attempt to bring together in one place all of the pertinent documents of the Confederate States of America. Included in the first volume were minutes of the Provisional Congress which made Davis President; the Confederate Constitution; the regular business of the First and Second Confederate Congresses, including Davis' messages, vetoes, proclamations, addresses, resolutions and appointments, sent to those bodies; and biographical sketches of Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, and Robert E. Lee.

The second volume of Richardson's work contained the diplomatic correspondence of the Confederacy, and here he did an especially great service. Much of the material here was previously unknown and, though he edited out some portions of the documents, the compiler was the first to bring it all to light. The full correspondence of Mason, Slidell, Yancy, Rost, Mann, and the other diplomats, the *"Trent"* Affair," Confederate connections with Maximilian in Mexico, and the unsuccessful efforts for European intervention, are all here. Included, as well, are profiles of the three Confederate Secretaries of State, Robert Toombs, R. M. T. Hunter, and Judah P. Benjamin. And both volumes are fully indexed in what is, as well, a dictionary of the Confederate Government. Major land and sea battles, prominent figures, and pertinent diplomatic and official decrees, are included alphabetically, even though there is no particular reference to them in the text, thus making the set even more valuable.

The *CWTI* Book Service now offers a full, complete reprint of Richardson's original work, in two volumes, and with a penetrating Introduction by the distinguished historian Allan Nevins added. They come bound in gold stamped, heavy gray buckram, and are available only as a set, retailing at $28.50. *CWTI* subscribers, however, may purchase them at the discount price of only $25.50, simply by filling out and mailing in the enclosed, postage-paid, order card.

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EMBATTLED CONFEDERATES: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF SOUTHERNERS AT WAR, by Bell I. Wiley; illustrations compiled by Hirst D. Milhollen. A beautiful, yet scholarly, history of the "lost cause" in words and little known pictures. $10.00

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The inauguration of Davis. Photo by McIntyre.

Each of the above additional books may be purchased at its regular retail price. However, should you wish all four of them, you may buy them at the special discount price of $28.50, a saving of $4. And, should you wish to obtain this entire bookshelf on Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy, including MESSAGES AND PAPERS, you may do so at the discount price of only $52.50, a $8.50 saving. Simply fill out and return the enclosed, postage-paid, order card, or write to Historical Times, Inc. Book Service, Gettysburg, Pa. 17325.

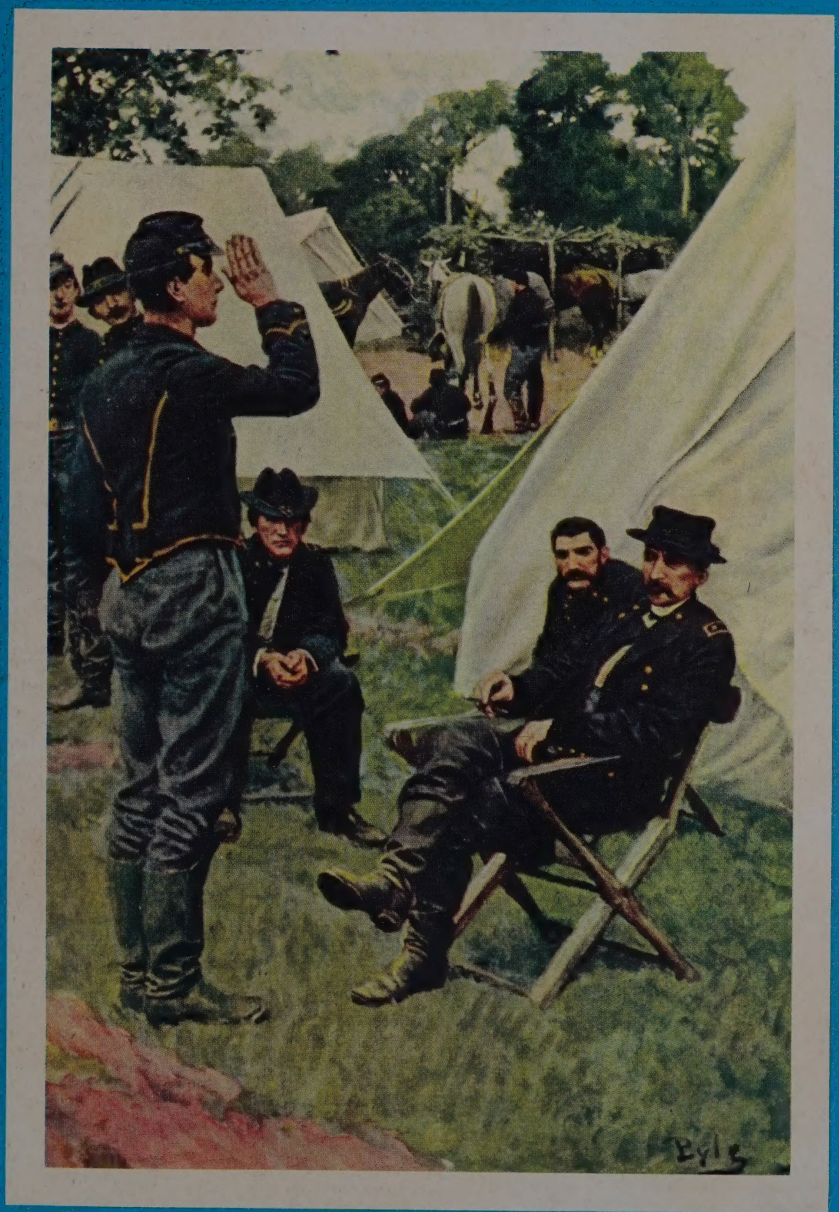
LIEUTENANT FITZHUGH LEE

A rare ambrotype taken shortly after his graduation from West Point when stationed in the West. The dog is the one who was with him when he was twice badly wounded. Lee sent the ambrotype to his roommate several years before the war. (Courtesy Paul Hout, Appomattox Va.)

$1.00

April 1971

Civil War Times
ILLUSTRATED



Interview With Sheridan
By Howard Pyle

READERS' TALK BACK

CWTI has been fortunate in presenting some pretty thought provoking articles in past months, and we hope to keep it up. Two that were especially interesting were the previously unpublished memoir of the Appomattox Campaign by General William Mahone, and Ezra J. Warner's piece on Robert C. Tyler, mystery general of the Confederacy.

Letters are still coming in on Mahone's fascinating reminiscence, and we are highly pleased to have been able to make this valuable document available for scholars and laymen alike. Gerard A. Patterson, himself a regular contributor to *CWTI,* writes in to say "I thought the Mahone article was just great! What a find! . . . The highlight, to my way of thinking, was that Lee actually advised surrender to Davis months before Appomattox. Mahone's view of Lee as a commander is also an eye-opener. . . . If you have any more 'finds' like that, I'll start selling subscriptions myself." We're working on it, Mr. Patterson, and the unpublished photograph of Lee that we bring out in this issue is a step in the right direction.

The piece on General Tyler and his end at the Battle of West Point, Georgia, elicited considerable response, and much of it concerned the post commandant at West Point, Captain C. Gonzales, whose own life is quite a mystery. All that was known of him at the time of the writing was his name and rank in the 1st Florida Infantry, his sketchy service record, the date of his death, and the rumors that he actually came either from Florida or New Orleans. To clarify this, Mrs. Irene Day of Birmingham, Alabama, wrote in to us. She is a sister-in-law of a granddaughter of Captain Gonzales, and mentions that a son of the captain lived in Birmingham for many years. It is generally agreed in the family that he came originally from an old Spanish family in Pensacola, Florida. In Florida histories there are a few mentions of the "Gonzales House" at Pensacola during the war, and this may give some credence to the captain's supposed origins there.

Another reader, Mr. Thomas Spencer of St. Petersburg, Florida, very kindly wrote in and sent us some photographs which he took at West Point back in the 1920's and '30's. One of them is of the home of Dr. A. W. Griggs, situated in front of Fort Tyler, and it was to the right and rear of this house that Captain Gonzales was killed. Another photograph shows the remains of Fort Tyler as it appeared in 1936. It was Mr. Spencer, incidentally, who set up the markers for Tyler and Gonzales which the government provided. We would be pleased to hear more about General Tyler and Captain Gonzales from any readers who have further information.

Meanwhile, there are errors to correct. In our October issue, we neglected to mention in connection with John F. Marszalek's excellent article on the Stanton-Sherman controversy, that one of the author's major sources of information was the Sherman family papers, University of Notre Dame Archives. Also in our October issue, in the photograph at the bottom of page 43 in the Gettysburg reunion article, are pictured two veteran drummers with what appear to be bells on their drums. We have been unable to identify their precise purpose, or whether or not they were in use during the war, or were added later as a personal touch. We would be pleased to hear from anyone with further information on this matter. And, in our July issue, we really let one slip past us. Speaking of the capture of Grant's Holly Springs depot, in our article on the Battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, it is said that Van Dorn and *Forrest* were responsible for the setback to the Federals when, in fact, old Bedford had neither the first, nor the most, at Holly Springs, being some 60 miles away at Jackson, Tennessee, at the time!

Thus, duly proud and duly humble, we begin another volume of *CWTI,* flush with expectation of the new horizons to be reached.

Grigg's home, West Point, Ga. Capt. Gonzalez was killed to the right rear of this house, April 16, 1865.

The site of Fort Tyler as it appeared in 1936. (Both photographs are courtesy of Thomas Spencer).

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Civil War Times
ILLUSTRATED

April 1971 **Volume X, Number 1**

OUR COVER: *"Sheridan's First Interview with Rowand" by Howard Pyle (1853-1911) was first published in "Harper's Magazine," June 1909. The picture depicts Archibald H. Rowand, noted Union scout, reporting to General Philip H. Sheridan. Rowand later described the event: "He (Sheridan) was pointed out to me in front of headquarters and I went up and saluted. He looked me up and down. 'I asked General Averell for his oldest scout,' was all he said. 'I am his oldest in point of service—in knowledge of the Valley,' I answered. 'How old are you? How long have you served?' he inquired. I was nineteen, I told him, and had scouted for over two years in the Valley. He took me into headquarters and pumped me for an hour and a half; then sent me for four or five good men as 'quick as you can get them. . .' " An article on the capture of Confederate Major Harry Gilmor by Sheridan's scouts begins on page 34 of this issue.*

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Battle of The

SHORTLY after midnight the morning of May 4, 1864 the Army of the Potomac, over 100,000 strong, was put in motion from its winter camp around Culpeper, Virginia, heading once again for the Rapidan River. On old maps of Virginia the river appeared as "Rapid Ann" but no one knew for sure whether it was because the unknown woman had a fast gait or simply a reputation for being somewhat skittish. To the veterans in the ranks it didn't really matter, but that river had played an important part in the history of the army. Now many of them wondered how long it would be before they saw it again. Although none of them could know it, they would now cross it for the last time as an army.

The Army of the Potomac had a new leader again, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant. In March President Lincoln had appointed him commander in chief of all the armies of the United States, over one half million men. His headquarters, however, would be in the field with General George Meade's Army of the Potomac, which in effect put Grant in immediate command.

Fresh from his recent dramatic victories in the West, Grant had an excellent working relationship with Lincoln, which was something none of the previous commanders enjoyed. "He doesn't ask me to do impossibilities for him," Lincoln is reported to have said, "and he's the first general I've had that didn't." And before the campaign started he wrote Grant: "The particulars of your plans I neither know nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant; and, pleased with this, I wish not to obtrude any constraints or restraints upon you. . . . And now with a brave army, and a just cause, may God sustain you." To which Grant replied in part: "And since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and the importance of success, I have been astonished at the readiness with which everything asked for has been yielded, without even an explanation being asked. Should my success be less than I desire and expect, the least I can say is, the fault is not with you."

ALTHOUGH new to the East, Grant was fully aware of what had happened in that theater of war. As he stated: "Before this time these various armies had acted separately and independently of each other, giving the enemy an opportunity, often, of depleting one command, not pressed, to reinforce another more actively engaged. I determined to stop this. . . . My general plan now was to concentrate all the force possible against the Confederate armies in the field."

By
JOSEPH P. CULLEN

Wilderness

The Battle of The Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864. (Coll. of LC)

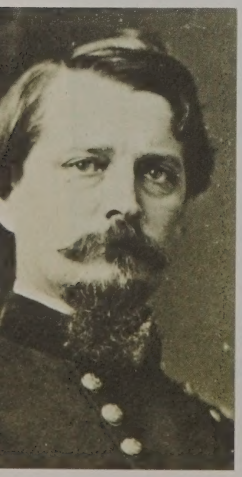
The two champions of the Civil War—Grant and Lee—met for the first time May 5-7, 1864 in a blind and bloody slugging match.

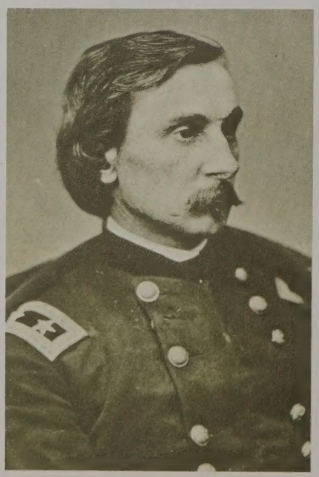
The Army of the Potomac crossing the Rapidan at Germanna Ford on May 5, 1864, to start The Wilderness Campaign. (From original drawing by Edwin Forbes in the Library of Congress Coll.)

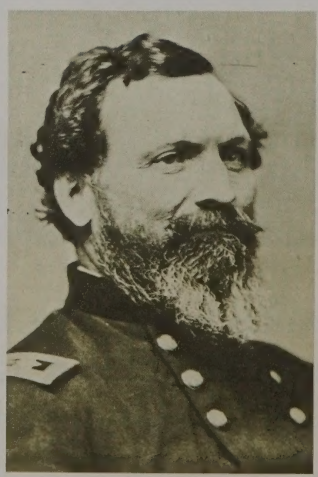
His immediate objective in the East, however, was General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia which had spent the winter encamped in the Mine Run area of the Rapidan, just across the river from Culpeper. "To get possession of Lee's army was the first great object," Grant wrote. "With the capture of his army Richmond would necessarily follow." But he had no intention of attacking Lee behind the strong Confederate entrenchments at Mine Run. Instead, he planned to flank the Confederate position by crossing the Rapidan lower down at Germanna and Ely's Fords, thus forcing Lee to come out in the open and fight. Or, failing that, he hoped to get the Army of the Potomac between Lee and Richmond. To do this, however, he would have to risk battle in an area known as the Wilderness, a dense forest of second-growth pine and scrub oak, with numerous creeks, gullies, swamps, heavy tanglefoot underbrush, few farms or open spaces, and most of the roads mere winding trails. Here his preponderance of forces, particularly the cavalry and artillery, could not be used to best advantage. Grant was willing to take that risk. However, as General A. A. Humphreys, Meade's chief of staff, explained, it was hoped "that by setting the whole army in motion at midnight, with its reserve artillery and great trains of over four thousand wagons, it might move so far beyond the Rapidan the first day that it would be able to pass out of the Wilderness and turn, or partially turn, the right flank of Lee before a general engagement took place."

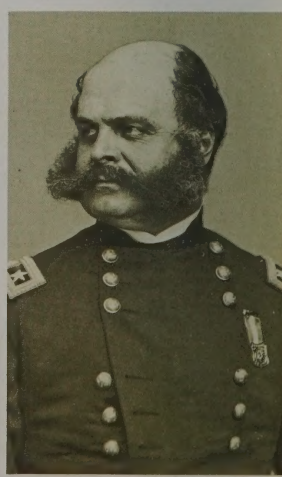
AND so as dawn broke that morning long lines of blue-clad soldiers could be seen once again crossing the Rapidan in the start of a campaign that would not end until the war was over, almost a year later. Before dawn the cavalry had driven the Confederate pickets away from the crossings and by 6 a.m. the pontoons were ready for the infantry and artillery to cross. Gouverneur Warren's V Corps, preceded by James H. Wilson's cavalry division, crossed at Germanna Ford, about eight miles below Lee's position at Mine Run. John Sedgwick's VI Corps followed Warren, while Winfield S. Hancock's II Corps crossed at Ely's Ford, about six miles below Germanna, preceded by David M. Gregg's cavalry division and followed by the artillery, commanded by General Henry J. Hunt. A. T. A.

Federal corps commanders at The Wilderness and Spotsylvania. Left to Right: Generals Winfield S. Hancock, G. K. Warren, John Sedgwick, and Ambrose E. Burnside. (National Archives)







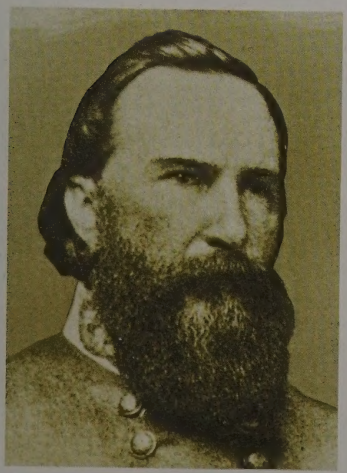


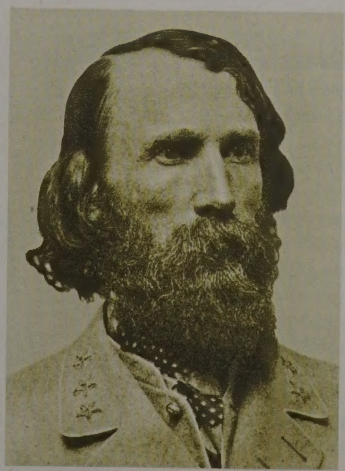
Torbert's cavalry division remained north of the river to prevent the Confederates from crossing and possibly getting in the rear of the Federal army among the wagon trains. The commander of the cavalry was General "Phil" Sheridan. Grant had still another corps at his disposal, Ambrose Burnside's IX, which was left back in the Warrenton area to protect the Orange & Alexandria Railroad from Manassas Junction to Rappahannock Station in case the crossing of the Rapidan should be delayed. He was alerted, however, to be ready to march at a moment's notice once the crossing had been accomplished.

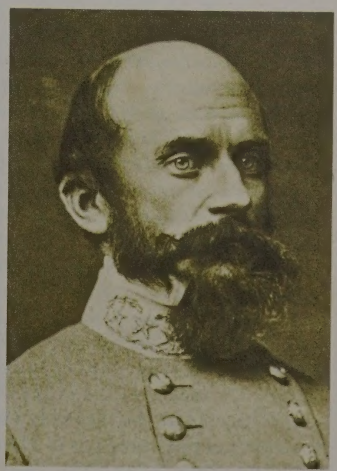
By nine o'clock that morning Lee had been informed of the Federal crossing by the Confederate signal station atop Clarke's Mountain. Although he had anticipated Grant's crossing at the fords, he decided not to contest the crossing for several reasons. One was the powerful Federal artillery, and another was the position of the Army of Northern Virginia. R. S. Ewell's corps was on the Rapidan above Mine Run, with A.P. Hill on his left even farther up the river, while James Longstreet's corps was encamped around Gordonsville, about ten miles south of Hill. Lee apparently believed that he would not have time to bring up a sufficient force to contest the crossing. And he was also concerned about the physical condition of his army. The arms and other equipment were generally satisfactory, but food and clothing had been in scant supply all winter. As General Evander Law wrote later, "A new pair of shoes or an overcoat was a luxury, and full rations would have astonished the stomachs of Lee's ragged Confederates." Not knowing which way Grant might proceed once he was south of the river, Lee nevertheless now ordered Ewell to march east on the Orange Turnpike, while Hill moved parallel with him on the Orange Plank Road. Longstreet was ordered to march for the general area of Todd's Tavern in order to come up on Hill's right. When all arrived Lee would have something over 60,000 troops.

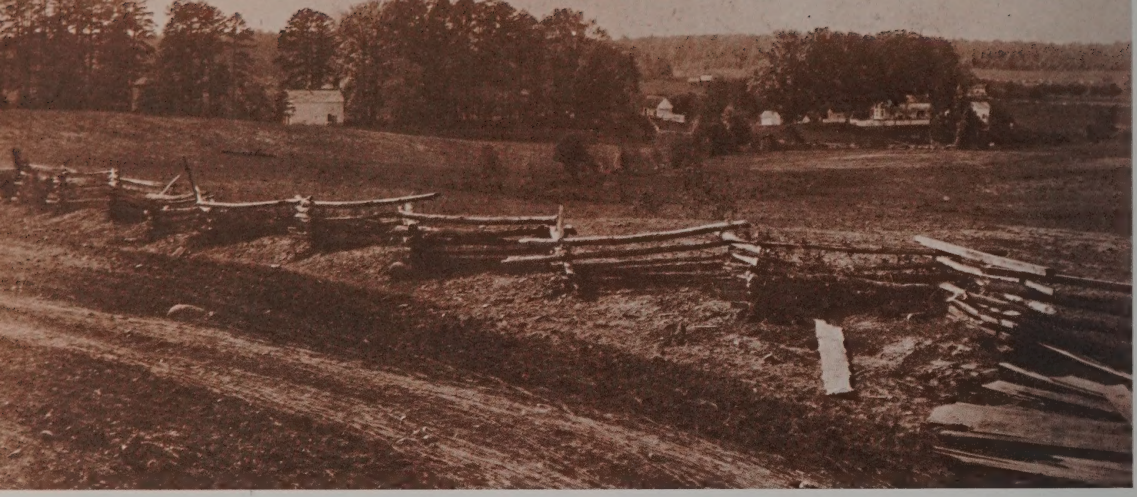
SHORTLY after noon Grant crossed the river at Germanna Ford. Almost immediately he was handed a message from a signal station, which had intercepted a Confederate dispatch, that Ewell was moving forward. Grant immediately ordered Burnside to join the Army of the Potomac, marching by way of Germanna Ford. "Make forced marches until you reach this place. Start your troops now in the rear the moment they can be got off, and require them to make a night march." By mid-

Confederate corps commanders present at The Wilderness and Spotsylvania. Left to Right: Generals James Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and Richard S. Ewell. (All National Archives photographs)







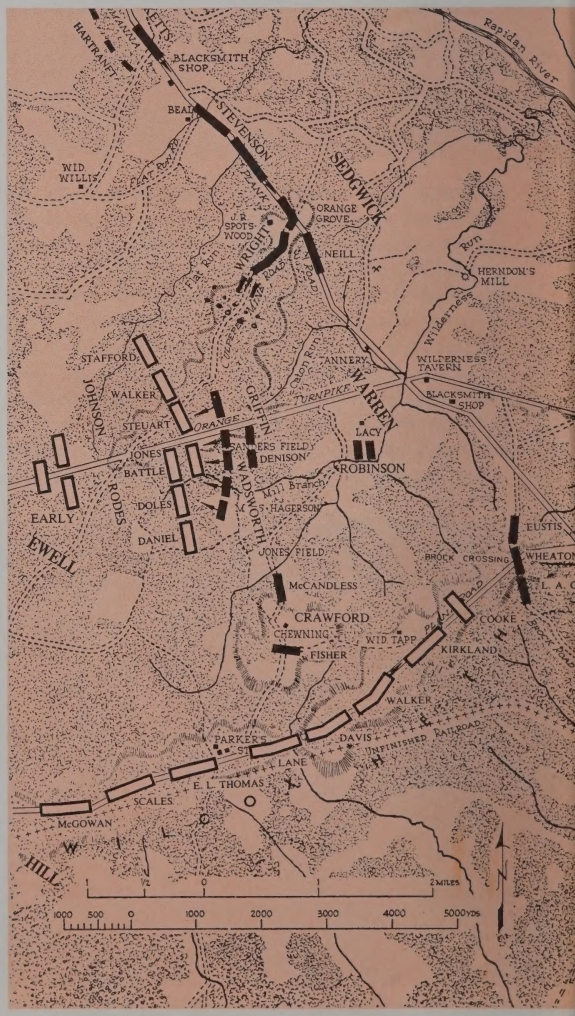


From in front of Dowdall's Tavern: Plank Road in foreground, Wilderness Church on left, Hawkins farm on right. (From NA)

afternoon the II Corps was encamped around strategic Chancellorsville, while the V and VI Corps were on a line running generally north and south just west of the Wilderness Tavern area. To be sure, the Army of the Potomac was not out of the Wilderness, although the II Corps was actually on the eastern edge of it, but it did have control of all the strategic roads in the area. At Chancellorsville the Ely's Ford Road met the Orange Turnpike which ran east and west from Fredericksburg to Orange. A few miles west of Chancellorsville at Wilderness Church the Orange Plank Road took off to the south from the Turnpike and then ran generally parallel to the Orange Turnpike until it rejoined it again just west of Mine Run. At the Wilderness Tavern the Germanna Ford Road leading south crossed the Turnpike. South of the Turnpike, but before it met the Orange Plank Road, the continuation of the Germanna Road crossed Brock Road which led south and then southeast to Spotsylvania Court House.

In effect, then, the whole Army of the Potomac had ground to a halt early in the afternoon and while still in the Wilderness. Nevertheless Grant was not dissatisfied with the progress made. The halt had been made in order that the army not become separated from its long wagon trains, which if spread out in single file would stretch from the Rapidan to Richmond. If Lee's infantry captured or destroyed a large part of the trains by getting between them and the Federal army, Grant would be forced to retreat back across the Rapidan to be resupplied, and that above all he did not want to do. Also, most of the army had been on the march since midnight and many of the men, particularly the recruits, were more than ready to call it a day.

SOME of the veterans remembered later that a sad silence seemed to settle over the army that night in



The maps used in this article are reproduced from Edward Steere's *The Wilderne*

bivouac. The haunting cry of the whippoorwill echoed through the deep shadows. Occasionally someone stumbled over the bones of the unburied dead from the Chancellorsville battle just over a year before, sapping the morale of the new men in the blue ranks. Around the campfires in the stillness of the woods even the veterans were unusually quiet, haunted by memories or premonitions. One recalled that they all seemed to have "a sense of ominous dread which many of us found almost impossible to shake off." Later in the night the pickets near the Wilderness Tavern heard a rumbling off to the west and guessed that the Confederates were moving somewhere in the night to meet them.

They guessed right, of course. Ewell and Hill were on the move. At 8 o'clock that night Colonel Walter S. Taylor of Lee's staff sent the following message to Ewell: "If the enemy moves down the river, he wishes you to push on after him. If he comes this way, we will take our old line. The general's desire is to bring him to battle as soon as possible." At that point Lee apparently believed that Grant would either go down river to Fredericksburg or up river to attack him directly. If he moved down river, the movement would of necessity be slow and a large rearguard would be required to protect the wagon trains. Ewell could attack that rearguard until Hill and Longstreet came up, in which case Lee might be able to swing them around to hit Grant in flank, as he had done to Hooker at Chancellorsville. If, on the other hand, Grant came up river then Ewell could fight a delaying action until Lee got behind his entrenchments at Mine Run. It was not until about midnight, when he received reports from his cavalry commander "Jeb" Stuart, that Lee realized Grant was not going to do either. It appeared now that he was going to march south through the heart of the Wilderness. Lee apparently was pleased at this opportunity to strike Grant in flank on the march in an area where Northern numerical superiority would be of small advantage, despite the fact that it would be at least another twenty-four hours before Longstreet could get up, leaving Lee with only two corps for the contemplated attack.

WARREN'S V CORPS ATTACKS EWELL'S RIGHT AND CENTER

Showing the situation at about 1 p.m., May 5. Johnson and Rodes have deployed to meet Griffin's and Wadsworth attack, while Heth has ordered a deployment on the line established by Cooke's brigade. Birney and Gibbon are moving north to reinforce the line established by Getty, while Wright is marching to extend Griffin's right.

AT the first gray streaks of dawn the next morning, May 5, the vast Federal camp was astir. Hancock marched south from Chancellorsville and then angled slightly west in expectation of uniting his right with Warren, who then moved south from Wilderness Tavern, to be followed by Sedgwick. Warren wisely took the precaution of leaving Charles Griffin's division on the Turnpike facing west to protect his right flank while he started his other divisions south. By now the head of Burnside's corps was approaching Germanna Ford after an all-night march.

Shortly after daylight Griffin reported a strong Confederate force in his front, apparently getting ready to attack. Meade informed Grant at 7:30 a.m.: "The enemy have appeared in force on the Orange Pike, and are now reported forming line of battle in front of Griffin's division, Fifth Corps. I have directed General Warren to attack them at once with his whole force. Until this movement of the enemy is developed, the march of the corps must be suspended. I have, therefore, sent word to Hancock not to advance beyond Todd's Tavern for the present." Grant replied: "If any opportunity presents itself for pitching into a part of Lee's army, do so without giving time for disposition."

Warren's other divisions were now ordered into line south of the Turnpike on Griffin's left and Sedgwick's corps north of the road on Warren's right. But in the dense tangled thickets and heavy undergrowth it took a long time for even couriers to carry messages, and hours to maneuver divisions into positions, so it would be afternoon before Warren would be ready to attack.

By late morning Grant was convinced that it was more than a Confederate reconnoitering force on his flank, so Hancock was now ordered back to protect the strategic Orange Plank and Brock crossroad, where only a thin line of cavalry patrolled it. It would be late afternoon,

Harrisburg, 1960) through courtesy of the publisher, The Stackpole Company.

Grim fighting in The Wilderness. This sketch shows more open woodland than was usually the case, where visibility was frequently as low as a few yards, and the difficulty was often compounded by battle haze and the smoke of burning woods.

however, before Hancock's troops could possibly get there, which Grant realized, so George Getty's division of Sedgwick's corps was sent to hold the crossroad at any cost until Hancock could come up.

EWELL, meanwhile, came into line of battle across the Turnpike with Edward Johnson's division in the center, Robert Rodes's south of the road, and Jubal Early's to the north facing Sedgwick. When Ewell informed Lee, who was on the Orange Plank Road with Hill, of his position, he was told to base his movements on the head of Hill's column, whose position he could judge by the firing in its front, and not to bring on a general engagement until Longstreet was up, which would not be until the next morning. Ewell, however, was in no position to control events and there was no way for him to prevent the Federals from bringing on a general engagement.

About 1 p.m. as Griffin's men moved west along the Turnpike the air became still and sultry, the dry underbrush crackling beneath their feet. From beyond the trees in their front came the dull popping of the skirmishers' guns. Yellow slits of light began to blink along the regimental lines and little balls of smoke, gray and compact, floated slowly upward in the stifling air. The initial attack hit Johnson's division in Ewell's center and drove it back, but Johnson quickly counterattacked and stabilized his line. As the troops on both sides spread north and south

Federal soldiers rest behind breastworks while their comrades clear a field of fire during a lull in The Wilderness battle.

of the road, they disappeared into the twilight gloom of the dense foliage among the gnarled and twisted tree trunks. Soon the woods echoed to the roar of cannon, the crack of musketry, the angry, confused shouts of men trying desperately to kill each other.

Over on the Confederate right Hill advanced along the Plank Road, quickly driving off the Federal cavalry patrolling the vital Brock crossroad, as Getty's division raced south along the Brock Road in a desperate effort to save it. Getty with his staff was already at the crossroad waiting impatiently for his troops to arrive. One of these officers described what happened next:

> Soon a few gray forms were discerned far up the narrow Plank Road moving cautiously forward, then a bullet went whistling overhead, and another and another, and then the leaden hail came faster and faster over and about the little group until its destruction seemed imminent and inevitable. But Getty would not budge. "We must hold this point at any risk," he exclaimed, "our men will soon be up." In a few minutes, which seemed like an age to the little squad, the leading regiment of Wheaton's brigade, the 1st, came running like greyhounds along the Brock Road until the first regiment passed the Plank Road, and then, at the command "Halt!" "Front!" "Fire!", poured a volley into the woods and threw out skirmishers in almost less time than it takes to tell it. Dead and wounded rebel skirmishers were found within thirty yards of the crossroad, so nearly had they gained it, and from these wounded persons it was learned that Hill's corps, Heth's division in advance, supported by Wilcox's division, was the opposing force.

The Federals had saved the vital crossroad, just barely, but Getty's men were in for a few rough hours as Hill with two divisions (Richard H. Anderson's division was not yet up) attacked furiously. But by late afternoon Hancock's troops began to arrive, David Birney's and Gersham Mott's divisions in the lead, and Grant now ordered Getty and Hancock to attack before Anderson arrived. For the remainder of daylight the fighting continued at a furious pace, fighting such as these two

Major General George Gordon Meade took command of the Army of the Potomac three days before the Battle of Gettysburg.

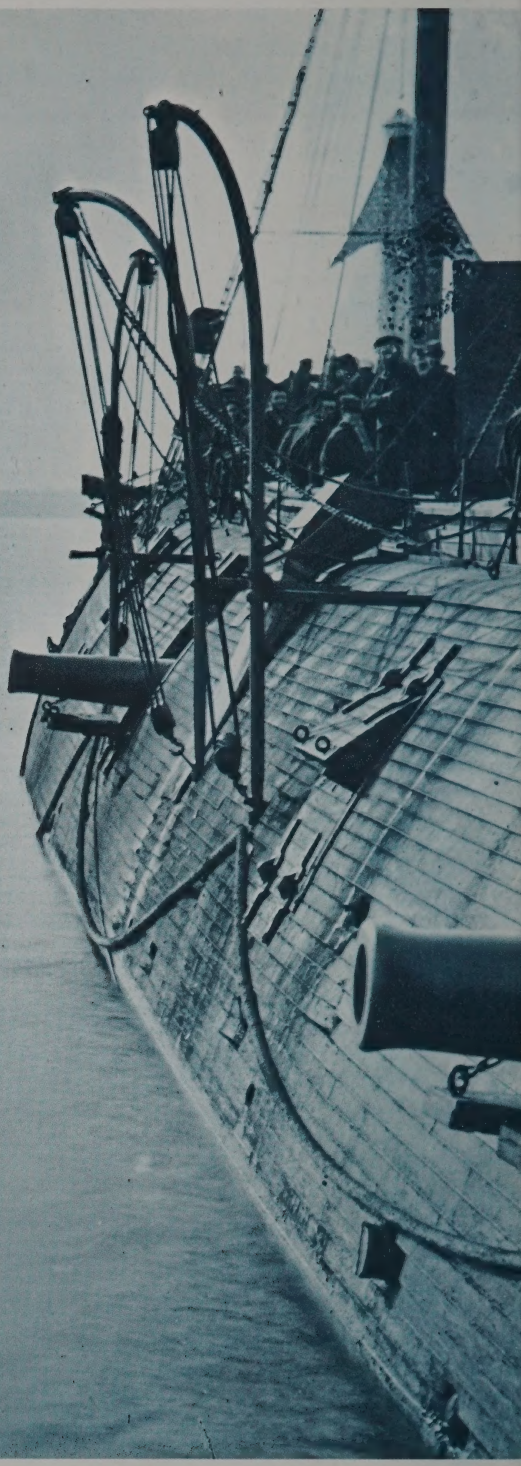
armies had never seen before and would never see again. Troops could not maneuver in the wild country, battle lines broke into small fragments, nobody could see anything at all. Line officers guessed at the progress of the battle by the sound of the firing. Regiments, brigades, and even divisions inextricably mixed. As Confederate General Law wrote: "It was a desperate struggle between the infantry of the two armies, on a field whose physical aspects were as grim and forbidding as the struggle itself. It was a battle of brigades and regiments rather than of corps and divisions." A Federal soldier remembered that, "As for the fighting, it was simply bushwhacking on a grand scale in brush where all formation beyond that of regiments or companies was soon lost, and where such a thing as a consistent line of battle on either side was impossible." A veteran of the 5th Texas Regiment when captured and asked what he thought of the battle replied: "Battle be —! It ain't no battle! It's a worse riot than Chickamauga was. You Yanks don't call this a battle, do you? At Chickamauga there was at least a rear, but here there ain't neither front nor rear. It's all a — mess! And our two armies ain't nothing but howlin' mobs!"

Continued on page 42

ABOARD THE GALENA AT MOBILE

Being the journal of an observant paymaster in Farragut's fleet during a crucial naval operation in the Civil War

By E. H. HULTS



The U.S.S. "Galena" (Library of Congress)

Paymaster's Clerk Ellsworth H. Hults of the ironclad "Galena" wrote absorbing and candid day-by-day accounts of the vessel's eight-month cruise in 1864, from blockading, to the climactic engagement at Mobile Bay. Through the courtesy of Hults's descendant, Nevius Curtis, of Augusta, Maine, "CWTI" is able to share this rare diary with our readers in a two-part condensation, the second of which will appear next month. Spelling and punctuation are as in the original; editorial notes are in brackets.

The "Galena" left port on February 20, 1864, bound for Farragut's fleet, only to have to return in March to Portsmouth, Virginia, for repairs. Putting out to sea again, she had passed Cape Hatteras by April 11.—Editors

3d day at Sea Tuesday 12th At Sea. The usual monotony of life at sea was unceremoniously broken at 6 bells this morning, by the cry of *Sail ho* one of the most interesting events that can happen at *Sea*. She was soon made out a "steamer" in a moment the Drum beat to quarters & all hands stood by their *guns*. Without any delay she steamed for us, & on nearing us came too & proved to be the U.S.S. *Mohican* returning from an 18 mos. unsuccessful cruize after the Alabama. She was bound homeward, her last port being St. Thomas.

1/4 2 P.M. The day is unusually lively—it is now 5 bells and we have just given up the chase of a supposed blockade runner. We sighted her at about 4 bells, and the sighting must have been mutual, because as soon as we got up more stream & endeavoured to get along faster, she did the same. There was considerable excitement on board of our vessel, being the first rebel ship seen. Our forward 100 pdr. was immediately manned & all hands were on the lookout to ascertain who or what she might be. We came to the conclusion that she was an English blockade runner, from the fact that as soon as she saw us, she commenced firing up with *soft*, or English coal, which made a dense black smoke, and got into more sail. When first seen she was about 10 or 15 miles off, but on giving up the *chase* she was entirely out of sight. We are just off Wilmington N.C. where she was doubtless going. . . .

Off Nassau Monday 18th After an 8 days passage we have arrived off Nassau—New Providence for coal. We arrived last night & have been beating about all of to day as the Governor will not allow us to enter the port. Early this morning our boat went ashore, taking Mr. [De Witt] Kells to see the Gov and demand some coal; this request was refused. The Gig's crew under Mr. [James H.] Delano, laid at the wharf all day, waiting until Mr. Kells concluded his business, and while there were insulted by the English Southern crowd, all the epithets they could muster were hurled at our men, the flag was insulted, called the Yankee gridiron & they threaten'd to arrest one of our men, & finally our boat returned. The harbour is full of Rebel Blockade runners & they fly the English & Rebel flags without check or hinderance. To night we have dispatched the gig again with Mr. [Richard J.] Hoffner & Mr. [Francis] Tuttle we wait impatiently for the result & beat up & down the harbour in the meantime.

Nassau Harbour Tuesday 19th At last we have been admitted into the harbour after much useless delay. The view as we entered was beautiful. Palm, Fig, Cocoanut, Banana, Sapadilla [Sapodilla, an evergreen tree that bears a brownish, edible, fruit] & very many other fruit trees lined the shore, while the low square built houses, with the large Piazzas in front lent an additional charm to the scene. The weather is delightful. White Pants & straw hats are worn by everybody. We came to an Anchor at 4 bells, & were boarded soon after by an English Capt. and a major of artillery.

"Harper's Weekly" (Sept. 3, 1864) had this sketch of "Nassau, New Providence, the principal rendezvous of the Anglo-Confederate blockade-runners." Note the paddle-wheel steamer to the left.

Nassau Wednesday April 20th Ship commenced to take in coal this afternoon. Mr. [Lesley G.] Morrow & myself went ashore at 11 A.M. and returned at 8 P.M. Travelled all over the town. The foundation of the streets & roads is *rock* with a white sand surface very bad & very painful to the eyes. At 1 p.m. we dined with the English officers mess at their quarters, & spent the afternoon in their Billiard Saloon. We were entertained in the most gentlemanly and hospitable manner & were agreeably disappointed in our ideas of the place. The weather is very warm here & white clothes are universally worn. We rec'd no insults from the inhabitants but on the contrary were treated with respect & courtesy.

The blockade runners, display the rebel flag openly in the harbour, and the place is filled with sympathizers, but the English treat us well. . . .

Thursday 21st Remained in the ship all day. Visitors were on board all day in great numbers from the shore. Two rebel steamers passed us on their way out, both flying the rebel flag. . . .

[From Nassau, the *Galena* proceeded to Key West, where it anchored in the harbor for several days before going on toward Pensacola.]

At Sea Gulf of Mexico Wednesday 18th May Continued our course as usual all night. At 1 A.M. this morning a sail was discovered, 2 points off stbd. bow. We made a chase of course; hearing so much noise on deck I tumbled out of my bunk & went up. It was a glorious night. Moon shining brightly, & a delicious breeze. We soon came up with her (the ship) and she proved to be the Brig. Samuel Welsh from Phila. to N. Orleans, 17 days out. . . . The atmosphere aboard ship is intensely hot. In the Engine room the Ther. stood 122 deg. & the firemen & coal heavers are giving out one by one. . . .

Pensacola Navy Yard Friday May 20th . . . . At 11 A.M. we passed *fort Pickens* of rebellion renown, the fort, which it was declared impossible to take, but over which our flag now proudly floats. It is a low rambling structure, but very strong. Fort McCrea is almost directly opposite, & has been tremendously battered, we had a full view of it. Further on, to the left is *Barrancas* [Braxton] Bragg's stronghold [1861]. The Navy Yard here presents a sad aspect. Every thing is in ruins, as is, also, the town of Pensacola, some 7 or 8 miles above the Yard.

Soon after coming to anchor, Admiral David B. Farragut (to whom the ship is ordered) came on board, and visited every part of the ship, he is a fine old gentleman, & I was very favourly impressed with our future Commander-in-chief. We also recd a portion of our mail, & I recd, a letter from home dated Apl. 17 being the first news from home since Apl. 10th. Also recd my photograph in said letter. At 8 bells, haul'd ship into & along side of wharf to take in 60 tons of coal, & no doubt we will leave for Mobile in a few days, our future destination. . . .

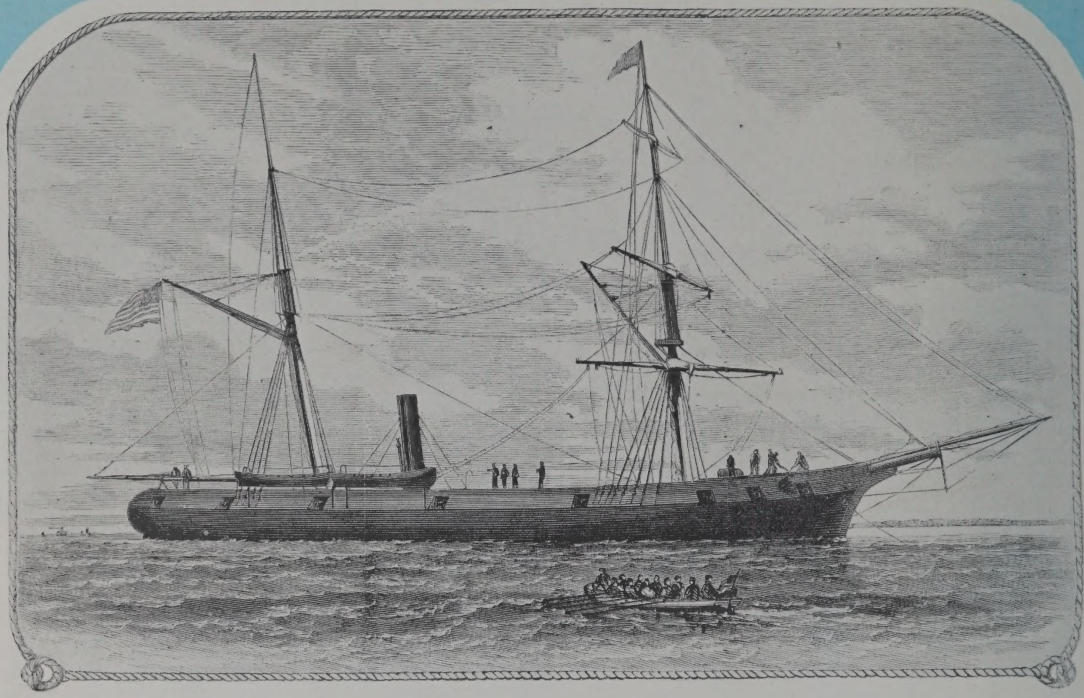
Off Mobile Monday 23d At last we have reached our destination, that of Blockading off Mobile. At 11:30 a.m. we sighted the fleet, and at 12:30 dropped anchor near the Flag-ship-Hartford & in advance, about 5 miles from Fort Morgan that (said to be) impregnable stronghold of the Rebels. The smoke of steamers can be distinctly seen up the Bay & close to Mobile city. We are surrounded by 8 or 10 of our steamers of all sizes, all waiting & ready for instant action.

Off Mobile Blockade Tuesday May 24th Last night in compliance with signals from the Flag ship, all the squadron got up anchor & under weigh & formed in line moving toward the Flag ship & at one time the scene was magnificent, it was when were formed in a semicircle 10 line-of-battle steamers, all ready for instant action, and consisting of the flower of the Navy; we moved now & at another signal all immediately headed to the left of the line & then dropped off one by one into position, we moved into the main channel & nearest Fort Morgan. Rumors are circulated every day that the rebel *rams* are coming out to attack us, & we can see several steamers burning soft coal maneuvering near the fort, as if waiting an opportunity to run out. . . .

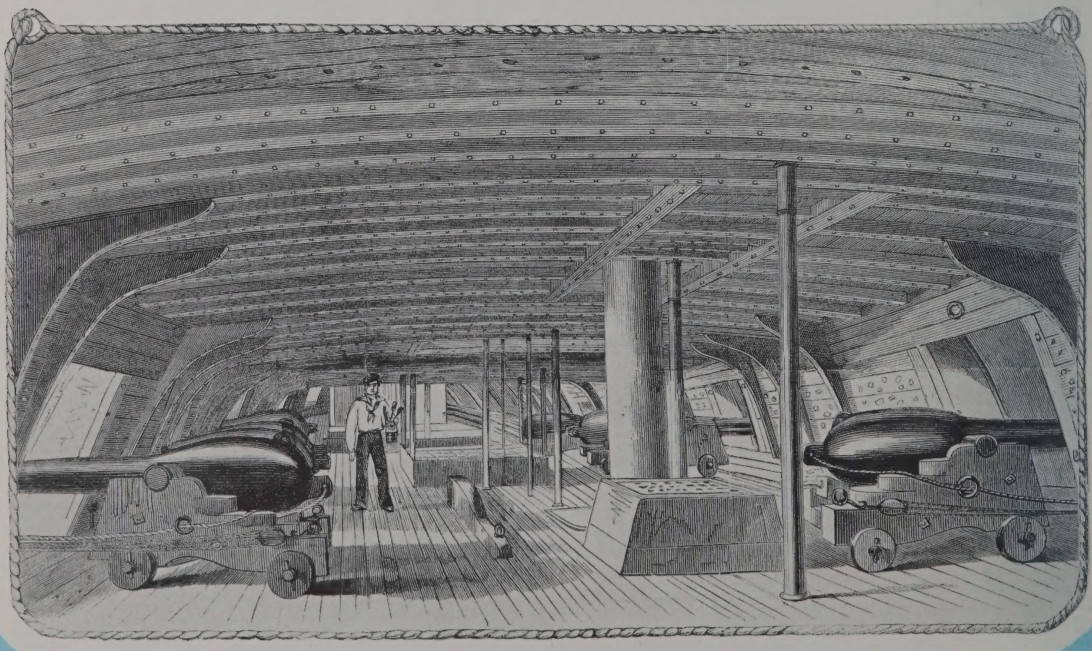
One of our picket boats (of the fleet) captured a rebel mail agent last night.

Tonight we have moved up again into the main channel to keep strict watch. And strict silence is ordered on board ship, no lights to be shown, no bells struck or any other manifestation of our presence here whatever. . . .

Paymaster's Clerk Ellsworth H. Hults, United States Navy.
Photograph courtesy of Mr. Nevius Curtis, Augusta, Maine



ABOVE: View of Hults's ship, the ironclad steamer, "Galena." *BELOW: The gun deck of the "Galena." (Both Kean Archives)*



Friday 27th We have now fully entered on Blockade business. Lie close in every night & move out in the morning, lay at anchor the rest of the day. No event of importance occurring.

Off Mobile Saturday May 28th We moved out early this morning and anchored near the fleet. At night unusual precautions were taken, so that our position might not become known to the enemy. All the ports were examined to see that no lights could be seen through the glass. The night was very dark & we entertained suspicions that some vessel would run out or in before morning, our stbd. battery & 100 pdr. were depressed & everything in readiness for instant action, but the night passed without any rebel demonstration. . . .

Off Mobile Wednesday June 1st The whole fleet exercised in the various evolutions during the morning. Issued S.[hip's] Stores yesterday & clothing to day, and am otherwise very busy in the Quarterly returns. The fleet has been augmented now, by fresh arrivals every day, until we form a powerful combination, at present writing there are some 18 anchored in close proximity to each other, consisting of the Flag ship *Hartford,* The Steam sloops *Brooklyn, Richmond, Galena, Seminole, Ossipee, Oneida, Lackawanna, Monongahela,* Steamers (side wheel) *Metacomet, Tennessee, Genessee, Port Royal* (Gun Boat) Gunboats, *Pembina, Penguin* (propeller), *Panola, Kennebec, Itasca, Sebago, Owasco,* Despatch boats *Eugenia, Cowslip & Phillippi*; and several others daily expected.

To-night, we send out a Boat expedition under Mr. Tuttle, to go in close & explore. We await the result with anxiety. . . .

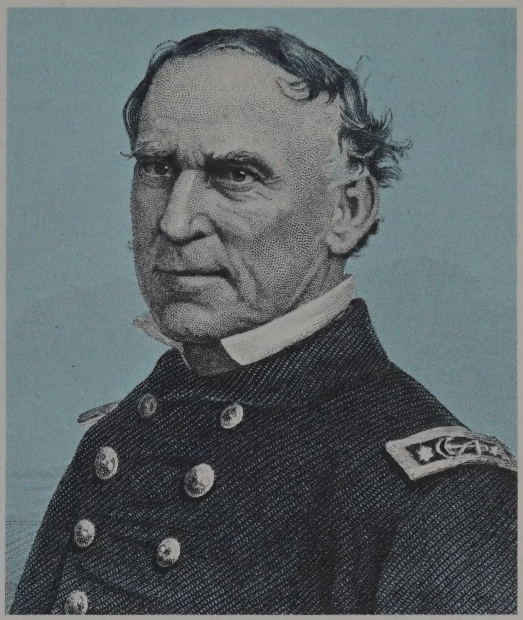
Monday 6th This morning about day-break the Metacomet arrived in sight of the fleet with a splendid *steamer* [the *Donegal*] captured last night while attempting to run into Mobile. She had 400 bbls [barrels] powder & rifles on board & would have been a valuable addition to the rebels. The supply steamer Circassian arrived tonight.

Tuesday June 7th . . . .To night we take up a new position down by Grants pass & wait events. I ascended to the fore-top & very plainly saw 4 rebel stmrs. (one of them a *ram*) lying close under the fort. . . .

[With its provisions and munitions almost exhausted, the *Galena* had to leave the fleet and steam back to the navy yard at Pensacola. After coaling up, repairing the engine, and painting, the ship started back for Mobile on June 30, 1864.]

Off Mobile Friday July 1st We sighted the fleet at 6 bells this morning, and as we neared it we discovered that five or six of our vessels were shelling a blockade-runner-Steamer [the *Ivanhoe*] which had gone ashore below Ft. Morgan a short distance, not more than a mile. . . .

Procurred some supplies for mess. As soon as we got through with our business on the Bermuda, we signalized to be allowed to move down near *Morgan* & join in the shelling of the steamer that had run ashore, we gained permission, the men had an early dinner, and at 8 bells, we up anchor & at 1 bell went to general quarters, & moved down towards the vessel; on our arrival we found the "Monongahela" anchor'd, watching affairs, & soon saw that it would be a dangerous undertaking, as to get in near enough to damage the vessel, would bring us within range of Morgan; however we moved up & "let fly" our 100 pdr., and then at intervals, from all the battery. We suppose we struck her twice. Admiral Farragut now came alongside in the "Glasgow" & said our shots fell short but to move in as near as possible & give them our starboard battery (en Broadside) & then run out. We put on a full head of steam & rushed up; and as we neared the fort, she let drive at us & six shells passed directly over us one, bursting within 50 yds. of our stern, but luckily they all missed us, and seeing the uselessness of staying within range we ran out; it was a gallant exploit, as we ran in nearer to the fort than any other vessel in the fleet, and were in action about 2-1/2 hrs, we then retired to give the men rest, & allow the officers to get their dinners. We fired 49 shots in all.



Admiral David Farragut.

I don't suppose it will end here, and we do not wish it to, as we would like to run down to night & cut her out. . . .

In our attack to-day, we ran within a mile and a half of Fort Morgan, which is nearer than I have ever been, and *rather near* for safety.

It was exceedingly warm during the engagement, and in the fireroom the Thermometer stood 128 & 130°. I was in the Engine room, for some time, and when one of the rebel shells exploded, was in the ward room. Several fireman and C.H.'s [coal heavers] gave out.

Off Mobile Saturday July 2d As I predicted, the blockade steamer affair was not dropped with the days firing. An expedition was planned to go in & cut her out, on board the Cowslip, and Mr. Kells & Mr. Morrow & our cutters crew, went from our ship to participate but shortly after they got under weigh, her steering tackle got out of order & could not be repaired, & the proposed expedition was abandoned for the time.

This morning at 8 bells, we moved in towards the steamer, & again shelled her every 10 minutes, with our 100 pdr, and after being engaged about 5 hrs we withdrew to the fleet. We fired 18 rounds, & struck her 3 or 4 times, which was very satisfactory considering the long range.

The fort did not open on us to-day, altho she did on the "Ossipee" but without effect.

In the engagement yesterday the "Metacomet" had one man killed. . . .

An expedition leaves again, either to cut her out, or burn her, to-night.

Sunday 3d The expedition that went out last night accomplished nothing, beyond the fact that the steamer was aground & covered

so completely by Morgans Guns, that it was impossible to get her off.

We have lain at anchor all day, taking no part in the shelling of the steamer. The Metacomet has been in since 10 o'clk this morning shelling her, but without any visible effect. Fort Morgan opened on her several times, but the shots fell far too short; as did also the shots from the sand battery, thrown up near the grounded steamer. The "Metacomet" fired at the fort in return for their compliments, and we are almost positive the shell burst in the fort. We can see every shot from either side, from the deck of our vessel.

Am feeling quite unwell to-day, more so than at anytime since leaving home. Am in hopes it will pass over.

Off Mobile Monday July 4th Today is the 88th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and an eventful day it has been to us. We laid quiet until noon, when all the vessels in the fleet fired a grand salute in honor of the day & decorated every mast head with a large American flag & the Union Jack at the bow. I counted upwards of 50 floating at one time. Fort Morgan fired 1 gun, in token of defiance.

As soon as the saluting was over we recd orders to go in & shell the blockade steamer and Fort Morgan, & immediately went in, alone, & opened the ball. We were engaged constantly for 6 hours, and planted three or four shells in the fort & some in the steamer. The fort opened on us together with their sand battery. The shots from the former, very fortunately, whistled harmlessly by, while those from the latter fell short.

Several other vessels now came to our assistance & we moved in still further & all opened on the fort, the Gennessee engaging the sand battery. The Admiral now came along side & told us to go in still farther. We did so at once, and were afterwards complimented by the Admiral for our bravery in keeping our position & for well directed fire. At one time I thought the action would become general but after 6 hours of constant fighting & firing 52 rounds from our 100 pdr. we retired to the fleet.

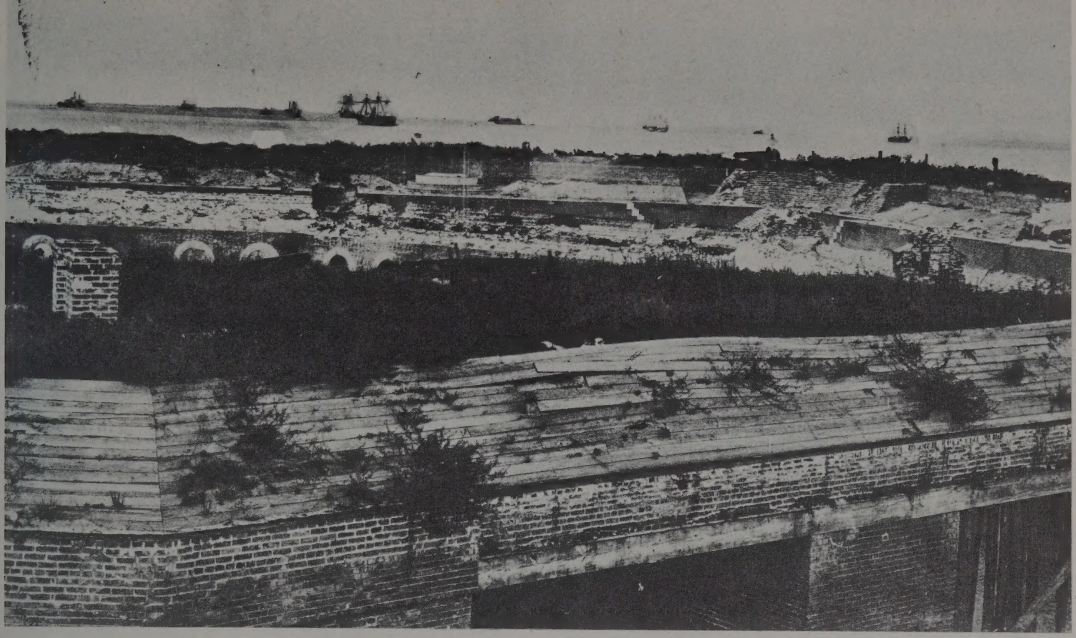
The sight was exceedingly grand. The Oneida was struck twice, and the Gennessee once, while we were in closer than any other & escaped, providentially, without injury. The day was intensely hot, & the men at the guns, & the fireman suffered severely. The ther. in the Engine room stood at 150° while on deck the Sun boiled the Turpentine out of the Decks, and before we could wet the whole of the deck with water, one portion would be dry.

My position is below at quarters, most of the time I occupied in finishing the quarterly muster roll, the rest of the time I was on deck, intently observing affairs. We advanced to within a mile of the fort in water 1/4 less 3 fathoms.

Thus was spent my 4th of July, in a bombardment of the rebel works. . . .

Off Mobile Tuesday July 5th Not much rest for us. Our fighting did not end with the day yesterday. In the middle of the night,

Drawing by George Waterman, a Confederate soldier present during the Mobile Bay operations, shows the blockader "Ivanhoe" aground and being fired on by Farragut. The ship at top left probably represents the "Galena." (Courtesy Naval History Division, Navy Dep't.)



Farragut's fleet standing off Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay. (NA)

a red light was shown by our picket boats, meaning "enemy coming out," the Admiral came along side and told us to get under weigh & go in to the assistance of the Oneida & Ossipee. We immediately got under weigh and at 10 min. before 3 a.m. moved slowly, & cautiously in watching for torpedoes or *rams*. We went in very close & fired 5 or 6, 100 pdr. shot in the direction of the fort, as did also all the other vessels. After laying with our broad side exposed to the fort for an hour or so, we withdrew feeling confident that we had put a stop on all rebel proceedings. We were complimented to-day, by the Admiral.

I suppose we will move in again in a short time, and the shelling of the vessel may lead to a general engagement, on both sides. It is impossible to get her off & she lays right under Morgans guns not distant more than a mile & in very shoal water, so shoal that we cannot get in close enough to blow her up.

As I supposed, we are in again & at this writing we lay close in shore awaiting events. Another expedition on foot to night composed of picked men from the Brooklyn & Hartford.

Midnight! I have just witnessed the burning of the steamer. The expedition was successful. They boarded her & found 1 man in her whom they captured. The vessel was completely riddled by our shots & had 2 ft. of water in her hold. We hope now to have some rest.

Since first commencing our shelling up to the present writing we have fired over 500 tons of iron (in shot & shell) and nearly 2000 lb. of Powder. Our only accident has been the breaking of the lock of the 100 pdr. . . .

Sunday 10th All quiet since last writing until to-day. Last night the Str. Tennessee ran another blockade runner [the *Virginia*] ashore while endeavouring to run in. She lies still nearer the fort than the other. We immediately ran in & commenced shelling her as soon as we made her out. Being engaged nearly 3 hours & firing 34 shells from the 100 pdr. without doing any material damage & then being out of powder we retired.

Monday 11th Last night the rebels brought a steamer out & fastened to the blockade runner aground & towed her in without difficulty. So we have lost that steamer & cargo. . . .

Off Mobile Tuesday July 12th . . . Ship sprang a leak at 6 bells this evening, very suddenly. The men immediately manned the pumps, but for some time the leak gained on us. The hold was cleared of provisions & water &c. &c. and we have now subdued it & at present 8 bells all is quiet. . . .

Saturday 16th Supply Str. Bermuda arrived last night on her return from N. Orleans, bound North. She left this morning. Did not board her. Supply Str. Admiral arrived this morning. Boarded her in the 1st Launch & procured Beef, Ice & Potatoes. Remained to dinner. Purchased Meerschaum Pipe from Mr. Wilson the Sutler. . . .

Wednesday 20th The serene monotony of blockade life was broken in upon to-day by the arrival at about 4 P.M. of the long expected monitor "Manhattan" in-tow of the USS "Bienville." She is the first of the invoice of five expected & has been anxiously looked for & expected for the past two years. The "Manhattan" has but 1 turret containing one 15 in. & 1- 11 inch gun. The flag ship "Hartford" also arrived from Pensacola. Soon after the Monitor had anchored, a mail arrived from N. Orleans, & N. Orleans papers of the 19th inst, and our equanimity was again disturbed by the news therein; viz the 3d invasion of Penn. & Maryland by the rebels [Jubal A. Early's raid on Washington]. I anticipate nothing serious however, & even should a little damage arise it might be good for us, because after two previous costly lessons, it is a burning shame and disgrace that Penna. cannot preserve her border intact from rebel inroads & depredations. It is to be hoped that the young men at home for their credits sake will rally to the border line & *remain there.*

Active preparations are going on in the fleet & new vessels constantly arriving to participate in the attack on Mobile. We are constructing splinter nettings all around the ship bulwarks, out of strong manilla rope & expect to cover the boilers (outside) with heavy *cable*, & inside with sand bags, all the other ships are making the arrangements, & from the fact of the arrival of 1 iron-clad & the expected arrival, daily, of 4 more, the hour of attack cannot be far distant.

It has been very rough & squally since Saturday last, but the weather has been much cooler & quite pleasant. . . .

Friday 22d The Monitor moved in yesterday morning & took up position under lee of Sand Island (as shown in the rough chart in the back part of this Diary [see below] where she can watch rebel operations most effectually; her arrival has no doubt considerably astonished the inhabitants of Fort Morgan & environs, & no doubt they expect active operations shortly upon our part. We will not disappoint them in that.

Coal is getting short & I expect we will leave for Pensacola in a few days.

At Sea Sunday 24th July . . . Pensacola Came to an anchor off Warrington at 3 bells. Blew our steam whistle as we neared Fort Pickens, for the quarantine boat, which soon came off, & we then went in and anchored. And now for a reign of mosquitoes & Fleas.

The "Oneida's" picket boat is reported to have captured on Friday night, a rebel picket guard of one officer & 11 men, about 4 miles from the shore, bringing them & their equipments in safety to the ship.

Monday 25th Hauled in along side of wharf early this morning & commenced coaling ship from ship "New England". . . .

Off Pensacola Tuesday July 26th Busy coaling ship this morning. Also constructing a wooden bulwark in the coal bunker, to be filled with sand, in order to protect the boilers from shot. Sent down the top-masts & Yards yesterday. Also recd news of the loss of another mail from the North, said mail being expected daily by the "Electric Spark"; she is said to have been captured by the Pirate—"Florida." It is a bitter disappointment, as this is the 3d mail lost this month. . . .

Wednesday 27th Coaling ship all day. Took some few provisions this afternoon. Steamer Admiral arrived last night, with Maj. General [Daniel E.] Sickles & staff & Gov. [Michael] Hahn of La. on board. Went on board & saw the distinguished crowd. Gen. Sickles still uses his crutches, having but one leg. Gov. Hahn is a very ordinary looking man. A mail arrived to-day from the fleet, but alas for me, I recd none.

Thursday 28th Took in Provisions all day. Finished coaling ship at noon, & hauled out into stream. The "Eutaw" arrived today with the Monitor "Tecumseh" a one turreted craft carrying two 15 in. guns. The arrival of this monitor & the Manhattan, indicate that the beginning of the end cannot be far off. . . .

Saturday 30th Continued taking in sand all day to day finishing at dusk. Finished about half of the Chain Armour plating on the side of the ship. . . .

Sunday 31st Remained on board of ship. Nothing of interest going on. Nearly all the officers are preparing themselves for the fight. Sending watches & clothing home, and all superfluous articles. . . .

Today is the last day of July. It has passed rapidly away & been fraught with much interest to me. What may we not witness & experience during the coming month. With the preparation we, and other ships are making, we must be on the very verge of the contemplated attack on Fort Morgan, and what with the 140 guns on the Fort, the heavily mounted water batteries, the rebel fleet, & obstructions, it will be the most bloody & hardly contested naval engagement on record, but we are confident of final victory. Some of us must go down, *God* alone knows who. Into *His* hands we must commit ourselves and abide the issue.

Off Pensacola Monday August 1st We have been busy all day, in putting up the chain armor on the Starboard side of the ship. It has been a miserable disagreeable day, and one can find comfort no where.

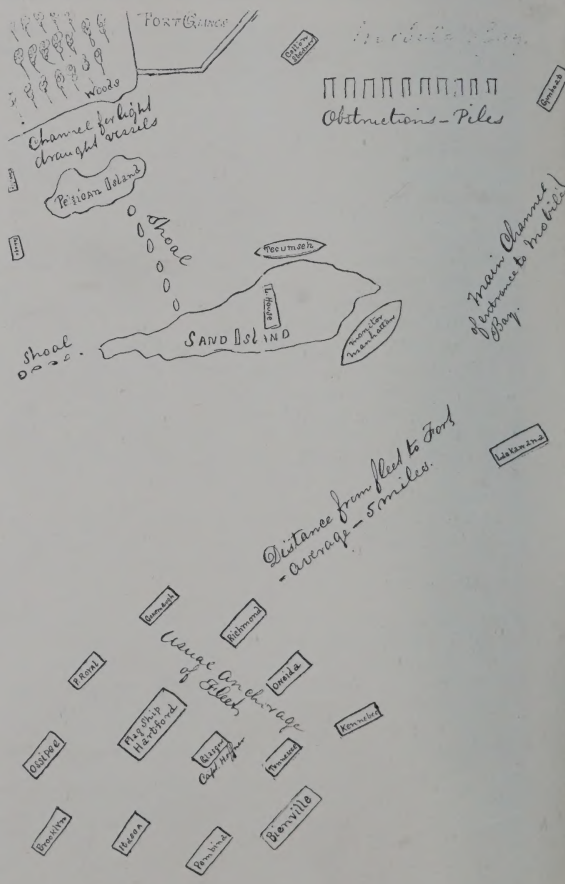
Tuesday 2d Finished the chain plating yesterday, and now we are all ready to start for our soon to be field of action. Went ashore in the sun down boat & remained until 10 o'clock. . . .

At Sea Wednesday 3d Got under weigh at 7 bells this morning bound for the fleet. . . . Came to an anchor, in the fleet, at about 8 bells to-night. Could hear the reverbration of heavy guns, during the evening.

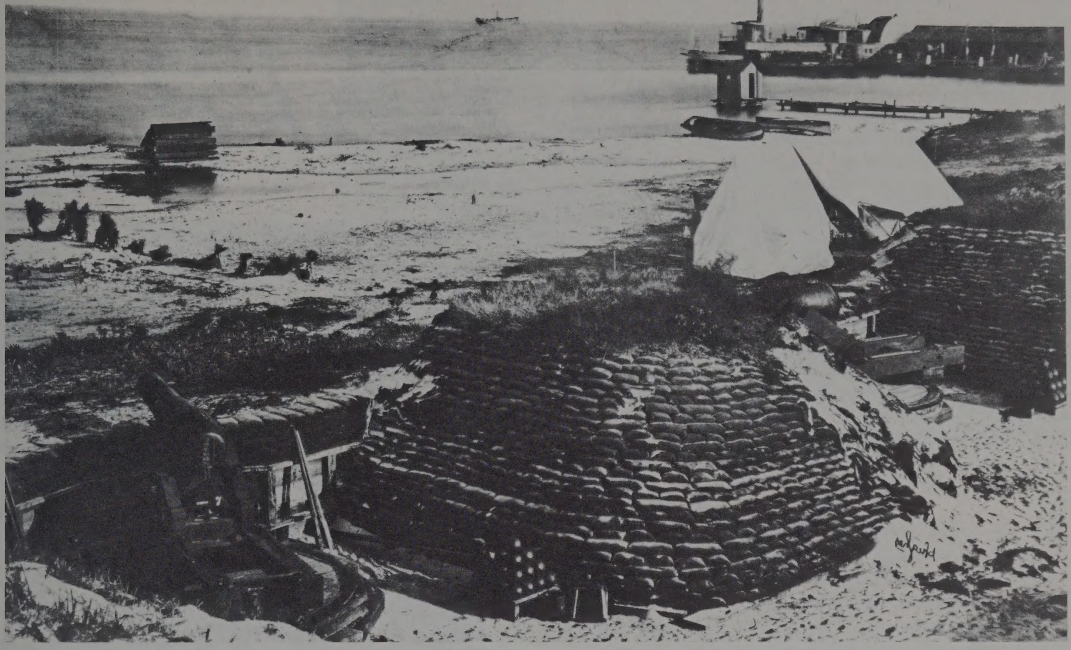
Off Mobile Thursday August 4th . . . The battle has already commenced. The *Monitors* (3 in number) are in behind Sand Island, covering the landing of the troops, & we can see them, blazing away at Fort Gaines, at intervals of every few seconds. *The fleet expect to go in to-morrow*, and we are preparing accordingly. All the iron railing on the to'gallant f'o'castle & bridge is being removed, Revolvers loaded & heavy guns cleaned up, and every thing betokens a stubborn & firm fight. . . . It is said, we will go in early in the morning. . . .

7 o'clk P.M. We have worked hard all day & are now ready for action. We have anchored along side of the "Oneida," to whom we are to be lashed & we are to go in side & side.

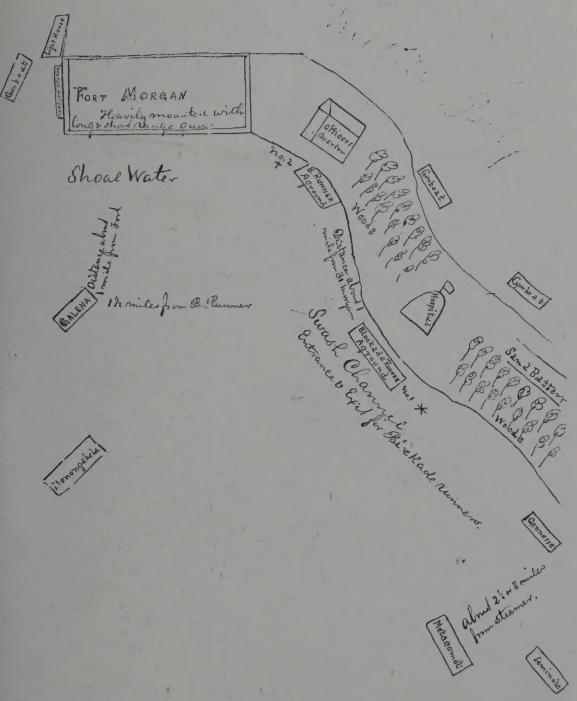
The Steerage is a scene of confusion. Tuttle & Delano are putting their clothing &c &c in carpet bags. I at first did not intend to do so, but on second thought, I have concluded to put a few things in my valise in case of an accident to the ship, when I should endeavor to escape to the Oneida & in that event should have a change of clothing along with me.



Rough sketch from Hults's diary illustrating the blockade of the entrance to Mobile Bay by Admiral Farragut's fleet and the shelling of the blockade runners "Ivanhoe" and "Virginia" which ran aground.



A view of the captured water battery at Fort Morgan. (NA)



Rough Sketch of our Squadron blockading the entrance to Mobile, also the Shelling of the Blockade Runner, which ran Aground while making her way in during the night of the 30th June. The 6 vessels represented above shelled her from the 30th until July 4, & finally destroyed her. The Galena obtaining great praise for accurate firing, and nearness of approach to the Fort

(See other Side for additional information) July 7th 1864.

All is settled. We move into the attack at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning. My station is below, here in the Steerage, and a gloomy dreary station it is, as I have to endure any amount of suspense without being able to see anything; even in the most dangerous hour our inherent curiosity, causes us to wish to be where we can see our danger. However I shall wait & endeavour to do my duty & pray for our success.

We have a most stupendous work before us to-morrow, but we have a splendid fleet. *Four Monitors* & some 15 or 18 wooden ships & a gallant old leader.

I must close my diary now. I have passed many a happy hour, in writing down these very imperfect memories of our cruize, and now it seems like an old friend, & I close it with regret.

I shall put it in the valise, along with my other articles, to be preserved if possible.

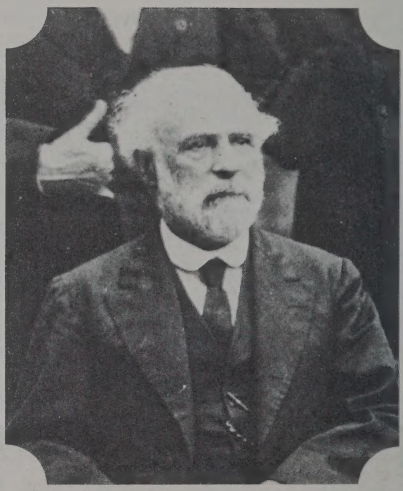
I am in good spirits, notwithstanding my bitter disappointment in not receiving a letter from home this morning, had that event happened I should have felt satisfied.

And now my dear Old Diary I bid you good bye, until after the Fight, as I shall have no time to tell you anything. After to-morrow I hope to record the most glorious victory ever achieved by the Navy. We are well prepared for the fight. The topmasters & Yards are all sent down, chain Cable on the Llb'd side. Sand bags all around the boilers, cable over engine room hatch, sails & Hammocks around the wheel to protect it, splinter netting all around the ships sides, all the railing & stancheons of whatever kind removed, and grape & cannister beside each gun ready for instant action, so I think we shall manage to get through. God aid and assist the right, & preserve us safely in the to-morrows engagement.

—E. H. Hults

Next month we will carry the second half of Hults's fascinating diary, in which he gives one of the most vivid first-hand descriptions of the Battle of Mobile Bay that survive, as well as the story of the last months of the cruise of the "Galena."

A new look at the General



. . . and a new portrait of the aging general, now 62 years old, with little more than a year left to live before he, too, like many comrades before him, would "strike the tent." A blowup from the Dawson photograph. Copyright © Roger R. Dawson, Esq., 1970.

The companion to the Dawson photograph, in which General Conner is seen at the extreme left of the standing row. (Valentine Museum, Richmond, Va.)

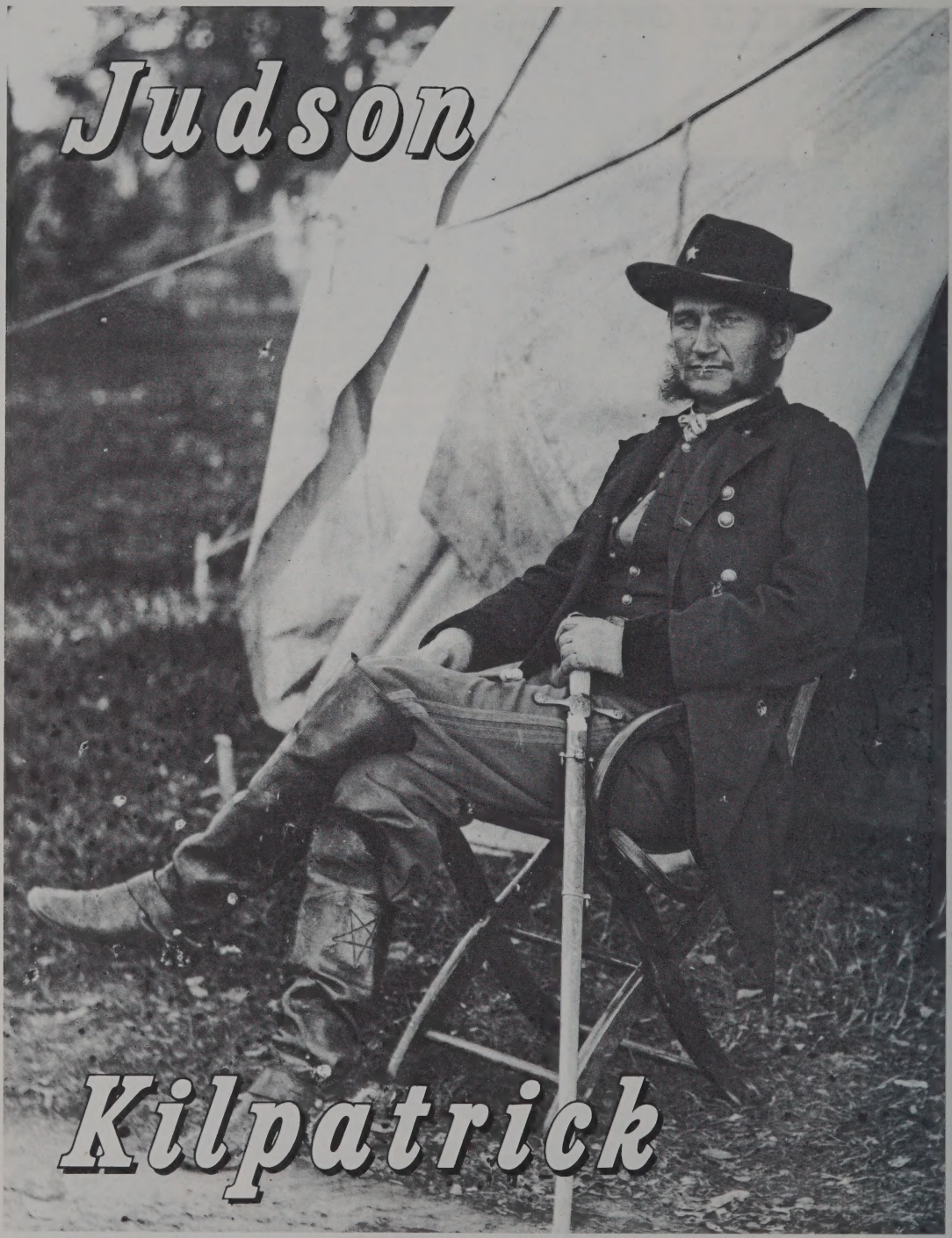
The Dawson photograph of Lee and his friends, taken at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 1869, and published here for the first time. Copyright © Roger R. Dawson, Esq., 1970.

Few soldiers of the Confederacy were as much photographed during and after the war as General Robert E. Lee. Thus, it is not unlikely that, from time to time, a new likeness, previously unknown, will make its appearance. Now it is CWTI's pleasure to introduce, for the first time anywhere, one such photograph, and an excellent one it is. It is here reproduced through the kindness and courtesy of its owner, Mr. Roger R. Dawson, Esq., of Falls Church, Virginia.

In the summer of 1869, as president of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, Lee's health was failing seriously. His doctor ordered him to take a vacation at White Sulphur Springs, a Virginia resort known for its fine waters, and Lee obeyed, arriving in August. He found a spirited season under way, with noted visitors from all over the nation, not a few of whom had worn the gray with him years before. There were Beauregard and Magruder, noted philanthropists like W. W. Corcoran and George Peabody, and diplomatic officials such as Blacque Bey, Turkish Minister to the United States. Lee was with them only a short time before he was called back to Lexington but, before leaving, he and a number of others posed for a photographer who took two or more views of them as a group. One of these photographs has become among the best known of any likenesses of Lee, while the other was entirely forgotten and unknown until Mr. Dawson kindly brought it to our attention.

We here reproduce this remarkable photograph in full. The principal difference between it and its mate is that the man standing on the right, General James Conner, has moved from a position on the extreme left of the standing row. In addition, the figures in this new view are considerably less blurred, the lighting is better, and Lee himself has assumed a less wooden pose.

The figures in the photograph are, standing from left to right, General Martin W. Gary, General John B. Magruder, General Robert D. Lilley, General P. G. T. Beauregard, General Alexander R. Lawton, General Henry A. Wise, General Joseph Brent, and General James Conner. Those seated are, left to right, Blacque Bey, General Lee, George Peabody, W. W. Corcoran, and Judge James Lyons of Richmond.



Timothy O'Sullivan photographed then Brigadier General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick at Warrenton, Va., in September 1863. (LC)

By EDWARD G. LONGACRE

UNION General Judson Kilpatrick was flamboyant, reckless, tempestuous, and even licentious. In some respects he made other *beaux sabreurs* like fellow-cavalrymen George Custer and J. E. B. Stuart seem dull. Because he was a passionate man, Kilpatrick won many admirers and made many enemies during his Civil War career—and not all of his enemies wore gray. Those who knew him usually held one of two opinions. He was either a heroic and noble soldier, or (as one Federal officer wrote) "a frothy braggart without brains."

Opinions varied because Kilpatrick was complex. He was a hell-for-leather warrior most of the time, but often stood quite as eager to withdraw from a fight as he had been to enter it. He loved to make speeches to his troopers and worked hard to get public notice, but drove his men and horses so roughly, seemingly without regard for their well-being, that he earned the nickname, "Kil-cavalry." And in an army rife with gamblers and drinkers, Kilpatrick touched neither playing cards nor bottle; but he lacked integrity and cherished certain other vices.

Physically, he looked anything but the romantic concept of the cavalryman. He was bantam-sized, with a lantern jaw, pale eyes, and frizzy red sidewhiskers. But being vain, he dressed with a certain flair. He wore carefully tailored uniforms, great boots, and a black felt hat tilted at a rakish angle. A staff officer once remarked that it was hard to look at him without laughing. But Kilpatrick impressed others with his restless energy, for he seemed always to be in a hurry to accomplish some great deed.

HE was born Hugh Judson Kilpatrick near Deckertown, New Jersey, on January 14, 1836. His father was a farmer, but in his teens young Kilpatrick decided against agriculture as his own profession. Politics attracted him—an interest which remained with him through the years—and before he reached 20 he was stumping rural New Jersey on behalf of a local Congressman seeking renomination. The Congressman won and rewarded his young supporter by offering him an appointment to the United States Military Academy.

At West Point, Kilpatrick (Class of 1861) dropped his first name, won satisfactory grades, acted in Dialectic Society dramas, and developed his talent for public speaking. When the secession crisis swept the Academy

Uniforms of the 5th Regiment New York Volunteers, Duryée's Zouaves. Kilpatrick was a captain in this colorful unit before promotion to lieutenant colonel, 2d N.Y. Cavalry. (HW)

he harangued cadets from the South with his Union sentiments. As a consequence he found himself involved in several fist fights, but despite his size he thrashed his way to victory more than once.

He was so caught up in the clamor to defend the Union that he got up a petition with classmates' signatures and sent it to the War Department. The petition asked special permission for the Class of '61 to graduate some months earlier than usual, so that its members could serve the nation as quickly as possible in this time of crisis. The request was granted.

On the April day on which he graduated (he was the class valedictorian), Kilpatrick married Alice Nailer, of New York, in the West Point chapel. He went to war carrying a silken banner which bore her name.

ALTHOUGH he became a lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery upon graduation, Kilpatrick had no desire to fight the war either in the Regular Army or as an artilleryman. He turned to the volunteer service in a search for high rank and glory, and soon was commissioned captain in Duryée's Zouaves (5th New York Infantry). At once he hurried south to join the regiment at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he worked hard to mold his company into an effective fighting unit. But he was humane as well as

Although he was reckless and colorful, there was nothing romantic about this little rooster of a cavalryman.

Troopers of Company D, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, 2d Division, Cavalry Corps at Brandy Station, Va., March 1864. Note the barrel chimney used in winter quarters. O'Sullivan photo. (LC)

stern, and able to win his soldiers' confidence and affection.

His first assignments in the field—minor scouting and foraging expeditions—failed to satisfy his craving for battle. He had to wait until June 10 for his first touch of glory. On that day he became the first Regular Army officer to be wounded during the war, being struck in the thigh by a grapeshot while directing his men during the Battle of Big Bethel. Although this first large land fight of the war was a Confederate victory, Kilpatrick won high praise from the Northern press for his coolness and efficiency. As a result, while on leave to recuperate from his wound, he found himself a lieutenant colonelcy in the Harris Light Cavalry—subsequently designated the 2d New York. He accepted his commission on September 25, as did several other officers from Duryée's Zouaves.

He served with the newly organized unit in the defenses of the nation's Capital until late in January 1862. Then, tired of the dull routine of garrison life, he accepted the post of chief of artillery on militia Major General James H. Lane's expedition into Texas. But he had barely started for Kansas, the rendezvous point for the march, when he learned that the expedition had been scrapped. More restless than ever for activity, Kilpatrick returned to his regiment at Arlington, Virginia.

WHEN Major General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac sailed down the coast to the Virginia Peninsula, Kilpatrick remained behind with the 2d New York and conducted some minor raids through northern Virginia. During one of these, a night reconnaissance near Falmouth Heights, he demonstrated a talent for cunning and audacity. He had only one regiment in his command, but when he found himself confronting Confederate pickets he shouted orders to nonexistent reinforcements. Hearing him and believing that at least a brigade of cavalry was surrounding them, hundreds of Rebels scurried down the Heights, crossed the Rappahannock River, and burned the bridge so that Kilpatrick could not follow and capture them.

In July and August 1862, Kilpatrick went raiding. He struck at Stonewall Jackson's communication lines in the Shenandoah Valley, burned railroad depots and destroyed tracks, ties, and telegraph lines. Late in August he participated in his first engagement at Brandy Station, Virginia, where he and the rest of Brigadier General George D. Bayard's cavalry brigade were repulsed by J. E. B. Stuart's legions.

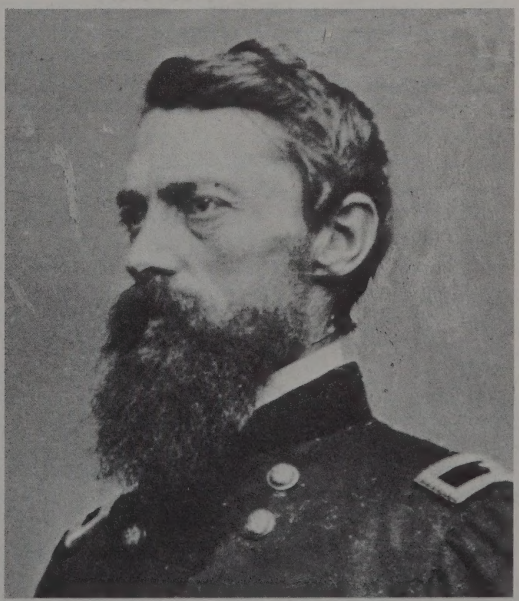
On December 6, 1862 Kilpatrick became the colonel of the 2d New York. His fame continued to grow, and in February 1863 he was given brigade command, at age 27.

He led his brigade on Stoneman's Raid during the Chancellorsville Campaign. Although the operation, on the whole, was a failure, some of Stoneman's officers, Kilpatrick among them, acquitted themselves well. With a detached force, "Kil-cavalry" captured towns in enemy country, again destroyed railroad apparatus, and by marching sixty miles a day penetrated to within two miles of Richmond. His daring threw the Confederate Capital into a mild panic, but finally he had to retreat down the Peninsula to the Union lines outside Fort Monroe, to avoid being captured.

Union cavalry charge against enemy guns on a hill. This drawing by Edwin Forbes could illustrate Kilpatrick's briefly successful charge on Fleetwood Hill, June 9, 1863. (From LC)

FOLLOWING Stoneman's Raid, Kilpatrick's fame crested. He rode the crest when on June 9 he charged up Fleetwood Hill near Brandy Station during the greatest cavalry battle fought in North America. At the top of the hill his troopers engaged in saber-to-saber fighting against Stuart's horsemen, trying to push the Rebels from the summit. Kilpatrick's brigade charged in three waves, but the first two melted away under enemy artillery and flank fire. Elsewhere on the field other Federal brigades were faltering disastrously, and Kilpatrick realized the importance of holding the hill. With his third regiment he was able to smash into the Rebels and scatter them—and for a short time it appeared that his success would throw the battle in the Federals' favor. But Stuart rallied his troopers and ultimately forced Kilpatrick and his comrades from Fleetwood. The battle went into the history books as another Rebel victory. But the Union horsemen had shown dash and determination—and none among them so much as the little gamecock from New Jersey. Four days later Kilpatrick was wearing the star of a brigadier general.

During the operations that preceded the battle of Gettysburg, he helped prevent Stuart from marching



Major General George Stoneman. Kilpatrick's brigade performed well in Stoneman's unsuccessful raid in the Chancellorsville Campaign, approaching to within two miles of Richmond. (NA)

his cavalrymen through Maryland, by way of Edwards' Ferry and Boonsborough, to join the major portion of General Robert E. Lee's army. Although he was at first roughly handled by Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee at Aldie, Virginia, on June 17, a counterattack enabled him to chase the enemy from the field. Four days later he engaged in a fierce saber battle against Brigadier General Wade Hampton's cavalry, which culminated in a charge that drove the Rebels out of Upperville, Virginia, "and finally through Ashby's Gap upon their own infantry columns in the Shenandoah Valley."

On June 28, 1863, the Army of the Potomac was reorganized. When Major General George G. Meade assumed over-all command, Kilpatrick was assigned a division in the Cavalry Corps. The unit consisted of two brigades under newly appointed generals, George Custer and Elon J. Farnsworth. Kilpatrick led his new command in its task of covering the army's center, as the Federals followed Robert E. Lee into Pennsylvania.

ON the last day of June Kilpatrick encountered Stuart's cavalry division in Hanover, Pennsylvania. The Federals were drawn up in the streets of the town, resting, when Stuart's leading brigade battered and nearly routed Farnsworth's command. Farnsworth and Kilpatrick rushed up to re-form and steady their line, and they directed a vigorous counterattack that dispersed the Gray horsemen and nearly resulted in the capture of Stuart himself.

After the Confederates rode off, Kilpatrick took Farnsworth's brigade toward Gettysburg. After a sharp skirmish against Hampton on July 2, the cavalry reached the rear of the Army of the Potomac. On the morning of July 3 Kilpatrick's command took position on the left of the Union line, across the Emmitsburg Road.

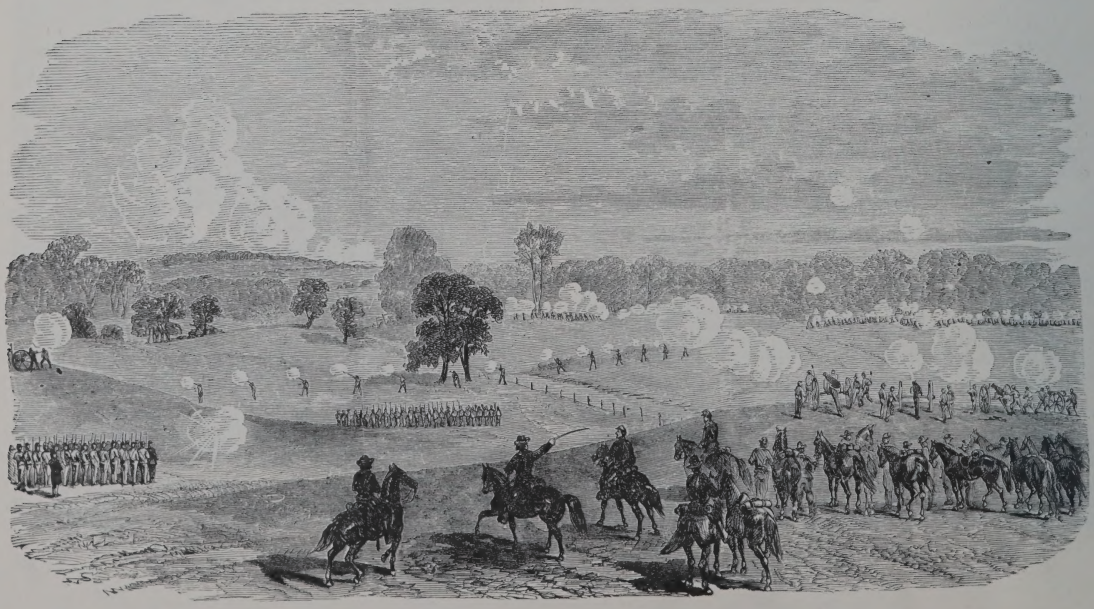
July 3, 1863, marked the beginning of Kilpatrick's decline as a soldier. To that date his career had been promising and distinguished; great things had been expected of him. But on July 3 he made an unwise decision that resulted in the shattering of a part of Farnsworth's brigade and the death of its young commander.

Following Pickett's Charge, Kilpatrick directed Farnsworth to attack the extreme right of the Rebel line. This was ordered, ostensibly, to exert such pressure on that vital defense point that the Confederates would be thrown back and their line opened up to a crushing assault by divisions of Union infantry. But it is also clear that Kilpatrick ordered the charge in frustration at having been kept out of most of the day's fighting. He realized that only an energetic officer who committed his troops to battle would win glory on this field.

BUT he asked the impossible of Farnsworth. The brigade commander was required to attack strongly positioned infantry over rough, boulder-strewn ground, despite being outnumbered. In point of fact, Farnsworth had tried that very thing a short while before and had failed signally. Naturally, he was stunned by the order. "General, do you mean it?" he asked. "Shall I throw my handful of men over rough ground, through timber, against a brigade of infantry? The 1st Vermont has already been fought half to pieces; these are too good men to kill!"

Kilpatrick was enraged that Farnsworth should question his command. "Do you refuse to obey my orders? If you are afraid to lead this charge, I will lead it."

A witness to the confrontation later recalled that General Farnsworth "rose in his stirrups—he looked magnificent in his passion, and cried, 'Take that back!' " Kilpatrick



"General Kilpatrick repulsing General J.E.B. Stuart at Boonsboro', July 8th, 1863." (From C.E.H. Bonwill sketch in SOCW)

Camp of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry of Kilpatrick's division, on the Union left between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, in late winter of 1863-64. Sketch from photograph. (B&L)

hesitated a moment and backed down, but would not withdraw his order. For some seconds there was silence between them, until Farnsworth said quietly, "General, if you order the charge, I will lead it, but you must take the responsibility."

His troopers made the charge, were as successful as the Light Brigade at Balaklava, and the responsibility indeed rested on Kilpatrick's shoulders. In his official report of the battle, however, he tried to cover up his mistake with bombastic words about the infantry's failure to exploit the "confusion" into which Farnsworth had thrown the Rebel right.

In the same report Kilpatrick praised the young general whose courage he had openly questioned a short time before: " . . . he baptized his star in blood, and . . . for the honor of his young brigade and the glory of his corps, he yielded up his noble life."

"Kil-cavalry" truly earned his sobriquet that day, but he tried to make amends by vigorously pursuing Lee into Maryland. In the days immediately following the battle he captured some of Lee's wagons, and at such places as Hagerstown, Falling Waters, Williamsport, and Boonsborough, achieved varying degrees of success in combat against Confederate infantry and cavalry. In reporting these engagements, however, Kilpatrick indulged a perennial weakness for exaggerating the number of prisoners taken and the number of casualties inflicted upon the enemy.

AS the war moved farther south, Kilpatrick returned to Virginia and spent the rest of the summer and that fall slugging away at J. E. B. Stuart's horsemen. He took a short respite from this grueling work when he used his artillery to bombard two Confederate-manned gunboats in the Rappahannock. Afterward the slugging matches resumed, and he fought a series of battles at and near Brandy Station. In one of these he achieved a modest feat by escaping from an encirclement set by Stuart's men. However, this was later described in slightly grander terms by one regimental historian: "Kilpatrick thus escaped serious injury, defeated his pursuers, and presented to the beholders one of the grandest sights witnessed in the New World."

During the winter of 1863-64 Kilpatrick sat in winter quarters and did some thinking. He reassessed his career, and re-evaluated his goals. At length he decided that his future was to be in terms of elective office: first, he would become the governor of his native state, and then the President of the United States. And he determined to prosecute the war in a way that would assure the attainment of these goals. He knew that his career, and therefore his future, had been jeopardized at Gettysburg and in subsequent campaigning. Clearly he needed a plan that would give him new prominence and would once again splash his name across the North's newspapers.

After much deliberation he conceived such a plan. He would enter Richmond with his cavalry, free the Union prisoners there, and perhaps even capture Confederate officials. The more he thought about it, the more eager he grew to test the scheme. He boasted to others of its brilliance, and it was not long before his boasts were circulating through the army, and northward. President Lincoln eventually heard of it, and began to wonder. In this third year of hostilities the President

was almost desperately searching for a blueprint for peace. Despite Kilpatrick's uneven past performances, Lincoln called the cavalryman to the White House and asked for details. Kilpatrick was more than happy to oblige. When he learned that Lincoln was anxious to distribute through Virginia copies of his amnesty proclamation for secessionists who wished to come back into the Union, he assured the President that his expedition would be the ideal means to that end. Lincoln finally gave his approval for the raid, and a joyous Kilpatrick returned south to put it to the test.

ON the morning of February 28, 1864 he started his cavalry toward Richmond from Stevensburg, Virginia. His 4,000 troopers rode in two columns. Under his personal command 3,500 of them were to strike the city from the north; 500 in a detachment led by a boyish, one-legged colonel named Ulric Dahlgren, were to attack the Capital from the south. Dahlgren had been taken into Kilpatrick's plans because he was eager to "smell hell" —and, incidentally, because he had impeccable social credentials (his father was a prominent Federal admiral).

The raid began smoothly enough. The columns proceeded south by widely divergent routes, planning to make a concerted attack on Richmond—believed to be only thinly guarded this winter—on March 1. Both Kilpatrick and Dahlgren met with little opposition in their destruction of railroad lines and private property, and distributed hundreds of copies of the President's proclamation.

But the Yankees' coming had been anticipated by the Confederates. Just outside Richmond Kilpatrick was hit by units of Rebel infantry, artillery, and cavalry. He faltered and then retreated—beaten back from the city when success was nearly in his hands. Dahlgren, meanwhile, was stymied by an unfordable river and reached the city too late to coordinate an attack with Kilpatrick. The colonel and his men were sent on a disorderly retreat through a winter storm and were finally surrounded by Rebel home guardsmen. In an ambush fight the detachment was cut to pieces and Dahlgren met a tragic death at 21.

His hopes crippled, Kilpatrick retreated to Fort Monroe. There he fretted that instead of enhancing his reputation, the raid had broken it beyond repair. His anxiety deepened when a national controversy developed around papers found on Dahlgren's body, stating that the raiders had planned to burn Richmond and kill President Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet.

Before the controversy became clouded and at last faded out, Kilpatrick did in fact see his name prominently displayed in the newspapers—especially Southern newspapers, who called him a barbarian, and worse.

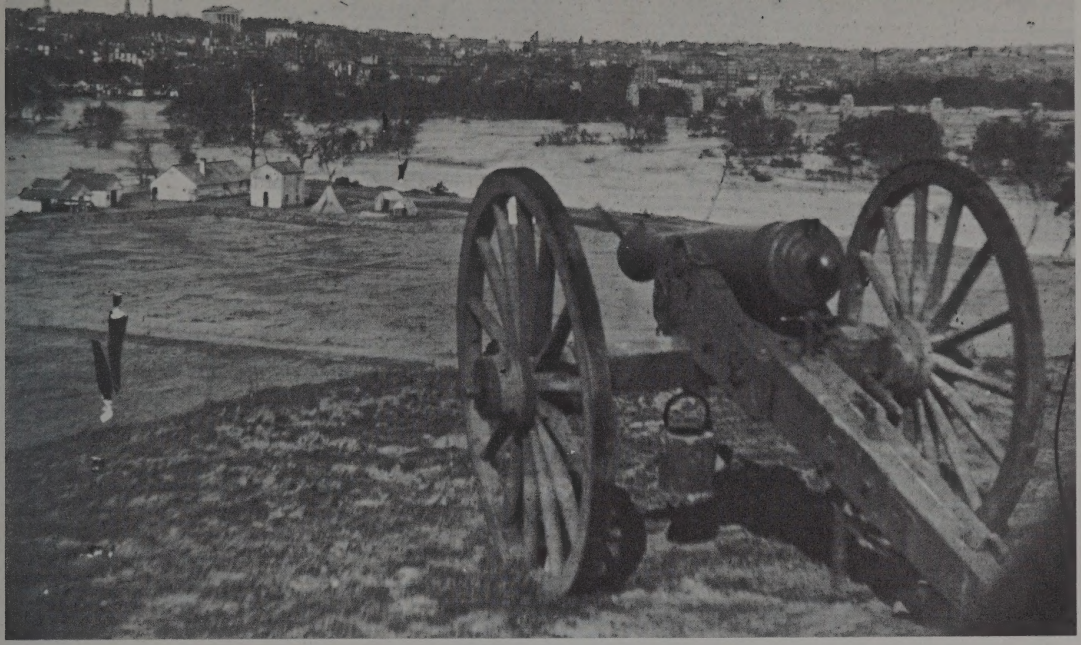
Kilpatrick had just cause to feel concern. His failure resulted in his transfer from Virginia to the Western theater, where he was assigned to a cavalry command under Major General William T. Sherman. It was a demotion of sorts, and Kilpatrick could not delude himself into believing otherwise.

WHEN he went west, Kilpatrick was no longer the cocky, self-assured firebrand he had been the year before. He had tasted defeat and censure, and they had been bitter pills indeed. Nevertheless, he did his best to fit comfortably into Sherman's command. Soon after joining his new division, he used it to spearhead the Federal drive through Tennessee and into Georgia, over Taylor's Ridge to Buzzard Roost and through Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, Georgia.

In battle outside Resaca, in May, he had his first large dose of action in the West. There he was so badly wounded that he was forced to leave the field and return north for recuperation.

But through three years of war, he had not learned how to relax from campaigning. He returned to duty in July, against his doctor's orders, when he heard that Sherman had crossed the Chattahoochee River and was moving on Atlanta.

By the time he returned to the field, his commander was in the city, after General John Bell Hood's Confederate Army of Tennessee had abandoned it in retreat. Because his wound prevented him from riding horseback, Kilpatrick commandeered a carriage and rode alongside his troopers, shouting orders from the front seat. From the carriage he even conducted a raid against the Confederate-held Atlanta-Macon Railroad.



ABOVE: View of Richmond, Va. from Belle Isle, April 1865. Kilpatrick hoped to effect release of prisoners held here. (LC)

BELOW: Kilpatrick poses with his staff in this 1864 photograph. The ladies between whom the general stands are (we trust) officers' wives. Flag lists cavalry battle honors. (LC)

On August 18 Kilpatrick, now able to ride again, led another raid against Rebel communications south of Atlanta. He marched his division and some auxiliary units to the railroad between Jonesborough and Griffin, destroyed some miles of track, and then was challenged by enemy cavalry, who pushed his force to Lovejoy's Station. Arriving there on August 20, he found Rebel infantry sitting across his path. Nearly surrounded, Kilpatrick mustered some of the spirit that had won him a strong reputation earlier in the war. He faced his troopers about, charged, and in the words of one historian, "simply rode over the Confederate cavalry" to safety.

SHERMAN was not pleased, however, with the scanty accomplishments of the raid. While he did not censure Kilpatrick personally, he relied more heavily than ever before on his infantry to catch and overwhelm Hood. At first Sherman planned to defeat Hood by separating him from his lines of communication and supply. Then he decided to turn his back on the Confederate commander and with a part of his army push east across Georgia to Savannah and the coast, burning out the state. He sent Major General George H. Thomas' Army of the Cumberland back into Tennessee, where he was to deal with Hood's westward-marching army. Then Sherman made ready to march to the sea.

He chose Kilpatrick to lead his cavalry, although Lieutenant General Ulysses Grant had previously appointed Major General James H. Wilson to command all the horsemen in Sherman's theater. Sherman explained his decision to Wilson in curious terms: "I know Kil-

Kilpatrick's cavalry earned the hatred of Georgians by their destructive foraging during Sherman's March to the Sea. (B&L)

patrick is a hell of a damned fool, but I want just that sort of man to command my cavalry on this expedition." He then directed Wilson to join General Thomas in Tennessee.

During the march to the sea, Kilpatrick made quite a name for himself. His name, in fact, became infamous to Georgians, who watched his cavalrymen run wild over their property. They learned that Kilpatrick overlooked incidents of pillaging and thievery by his men because he frankly enjoyed wreaking havoc on secessionists.

Some of the general's favorite vices also came to public attention during the campaign. Georgia newspapers reported that he travelled with female companions, including two Negro girls who cooked for him and with whom he engaged in "the most familiar and indecent conversation." And a Confederate prisoner later recalled marching in tow beside Kilpatrick's carriage and seeing the general stretched out comfortably on the seat with his head in a woman's lap.

KILPATRICK'S men merrily laid waste to the state, and when the cavalry occupied the capital, Milledgeville, Kilpatrick joined in their fun. He and his officers broke into the Georgia House of Representatives and staged a mock legislative session. Although a teetotaler, Kilpatrick reportedly took the speaker's stand and regaled the assembly with tales of the cavalry's "gallant campaigns against enemy wine cellars and whiskey store rooms." After a round of speechmaking the "congressmen" drew up a series of resolutions, including one declaring the Georgia Ordinance of Secession "a damned farce."

During the march Kilpatrick carried on a running war against Major General Joseph Wheeler's cavalry, who constantly hovered on the fringes of Sherman's army. Often Wheeler bested Kilpatrick in skirmishes and engagements, but not even "Fightin' Joe" was able to curtail Sherman's inexorable march through the state.

On the other hand, Kilpatrick got the better of Wheeler now and again, as in November when under Sherman's orders he swung his cavalry north toward Augusta and then south toward Millen. It was a feinting movement and Wheeler, taking the bait, concentrated his cavalry at Millen, thinking that the Federal horsemen were heralding Sherman's advance. Actually Sherman was marching unmolested in another direction—toward Savannah—with his four infantry corps.

Fuming at his deception, Wheeler tried to get even. On one occasion he routed Kilpatrick from a night bivouac. On another day he pushed him away from some strategic objectives which he had planned to destroy. And when Kilpatrick's cavalry reached Aiken, South Carolina, Wheeler's men struck them so viciously that the Federals were driven out of the town "like chickens."

ON the whole, however, Kilpatrick did an efficient job of guarding Sherman's flanks. When the army reached Savannah, just before Christmas 1864, Sherman wrote him: "The fact that to you, in great measure, we owe the march of four strong infantry columns, with heavy trains and wagons, over 300 miles through an enemy's country, without the loss of a single wagon, and without the annoyance of cavalry dashes on our flanks, is honor enough for any cavalry commander."

When Sherman resumed his march, from Savannah through the Carolinas, Kilpatrick redoubled his efforts to make the Confederacy suffer. At the start of that campaign, according to prevalent rumors, he issued large quantities of matches to his troopers. He left no doubt about his intentions when he told some of his officers: "In after years when travelers passing through South Carolina shall see chimney stacks without houses, and the country desolate, and shall ask 'who did this?' some Yankee will answer, 'Kilpatrick's cavalry.' " And he spoke even more plainly to a group of foot soldiers: "There'll be damned little for you infantrymen to destroy after I've passed through that hellhole of secession."

He tried hard to keep his word. As an example, consider his short but unpleasant stay in Barnwell, South Carolina, where his troopers were careless with their matches. While flames consumed part of the town, Kilpatrick held a gala ball at his headquarters and even forced some of the local ladies to dance with his officers. Thereafter his soldiers renamed the place, fittingly, "Burnwell."

Through South Carolina Kilpatrick continued his war against both Wheeler and Lieutenant General Wade Hampton, whose cavalry guarded the retreat of the Army of Tennessee, once again under General Joseph E. Johnston. In addition to authorized warfare, Kilpatrick engaged in a bitter personal feud with Hampton, stemming from reports that Hampton's men had lynched captured Federal troopers. Although Hampton denied the charges, Kilpatrick heatedly declared that he would retaliate in kind. It is difficult to determine where the burden of guilt in this should rest, for unauthorized killings undoubtedly took place on both sides, but certainly the issue inflamed the bitter feelings that already existed between Kilpatrick and his opponents. Since Kilpatrick's men retaliated by violating private property, the people of South Carolina suffered most for it in the long run.

SHORTLY after Sherman's army entered North Carolina, Kilpatrick endured perhaps the most embarrassing hour in his career. It came about because of his old fondness for female companionship.

Despite his raccoon-like face and slight build, Kilpatrick had always considered himself a ladies' man. When his wife Alice died in 1863, his passionate nature apparently turned into licentiousness. While in Virginia he had been intimate with a pretty camp follower who had also been a good friend of his subordinate, Custer. And in North Carolina he travelled with another companion, a "tall, handsome, welldressed lady."

Presumably it was she who, clad only in a nightgown, was routed from Kilpatrick's headquarters near Fayetteville, North Carolina, when Hampton's cavalry attacked it one night in March 1865 "Kil-cavalry" himself, wearing nightshirt and boots, was nearly captured when a Confederate swooped down on him and demanded to know General Kilpatrick's whereabouts. Realizing that in his sleepwear he had been taken for an ordinary soldier, Kilpatrick pointed to a passing horseman and said, "There he goes!" The Rebel spurred his mount and was off, and Kilpatrick wasted no time finding a horse of his own and riding to safety. His lady friend, meanwhile, had to hide in a ditch until the fighting was over. When the Confederates learned these facts, they laughed heartily at Kilpatrick's expense.

But the Rebels' merriment could not last. In subsequent weeks Sherman proceeded to back Johnston into his final corner, and Kilpatrick's men bagged scores of prisoners—Confederates who sensed the futility of waging a doomed campaign. On April 26 Johnston was forced to surrender his army to Sherman near Durham Station, North Carolina, and the war was over. After the Rebel army disbanded, Kilpatrick was promoted major general of volunteers and won a brevet major generalship in the Regular Army.

KILPATRICK'S postwar life was varied and colorful if ultimately tragic. Resigning his commission, he was appointed minister to Chile by President Andrew Johnson. In South America, his libertine days at an end, he married the niece of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Santiago and settled comfortably into domestic life when he was recalled to the United States in 1868.

Kilpatrick later became a director of the Union Pacific Railroad, tried his hand at playwriting, and spoke to numerous veterans' associations. He switched his politics to vote for Democrat Horace Greeley in 1872, but afterward returned to the Republican fold and was reappointed minister to Chile in 1880. He served there until his death the following year from a kidney ailment.

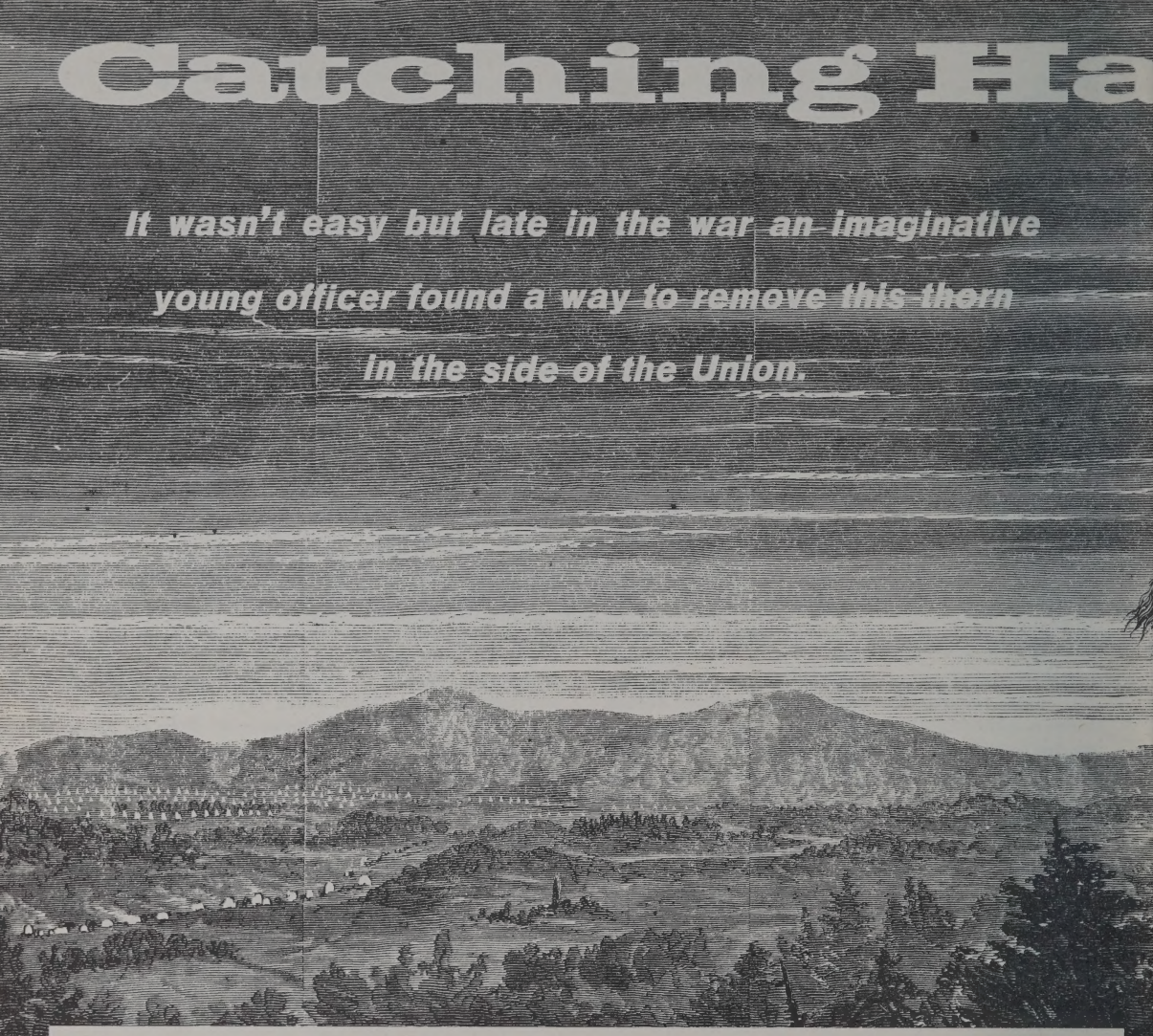
He never achieved his most cherished goals. Though in February 1864 he had envisioned himself a future governor and President, he made only one bid for elective office—a rather modest one, as a congressional candidate from New Jersey, in 1880. But he was soundly defeated.

Though it may seem a minor defeat, Kilpatrick never quite got over it; he always longed for the adulation of the electorate. For a man who had seen many hopes destroyed during his lifetime, this was perhaps the cruelest disappointment of all.

Edward G. Longacre, a regular contributor to "CWTI," is presently a graduate student at the University of Nebraska, and has recently begun work on a full-scale biography of Federal cavalryman James H. Wilson. For more on Kilpatrick, he suggests: Alfred Davenport, "Camp and Field Life of the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry" (New York, 1879); T. F. Dornblaser, "Sabre Strokes of the Pennsylvania Dragoons" (Philadelphia, 1884); V. C. Jones, "Eight Hours Before Richmond" (New York, 1957); and James H. Wilson, "Under the Old Flag" (New York, 1912).

Catching Ha

It wasn't easy but late in the war an imaginative young officer found a way to remove this thorn in the side of the Union.



CONFEDERATE cavalry officer Major Harry Gilmor had been a thorn in the side of the Union Army—and especially a thorn in the side of Major General Philip Sheridan—for a long, long time. He had penetrated Union lines again and again, and had always slipped back to the Confederate Army with a great deal of information the Confederates should never have been allowed to get.

No one seemed able to detect him. Sometimes he wore his legitimate Confederate gray, sometimes the Union blue. He had even done something worse than simply disguising himself as a Northern soldier. He had also disguised himself, not as an ordinary Union soldier, *but as a Union soldier disguised as a Confederate*—with a secret identifying mark to prove to disguised Yankees that he, too, was a Yankee, even if he *was* wearing a gray uniform!

Somehow, the inquisitive major had stumbled on one of the most important secrets of the Union Army's espionage. He had learned the secret mark that proved to a disguised Yankee that this apparent Confederate was really *another disguised Yankee*—and a friend! It was the kind of thing that saved a hard-working Rebel spy a great deal of trouble and (better yet) *made* a great deal of trouble for the Yankees. No doubt all this sounds confusing, but Major Gilmor meant it to be confusing—to the Yankees!

THIS double disguise in Confederate uniform, plus the recognition mark that told all who were in the secret that the wearer was really a Union spy, was probably invented by General John C. Frémont's "Jessie Scouts." Early in the war Frémont had set up a special force of picked men, half spies, half scouts, who soon became known—more or less officially—as the "Jessie Scouts," in honor of Mrs. Frémont, whose maiden name had been Jessie Benton. The scouts were not, as is sometimes stated, named for a mythical Colonel Jessie. Indeed, so far as can be discovered, there never was a Colonel Jessie in either the Union or the Confederate Army.

For Frémont, the Jessie Scouts did all sorts of military odd jobs. They scouted in their own uniform. They spied in Confederate uniform. They raided—probably in any uniform that happened to be convenient, or in none. They were

1840 N.C.

Guilford Co

James R. Gilmer 256
John A " 304
Robt S. Jr 256
Robt S. Sr. 256
William L. ~~256~~ 305

Chatham Co.

Delilah Gilmore 189
Hasting " 159
~~Hugh " 252~~
~~Isabella " 279~~
John " 171
John Jr. 160
~~Samuel Jr~~ 158-160
~~Stephen~~ 158
Thomas 161
William T 159

Halifax Co

Charles Gilmore 3

Cumberland Co.

~~Hugh~~ Gilmore 252
~~Isabella~~ " 279
John T 249-305

Gathering Fire

It wasn't easy but late in the war an imaginative young officer found a way to remove that thorn in the side of the Union.

1848 N. C.

Cabarrus Co

Joseph Gilmore 25
Mary " 22

Mecklenburg Co.

James G. Gilmore 259

Bladen Co

William 197

Cumberland Co.

Nancy Gilmore 272

RESEARCH REGISTER

(For recording a brief account of your research activities to assist you to avoid duplicating your searches.)

LOCATION OF RECORD (Give info on where found or filed; library call No.; filing enclosure No.; possessor, etc.)	SEARCHES COMPLETED (Number searches consecutively and give date. List name of book, film or other type of record, author, information sought, etc.)	INFORMATION FOUND (Make a brief statement of results of search. Indicate the Data Work Sheet or Family Group Record you have completed for your records.)
Marriage Index		
Muscogee Co., Ga.		Marriage
	John C. Edwards pg 172	
	Matilda L. Gilmore	
	16 Sept. 1843	
	James S. Gilmore pg 205	
	Mary Jane Orr	
	21 Dec. 1843	

Additional suggestions on the use of this sheet may be found in The Sixth Edition of THE HOW BOOK FOR GENEALOGISTS, available through The Everton Publishers.

"Paroles of the Army
Surrendered at Appo"
April 9, 1865

pg. 85 - Terry's Brigade

Chaplain Harvey Gilmore
21st Va. Inf'ty.

Vol II "N.C. Rev. Soldiers, Sailors, Patriots + Descendants"

James Gilmore (RS Sgt NC)
1755 - 1835
m Mary Hughs

James Gilmore (RS Pvt NC)
1754 - 1799
m Mary Scott

John Gilmore (RS Pvt NC)
c1758 - 1790
m. Sophia King

Patrick Gilmore (RS - NC)
c1750 & 1824
m. Martha —

Vol-5-6

Petition for land, Augusta area
John Gilmore Sept. 1759-
100 acres at Cow Ck. + Savannah
River — 50 mi above Augusta

Vol. 5 #3 - Lincoln Co -
Obediah Florence + 23 Nov. 1835
Mrs. Susan Gilmore

Samuel Gilmore + 4 April 1809
Nancy Harvey

Vol. 3 #3 Columbia Co.
✓ James N. Gilmore + 4 Oct. 1841
Marida Chatwright

Vol. 3 #1 Warren Co., Tax Returns 1794
John Gilmore
Matthew Gilmore

Ga. Pioneer Gen. Mag - Vol 7-13

Putnam Co.

Anthony Gilmer ∞ 1 July 1843
Lucinda Palmer

James A. Gilmer ∞ 26 Dec. 1844
Sarah Hudgins

88-212 Anthon Gilmore ∞
Biddy Honeycut 18 Feb. 1840

John Gilmore ∞
Nancy Westmoreland 24 Oct 1812

Jefferson Co.

John Gilmore ∞ 6 Apr. 1815
Mary Brady

Joyce Gilmore ∞ 31 Oct. 1822
Lucinda Hargrove

William Gilmore ∞ 21 Sept. 1820
Sarah Dowis

Putnam Co., Ga. Tax List 1813
Capt. William Dowis' Dist.
John Gilmore

Muster Roll of Capt. Elisha Hightower Co of 67th Regt - 2nd Div. 9 Ga. Brigade Gen. Henry H. Lowe

George Gilmore

Gilmore -
Milner -
Lapsyilla Holmes Milner
Pitt Milner

GEORGIA SOCIETY, D. A. R.

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1958

Ga. Soc. D.A.R. Pulaski Chapter, Griffin, Ga. 1958.

copied at Ga. Archives 1976

PIKE COUNTY, GEORGIA RECORDS;-

WILL BOOK---B---1829---1844

JOHN H. GILMORE: (Listed in index to will book as recorded on pages 1 and 2- this book has been rebound and this will is at present missing in this will book-HOWEVER;- the original will is found in the files and will be re-recorded in the back of the book.

Wife Nancy Gilmore:

Children- under age:- namely*

Elizabeth Gilmore;
Susan Gilmore;
Gibby Gilmore;
Jane Gilmore;
Louisa Gilmore;
Mary Ann Gilmore;

Robert Westmoreland, Sr. Excr.

Made August 8, 1827- Signed- John h Gilmore.

Witnesses:- Willis B. Nall
John Westmoreland.

PROBATED:- September 1, 1828.

Lee Co., Ga.
Estate of W. W. Gilmore —
John N. Gilmore applies for
Letters of Adm. 16 Mar. 1854 —
Bond $4,000. Securities John N.
Kitchen & Saml Sullivan

DeKalb Co

A. M. Gilmer
Susan C. Seatell } 10 Jan 1850

Elbert Co

Francis Gilmer } 28 Jan 1808
Patsy Barnett }

Greene Co

Joseph Gilmer 13 Feb 1853
Susan Devine

John Gilmore 8 Jan 1802
Betsy Cartwright

Hancock Co

Hugh Gilmore 3 Sept 1840
Winston L. Garland

Washington Co.

Alexander Gilmore 3 Dec 1848
Adaline Duggan

Wilkinson Co.

Baldwin Grey 22 July 1824
Rachel Gilmore

Butts Co. - 40,000 Ga Mar

George W. Gilmore
Caroline McEwen } 26 Feb. 1847

Henry J. Gilmore
Frances E. Crowels } 14 Feb 1860

Humphrey J. W. Gilmore
Margaret Coleman } 27 Jan 1869

Humphrey J. W. Gilmore
Sarah R. Coleman } 8 Dec 1833

James N. Gilmore
Mary E. Pritchett } 10 Nov 1870

Robert Gilmore
Julia Smith } 8 Dec 1835

Robert F. Gilmore
Sarah Jane Bond } 1 Dec 184

Robert B. Gilmore
Elvey Harris } 8 Jan 1867

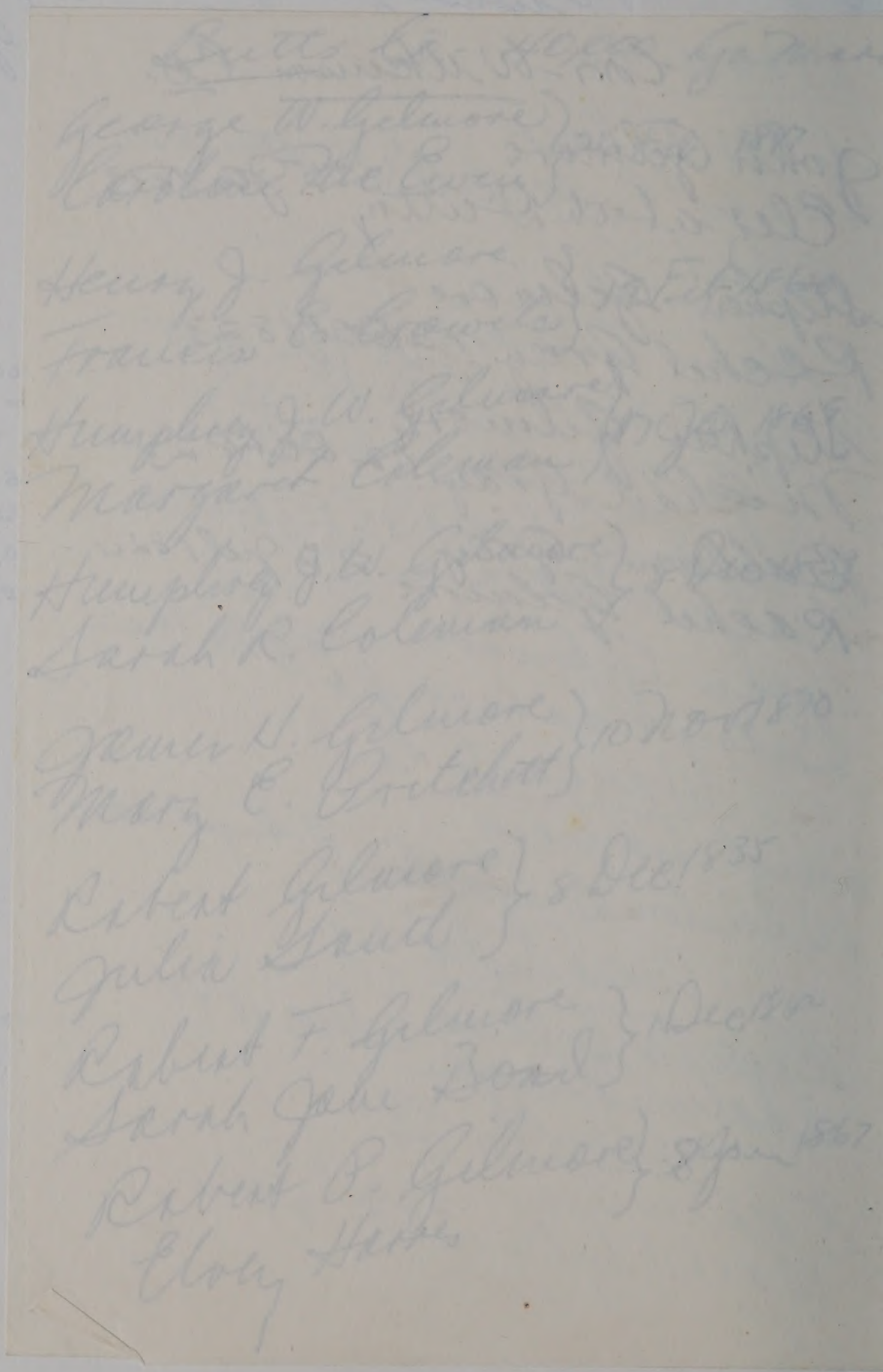
Con - Wilkinson Co.

John Gilmore
Elizabeth Duttry 15 Jan 1873

Stephen Gilmore
Rachel Gray 12 Oct 1823

Stephen Gilmore
Michael Gray 12 Oct 1823

Baldwin Gray 22 Jul 1824
Rachel Gilmore



VA. Wills Before 1799 - Clemens

GILLENWATERS, THOMAS
Amherst Co., Va. Will filed March 6, 1780.
wife Martha
s. Elijah Gillenwaters
s. Joel Gillenwaters

GILMORE, JOHN
Rockbridge Co., Va. Will filed Jan. 7, 1783.
wife Eleanor
s. James Gilmore
s. John Gilmore
Five daughters

GILMORE, JAMES
Rockbridge Co., Va. Will filed Jan. 7, 1783.
wife Martha
s. John Gilmore
s. Joseph Gilmore
s. William Gilmore
s. Samuel Gilmore
d. Agnes Gilmore
d. Eleanor Gilmore
d. Isabell Gilmore
d. Mary Foster

GOFF, JOHN
Amherst Co., Va. Will filed March 7, 1763.
wife Anne
s. Joseph Goff
s. John Goff
s. Leonard Goff
d. Elizabeth Goff

COLEY, THOMAS
Amherst Co., Va. Will filed Sept. 7, 1767.
brother Abraham Nally
sister Sarah Crawford

GOOD, JOHN
Bedford Co., Va. Will filed July 23, 1771.
s. William Good
s. Abraham Good
g.s. James Good
s. Robert Good
s. John Good
g.s. Thomas Good
d. Elizabeth Cox

Deed Book 'H'

Griffin Smith of Nottoway Co. Va., 200 acres on waters of Fishing creek where Richard Heard now lives, adj lands of Sanders Walker, John Gilmore and Wm. Kimbra in 1785 when surveyed. Feb. 16, 1791. Aquilla and Martha House, Richard Heard, test.

Page 280—MERCER, SILAS and wife Dorcas to Samuel Walker, 200 acres on Legets branch of Fishing creek agreeable to a grant 1784 to said Mercer. Feb. 10, 1789. J. Walker, J. P., Joshua Alexander, test.

Page 290—MANN, MILLEY to Nathan Nall, 400 acres in two tracts on waters of Scull Shoal creek of Broad river, adj. said Milley, David Criswell, and Christopher Gardner. Jul. 11, 1791. John Moore, J. P.

Page 295—MITCHEM, WILLIAM to Wm. Douglas, 125 acres on Morris' creek. Feb. 10, 1791. Azariah and John Bailey, test.

Page 301—McCARTY, DANIEL and wife Hannah, for love and affection, to oldest son Cornelius slaves Peter and Fryday etc; to oldest dau. Nancy McCarty slave Cain etc. Jun. 4, 1791. H. Mounger, J. P., Edwin Mounger, test.

Page 305—McCARTY, DANIEL and wife Hannah to Martin Crews, 500 acres on Clouds creek of Broad river, orig grant 1785 to said McCarty. Sale. Jun. 4, 1791. Edwin and Henry Mounger, J. P. test.

Page 307—MURRAY, DAVID, Sr. and wife Elizabeth to Wm. Murray, 400 acres on waters of Uptons creek, agreeable to a grant 1787. Mar. 2, 1791. Jean Murray, Paulinea Murray, Thos. Murray, test.

Page 337—McNIEL, CATHARINE to Michael and Jas. McNiel, 750 acres on Sills fork of Little river bounded S. W. by lands of John Holiday, other sides vacant at time of survey, orig grant 1784. Apr. 14, 1785. Elizabeth Frazer, Ambrose Jones, Effe Hoge, test.

Page 363—McCARTY, JOHN and wife Susannah to Sherod Stroud, 100 acres on waters of Rocky creek, being part of 400 acres whereon said McCarty now lives, orig grant 1787 to said John. Jun. 15, 1790. John and Nancy Stroud, Agnes McCarty, test.

Page 367—McDOWELL, THOMAS and wife Martha to Geo. Hamilton, 85 acres on Fishing creek, bounded all sides by Jos. Carsons and Cresswell's land, orig grant 1790 to said McDowell. Mar. 3, 1790. B. Catching, J. P.

Page 239—NORRIS, THOMAS and wife Sarah to Samuel Billingsly, their part of 200 acres whereon said Billingsly now lives, orig grant 1785 to Samuel Thornton. Dec. 27, 1790. Walter and Wm. Billingslea, test.

Page 271—NAIL, (Signed Neal), JOSEPH and wife Frances to John or Jos. Patterson, 200 acres on Savannah river, adj Julius Nail. Sept. 10, 1790. Michael Gaar, John Cunningham, J. P. test.

DEED BOOK 'H'H'
1819-1836

Page 377 WINGFIELD, JOHN L. To wife Caroline the residence in Washington, all furniture, carriage and horses and slaves that came by her. All residue to be equally divided between my two children, minors, not named. Mentions possibility of another child. Brother Garland Wingfield, Exer. Signed Feb. 28, 1835. Probated May 5, 1835. John H. Pope, Wm. G. Driver, Stephen G. Pettus, Test.

Page 47—WINGFIELD, JOHN. In the name of God Amen. I, John Wingfield being in a low state of health, but sound in mind and memory do make this my last will and testament. Item, I give my watch to Archibald S. Wingfield. Item, I give to Polly Terrell five hundred dollars. Item, The balance of my estate I leave to be equally divided between my brothers and sisters after my just debts are paid. It is further my desire that Samuel and Thomas Wingfield be my lawful executors. In witness whereof I set my hand and seal at this 11th day of Nov. 1821. John W. Butler, Test. Proved Jan. 1st. 1821 on the oath of John W. Butler.

Page 79—ZIMMERMAN, BARNARD, of Wilkes Co. To son Philip $1.00. To son John $100.00. To son Simon 300 acres including the plantation where I now live. To grandau Lary or Sara Benson slaves Joe and Mary, feather bed etc. To grandau Susan Gilmore $100.00 and to her two children Ruthy and Mary a slave Amy. To son Simon, dau Elizabeth Guise and grandson Wm. Guise 5 slaves. Residue to be divided among grandchildren, children of sons Philip and John Zimmerman, and dau Elizabeth Guise, except Wm. Guise and Susan Gilmore. Leonard Sims and Peter Gullatt, Exers. Signed May 22, 1820. Probated Mar. 4, 1822. Allen P. Rice, Jos. Griffin, Jacob Zellner, Test.

INDEX TO WILL BOOK "11"—1837-1877

Armstrong, James
Ailison, Rebecca
Appling, Joel
Anthony, Micajah T.
Anthony, Ann
Armor, Amanda E.
Anthony, M. R.
Anderson, Thomas
Arnold, Allen J.
Arnett, S. A.
Adams, Zelotas
Arnold, Moses
Blakey, Churchwell
Booker, William, Sr.
Barnett, Samuel
Baird, William
Bankston, Lawrence
Branham, Francis
Bradley, William D.
Bell, John
Booker, Richeson
Benson, William
Bradley, W. D.
Barnett, Eliza W.
Booker, Richerson
Brown, L. S.
Bailey, Russell, Sr.
Booker, Esther
Burns, Samuel T.
Blakey, Judith C.
Brown, Sarah A.
Bailey, George
Barnett, P. J.
Bufford, W. D.
Branham, M. W.
Barrett, Robt. T.
Crews, Benedictine
Cofer, John
Corbet, Eleanor
Carter, Reuben
Collins, Gibson
Chivers, James A.
Callaway, Woodson
Callaway, Enoch
Cox, William R.
Cade, James
Callaway, Chenoth
Callaway, Seaborn
Colly, Francis
Colly, Henry F.
Chase, John D.

DEED BOOK 'H'

Baptist Milligan, Daniel Williams, Thos. Hughes, John Brownfield and Samuel Gilmore, including the improvements where the said Geo. Cohoon lives. Oct. 16, 1790. Thos. and Margaret Hughs, test.

Page 369—CATCHING, SAYMER and wife Rachel to Jos. Catchings, 200 acres bounded N. E. by Little river, other sides vacant when surveyed 1784 for said Saymer. Nov. 16, 1791. Zachariah Thompson, Richard Watts, test.

Page 6—DOOLY, GEORGE to Wm. Low, 575 acres on Oconee river, Washington Co., bounded S. E. by Shoulderbone creek orig grant 1784 to Edward Kelly. Feb. 5, 1790. Benj. Catching, J. P., Stith Barksdale, G. Taylor, test.

Page 112—DEJERNATT, REUBEN to Edward Stephens, 300 acres on Ogeechee river as appears by grants 1787 to said Reuben. Feb. 17, 1790. Frederick Sims, J. P., David Terrell, test.

Page 181—DOOLY, GEORGE to Esther Singletary Starnes, Lot No. 23 in the town of Petersburgh, half acre, bounded S. by Lot No. 21, N. by Lot No. 25. Aug. 28, 1790. Robt. Taylor, Thos. C. Russell, test.

Page 255—DAWSON, GEORGE and wife Ruth of Greene Co., to Thos. Wagnon of Wilkes Co., 500 acres on Sherrills creek orig grant 1785 to said Dawson. Jan. 8, 1791. A. Bedell, J. P.

Page 259—DUNCAN, DAVID to Owen Fluker, 120 acres on Kettle creek, part of orig grant 1789 to said Duncan. Jul. 8, 1789. Hugh Jones, Wm. Fletcher, Jos. Watson, test.

Page 293—DAMERON, JOHN of Wilkes Co. to Henry Harris of Richmond Co., 160 acres on waters of Williams creek for 20 shillings. Oct. 5, 1789. Benj. Scott, Thos. Grant, Daniel Grant, test.

Page 44—EVANS, JOHN and wife Elizabeth to Jos. Callaway, Jr., 150 acres on Clarks fork of Long creek orig grant 1785 to Wm. Johnson. Oct. 20, 1788. Wm. Morgan, J. P., Ann Morgan, test.

Page 62—EDGE, NEHEMIAH to Wm. Casey, 250 acres on waters of Little river, adj land of John Clark, orig grant 1787. Mar. 16, 1789. Samuel Harper, J. P.

Page 90—ECTOR, HUGH and wife Eleanor to Thos. Patton, 400 acres agreeable to a grant 1786 to said Ector. Oct. 12, 1790. John Moore, J. P.

Page 328—EADES, ABRAHAM and wife Sarah of Albemarle Co. Va., to Thos. Stephens of Wilkes Co., for L10,200 acres on Goose Pond creek. Dec. 10, 1789. Thos. Hopper, John Tiller, test.

Page 76—FREEMAN, JAMES to Simcock Canan, 30 acres on E. side of Chickasaw creek adj land of Richard Aycock, whereon said Freeman now lives. Jul. 19, 1790. W. Freeman, Holman Freeman, test.

1st Tax list available

Arthur Smith, ... 1½ polls, 900 acres Wilkes Co., 1 slave, 487½ acres Washington Co.
Benjamin Perkins, ... 1 slave, 183 acres Wilkes Co.
John Gilmore, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
Peter Smith, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
William Lackey, ... 1 poll, 287½ acres Wilkes Co.
Joseph Carson, ... 1½ polls, 1 slave, 650 acres Wilkes Co.
Jesse Vaughn, ... 1 poll, 287½ acres Washington Co. Oconee river.
John McGough, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
Stephen Davis, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
James Bailey, ... 1 poll, 600 acres Wilkes Co.
Azariah Bailey, ... 1 poll, 300 acres Washington Co., 500 acres Wilkes Co.

John Edmunds, ... 1 poll, 266 acres Wilkes Co.
Jesse Perman, ... 1 poll, 100 acres Wilkes Co.
John Carson, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
William Powell, ... 1 poll, 1 slave, 100 acres Wilkes Co.
John Edwards, ... 2½ polls, 3 slaves, 200 acres Wilkes Co.

William Heard, ... 1 poll, 257 acres Wilkes Co.
Charles Allen, ... 1 poll, 400 acres Wilkes Co.
James Hughey, ... 1 poll. _____ Howard, 1 poll.
William Walker, ... 1 poll, 250 acres Wilkes Co.
James Walker, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
Robert Killgore, ... 1½ polls, 1 slave, 800 acres Wilkes Co.

William Cole, ... 4 polls, 6 slaves, 450 acres Wilkes Co.
Humphrey Ballard, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
John Milner, ... 8 polls, 14 slaves, 1000 acres Wilkes Co. 200 and 287½ acres Washington Co.

Francis Edmunds, ... 4 polls, 6 slaves, 400 acres Wilkes Co.
William Whitmore, ... 1 poll, 300 acres Wilkes Co.
Isham Randolph, ... 1 poll. William Vardman, 1 poll.
Francis Gideon, ... 1 poll, 862½ acres Franklin Co., 100 acres Wilkes Co.
William Gideon, ... 1 poll, 287½ acres Franklin Co., 100 acres Wilkes Co.
Jacob Lindsay, ... 1 poll, 600 acres Wilkes Co.
John Heard, ... 1½ polls, 1 slave, 220 acres Wilkes Co., 487½ acres Washington Co.
James Hill, ... 1 poll. Thomas Cooper, 1 poll.
John Kellough, ... 1 poll. Charles Gilmore, 1 poll.
Nathaniel Scudder, ... 1 poll, 100 acres Wilkes Co.

William Smith, ... 1 poll, 278 acres Wilkes Co., 287½ acres Washington Co.

Abner Legett, ... 1 poll, 150 acres Wilkes Co.

John Armstrong, ... 1½ polls, 1 slave, 200 acres Wilkes Co., 287½ acres Washington Co.

Joseph Heckman, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.

William Peters, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.

William Best, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.

Susannah Green, ... 2 polls, 2 slaves, 400 acres Wilkes Co.

Patrick Cunningham, ... 4½ polls, 5 slaves, 900 acres Wilkes Co.

William Layson, ... 1½ polls, 1 slave, 1000 acres Wilkes Co.

John Rorie, ... 3½ polls, 5 slaves, 1000 acres Wilkes Co.

David Smith, ... 1 poll, 284 acres Wilkes Co., 250 acres Richmond Co.

Charles Heard, ... 1 poll, 800 acres Wilkes Co.

William Right, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.

John O'Neal, ... 1 poll, 600 acres Wilkes Co.

Eanock James, ... 1 poll, 500 acres Wilkes Co.

Francis Smith, ... 17½ polls, 33 slaves, 573 acres Wilkes Co.

Jesse Heard, ... 6 polls, 10 slaves, 451 acres Wilkes Co.

Thomas Brown, ... 2½ polls, 3 slaves, 200 acres Wilkes Co., 517½ acres Washington Co.

Solomon Palmer, ... 1 poll, 467½ acres Wilkes Co.

John Peters, ... 1 poll, 650 acres Wilkes Co.

John McClain, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.

John Carmical, ... 1 poll. Robert Wells, 1 poll.

William Bradey, ... 1 poll, 2 tracts 287½ acres each, on Oconee river, Washington Co., 775 acres, 300 acres Washington Co., 287½ acres Franklin Co., 400 acres Wilkes Co.

George Gilmore, ... 1 poll, 100 acres Wilkes Co.

William Bauldin, ... 2 polls, 2 slaves, 200 acres Richmond Co., 575 acres Wilkes Co.

Nathan Ballard, ... 1 poll. Thomas Dean, 1 poll.

Richard Ryand, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.

Sampson Harris, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co., 287½ acres Franklin Co.

John Todd, ... 1 poll, 550 acres Wilkes Co.

Arden Evans, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.

Dickey Barkshear, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.

Will Book 'H' H' Wilkes Co.

Mentions $4000.00 received by Elizabeth Winder from her uncle Felix Gilbert. Geo. Gilmore of Lexington, Wm. A. Grant of the neighborhood, Alex. Pope, Atty, and wife Mary, Exers. Signed Oct. 31, 1825. Probated Jan. 5, 1829. Philip C. Guinn, Wm. F. Hay, John O. Mara, Test. Philip C. Guinn signs probate in Baldwin Co.

Page 286—STONE, OSBORN. All estate to wife Nancy for maintaining and educating the children (not named), they to get such portions at majority or marriage as she sees fit. John W. Butler, Stephen G. Pettus, Samuel Barnett and Jesse Mercer, Exers. Signed Sept. 18, 1829. Probated Jan. 4, 1830. Chas. Wingfield, Wm. Jones, Stephen G. Pettus, Test.

Page 301—SMITH, GUY. To wife Sally half of all personal estate according to our marriage contract in the hands of Col. Thos. Wootten. To son John slave Cornelia, to dau Nancy Jennings $100.00, to dau Mary Bailey a slave, to son Wm. slave Rachel, to son Guy a slave, to son Thos., $400.00, to dau Sarah Goldsby $100.00, to son Henry slave Daniel, "my eight children." The interest of Jesse Stallings, Jr. in his fathers estate which I bought to wife Sally. Thos. Wootten, and Thos. Anderson, Exers. Signed Aug. 15, 1830. Probated Sept. 6, 1830. Joshua Kelley, Wm. M. Binns, Bolling Bryant, Test.

Page 307—SIMPSON, JUDA. All estate to be equally divided among my children: Jas. B., Wm. L., Chas. N., John N., Felix G., and Thos. P. Simpson. Thos. Douglas, Exer. Signed Mar. 17, 1830. Recorded Dec. 20, 1830. Wm. Killgore, Edward Giddens, Hannah Cooksey, Test.

Page 314—SLACK, JESSE. To wife Susannah all estate for widowhood. If she marries to be divided equally between her and the children (not named), except dau Rhoda Wheety (?) unto whom I give $150.00. Two sons Thos. and John Slack, Exers. Signed Jan. 31, 1831. Probated May 2, 1831. Chas. Statham, A. D. Statham, Test.

Page 316—STATHAM, JANE. To son Augustin D. Statham slave Jerry. To him in trust for my son Richard W. Statham slave Alfred. If he marries to be vested in his children. To dau Susan Harriet Statham certain slaves. If she marries and dies without issue to revert to my estate and be divided among my children generally (not named). Tract of land in Carroll Co. also. To dau Rhoda Quin all residue. Son Augustin D., and John T. Dent, Exers. Signed Jan. 20, 1831. Probated Jul. 15, 1831. Jos. H. Burks, John D. Hinton, Clifton O. Mahoney, Test.

Page 341—SEMMES, THOMAS of Charles Co. Md. To son James that part of the plantation whereon I now live, on the east side of Port Tobacco, and slave Tom. To son Edward the land I hold on Wheeles Branch in Charles Co., one-third of a tract called the Heater and slave Ralph. To son Jos. Milburn Semmes the other half of the land on which I live including the dwelling, one-third of the tract called the Heater and slave Jerry. To son Ignatius remainder of tract where I live, one-third

Tax List -

Hugh Gilmore, ... 1 poll, 500 acres Wilkes Co.
Thomas Seal, ... 1 poll, 100 acres Wilkes Co.
John Larramore, ... 1½ polls, 1 slave, 300 acres Wilkes Co.
Thos. Shannon, Jr., ... 1 poll, 287½ acres Washington Co.
James Rockmore, ... 6 polls, 10 slaves, 600 acres Wilkes Co.
Chas Westbrook, ... 1 poll, 100 acres Wilkes Co.
Philip Rasberry, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
Moses Collins, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co., 287½ acres Washington Co.
John Westbrook, ... 4 polls, 6 slaves, 650 acres Wilkes Co., 287½ acres Franklin Co.
Jonathan Goldsby, ... 1 poll, 250 acres Wilkes Co. 287½ acres Washington Co.
Andrew Mcpeters, ... 1 poll, 100 acres Wilkes Co.
Alex. Moss, ... 3½ polls, 5 slaves, 400 acres Wilkes Co.
William Braden, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
John Tatum, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
John Lankford, ... 1 poll. Phillip Thurman, 1 poll.
Daniel Casey, ... 1 poll. Owen Shannon, 1 poll.
William Bibb, ... 9½ polls, 17 slaves, 700 acres Wilkes Co.
Sebray Perkins, ... 2½ polls, 3 slaves, 500 acres Wilkes Co.
Jonathan Cheatham, ... 1 poll. John Bibb, 1 poll.
Benj. Hampton, ... 1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
Col. Elijah Clark, ... 5 polls, 24 slaves, 500 acres Wilkes Co., Sav. river, 750 acres 1 mile from Sav. river 5325-2650 acres Wilkes Co., 2225-4150-2650 and 850 acres Washington Co., Oconee river 1 town lot.
John Clark, Jr., ... 1 poll, 1150 acres Oconee river Washington Co., 2872 acres Washington Co., 1175 acres Franklin Co.
Absolom Davis, ... 5½ polls, 9 slaves, 400 acres Wilkes Co.
James Bibb, ... 9½ polls, 17 slaves.
Absolem Davis, Jr., ... 1 poll. Joseph Davis, 1 poll.
John Harrington, ... 1 poll, 2 slaves, 400 acres Wilkes Co. 287½ acres Washington Co.
Abinton Perkins, ... 1 poll, 550 acres Wilkes Co.
Thomas Shannon, ... 4 polls, 6 slaves, 400 acres Wilkes Co., 1 mile Sav. river, 230 acres Franklin Co.

ACCOUNTS OF PETER SPENCER FOR TEACHING

Wm. Pollard, Sr., son John, 1792; Wm. Reeves, your schooling;
Robert Pollard, one scholar 1792; Hugh Gilmore, teaching dau. 1792;
Michael Ward, two scholars 1792; John Ward, one scholar, 1792;
William Hooks, three mos. for two children, 1792;
Benjamin Perkins, one scholar, 1792, all near Tennilles Mill, Washington Co.
Francis Coleman, teaching Isaac, Frank and John 1790, Six scholars in 1792; Jesse Womack, one scholar, 1791-92;
Est. of Francis Mountain, dec'd, two children 1791, one named Martha, all at Duharts Creek, Burke Co.
William Hart, one scholar, 1791, Louisville, Burke Co.
Benj. Tennille, three months for two scholars 1792. Affidavit made in Greene Co.
Dr. James E. Murphey, two scholars 1789; John Parsons, Sr., three children, 1791; Thos. Galphin, one scholar, 1791;
Benjamin Parker, three scholars 1787, no residence given.

Scrap of paper which seems to describe location of land. Stephen Van Zant, head of Turtle river Mobley Ponds, expected there is a vein of Silver Ore there.

Thomas Brantley, Cathren Forsyth's Land. Isaac McLendon and Geo. Hall lives adjoining.

Barnard Heard's land six miles below Cribbs Mills on the Beaverdam of Richland creek and six miles from the Oconee river and ten or eleven miles below Greensborough, to Levingston's one mile from Cribbs Mill.

William Bibb the son of James Bibb. Ogden Cocroft, Edgefield Co.

State of Georgia
Wilkes County } By his Honor Benj. Talliaferro, Esqr., Judge of

Superior Court of said county, To:

Jos. Stiles and John Hutchinson, Esqrs. Whereas there is a certain matter of controversy in the Superior Court of this county viz, Admr of Jas. Neesmith, applt, vs Elijah Clarke, respt. Whereas John Greene is an important witness in this case, you are appointed to examine him, agreeable to the interrogatories hereunto annexed, to be returned sealed before court to be held in Wilkes Co., Nov. 20th, next. Jan. 10, 1797. Benj. Catching, C. S. C.

Interrogatories to be exhibited to John Greene of Richmond Co.

No. 1. Do you know the parties in the above case?

No. 2. What was the mode of disposing of property taken in the British lines during the late war and what was the character of the widow Neesmith and her family, also Col. Jas. McCoy, the Rev. Mr. Mobley, Wm. Ennis, Gill Thomas, Jas. Gray, Wm. Ryalls, Francis Paris, Mrs.

Tax List Wilkes Co.

John Pain, ...1½ polls, 1 slave, 64 acres Wilkes Co.
George Griffith, ...1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
John Williams, ...1 poll, 300 acres Wilkes Co.
Robert Sorrell, ...1 poll, 300 acres Wilkes Co.
Lewis Pearce, ...1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
Joseph Williams, ...2 polls, 2 slaves, 1206 acres Wilkes Co.
William Veasy, ...1 poll, 714 acres Wilkes Co.
James Taylor, ...2 polls, 2 slaves, 180 acres Wilkes Co.
Peter Tatum, ...7½ polls, 12 slaves, 250 acres Wilkes Co.
Jeremiah Dickens, ...1½ polls, 1 slave. Jas. Graham, 1 poll.
Abraham Sanders, ...1 poll, 250 acres Wilkes Co., 3 tract 287½ acres each Oconee river Washington Co.
Henry Tomson, ...1½ polls, 1 slave, 350 acres Wilkes Co., 287½ acres Washington Co.
Thos. Adkinson, ...1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co., 287½ acres Franklin Co.
Jacob Landers, ...1 poll, 575 acres on Oconee Washington Co.
William Pinkerton, ...1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
Robert Grier, ...1 poll, 225 acres Wilkes Co. on Ogeechee 287½ acres Washington Co.
Jeremiah Wootten, ...1 poll, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
William Burford, ...6 polls, 10 slaves, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
John Cessna, ...1 poll, 800 acres Washington Co.
Reuben Edwards, ...1 poll, 250 acres Wilkes Co.
John Cole, ...2 polls, 3 slaves, 200 acres Wilkes Co.
Philip Hunter, ...6½ polls, 11 slaves, 250 acres Wilkes Co.
Edward Daniel, ...4½ polls, 7 slaves, 287½ and 600 acres Washington Co.
Alex. Thomson, ...1 poll, 400 acres Washington Co., and 250 acres Wilkes Co.
Jacob Parkerson, ...1 poll, 72 acres Wilkes Co.
Daniel Morris, ...1 poll. William Casey, 1 poll.
Huriah Gilmore, ...1 poll, 130 acres Wilkes Co.
Thomas Cribb, ...1 poll, 287½ acres Washington Co.
George Dawson, ...1 poll, 500 acres Wilkes Co.
Frederick Williams, ...5 polls, 8 slaves, 1985 acres Wilkes Co.
Thomas Bridges, ...1 poll. Bartholomew Johnson, 1 poll.
George Read, ...4 polls, 6 slaves, 100 acres Wilkes Co.

1810 Census

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT _____ COUNTY _____ STATE Va

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. Va

Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

Name of Head of Family	FREE WHITE MALES					FREE WHITE FEMALES					All other free persons except Indians not taxed.	SLAVES
	under 10 yrs. of age	of 10 and under 16 yrs.	of 16 and under 26 yrs. including heads of families	of 26 and under 45 yrs. including heads of families	of 45 yrs. & upwards including heads of families	under 10 yrs. of age	of 10 and under 16 yrs.	of 16 and under 26 yrs. including heads of families	of 26 and under 45 yrs. including heads of families	of 45 yrs. & upwards including heads of families		
Lancaster Co												
John M. Gilmore	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Robert Gilmore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Henrico Co												
James Gilmore	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	
Ohio Co.												
William Gilmore	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	
Botetourt Co												
John Gilmor	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Loudoun Co												
Wilkins Gillmore	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Mason Co.												
Hugh Gilmore	4	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Rockbridge Co												
Joseph Gilmor	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	13
Robert Gilmore	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

1820 Census

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT _____ COUNTY Ft STATE Va

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

Gilmore

Name of Head of Family	FREE WHITE MALES						FREE WHITE FEMALES					Foreigners not naturalized	Persons engaged in agriculture	Persons engaged in commerce	Persons engaged in manufacturing	SLAVES	FREE COLORED MALES				FREE COLORED FEMALES			
	under 10 yrs. of age	10 and under 16	Between 16 and 18 yrs.	Between 16 and 26 yrs.	Between 26 and 45 yrs.	Of 45 yrs. and upwards	under 10 yrs. of age	10 and under 16	Between 16 and 26 yrs.	Between 26 and 45 yrs.	Of 45 yrs. and upwards.						under 14 yrs.	Between 14 & 26	Between 26 & 45	of 45 yrs. & upwards.	under 14 yrs.	Between 14 & 26	Between 26 & 45	of 45 yrs. & upwards.
~~Jefferson Co.~~																								
Hugh Gilmore	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1													
John Gilmore	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0													
Hampshire Co																								
Archibald Gilmore	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0															

1820 Census

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT _____ COUNTY Jasper STATE GA

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

Name of Head of Family	FREE WHITE MALES						FREE WHITE FEMALES					Foreigners not naturalized	Persons engaged in agriculture	Persons engaged in commerce	Persons engaged in manufacturing	SLAVES	FREE COLORED MALES				FREE COLORED FEMALES			
	under 10 yrs. of age	10 and under 16	Between 16 and 18 yrs.	Between 16 and 26 yrs.	Between 26 and 45 yrs.	Of 45 yrs. and upwards	under 10 yrs. of age	10 and under 16	Between 16 and 26 yrs.	Between 26 and 45 yrs.	Of 45 yrs. and upwards						under 14 yrs.	Between 14 & 26	Between 26 & 45	of 45 yrs. & upwards.	under 14 yrs.	Between 14 & 26	Between 26 & 45	of 45 yrs. & upwards.
Robt. Gillmore	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1											
John Gilmore	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	1				slaves							
Samuel Gilmore	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1											
John Gilmore	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3				slaves							

1830 Census Part I

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT _____ COUNTY Washington STATE Ga.

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

Sarah ca - 14 yrs -

PART I OF SCHEDULE

FREE WHITE PERSONS (including heads of Families)

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY	MALES													FEMALES												
	under 5 yrs. of age	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	of 100 and upwards	under 5 yrs. of age	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	of 100 and upwards
Hugh Gilmore	2	1					1									1								1 Fr slave 4 m "		
John Gilmore	2		2				1								1	2	1			1						
James Gilmore							1			1					2	2			1							

1830 Census Part I

LOCAL COMMUNITY
or SUB-COUNTY UNIT _____ COUNTY Pike STATE GA.

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

PART I OF SCHEDULE

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY	FREE WHITE PERSONS (including heads of Families)																													
	MALES														FEMALES															
	under 5 yrs. of age	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	of 100 and upwards	under 5 yrs. of age	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	of 100 and upwards
Nancy Gilmore					1									2	2	3			1						(illegible)					

1830 Census Part I

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT _____ COUNTY Wash. STATE Ga.

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

PART I OF SCHEDULE

FREE WHITE PERSONS (including heads of Families)

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY	MALES: under 5 yrs. of age	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	of 100 and upwards	FEMALES: under 5 yrs. of age	of 5 and under 10	of 10 and under 15	of 15 and under 20	of 20 and under 30	of 30 and under 40	of 40 and under 50	of 50 and under 60	of 60 and under 70	of 70 and under 80	of 80 and under 90	of 90 and under 100	of 100 and upwards
Written pg. 245 Hugh Gilmore	2	1	-	-	-	-	1									1								(1 slave)		
pg. 268 (John Gilmore	2	-	2				1								1	2	1	-	-	1				(4 slaves)		
James Gilmore							1	-	-	1												1		(33 slaves)		
Butts Co pg 176 William Gilmore	2		1	1			1													1						
Musgrove pg. 287 A. Gilmore		2		1												2	1		1							

1800 Census

LOCAL COMMUNITY
or SUB-COUNTY UNIT _____ COUNTY Oglethorpe STATE Ga

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

	Name of Head of Family	FREE WHITE MALES					FREE WHITE FEMALES					All other free persons except Indians not taxed	SLAVES
		under 10 yrs. of age	of 10 and under 16 yrs	of 16 and under 26 yrs. including heads of families	of 26 and under 45 yrs. including heads of families	of 45 and upwards including heads of families	under 10 yrs. of age	of 10 and under 16 yrs.	of 16 and under 26 yrs. including heads of families	of 26 and under 45 yrs. including heads of families	of 45 and upwards including heads of families		
Capt Mathews	Thomas Gilmore	3	2	4	2			1		1			21
	Mildred Gilmore	2	1	2	1		1		3		1		28

1860 Census

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT _____ COUNTY Muscogee STATE GA.

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

Dwelling House Numbered in order of visitation	Family numbered in the order of visitation	The name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Description: Age	Description: Sex	Description: White / Black / Mulatto	Profession, Occupation or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate Owned	Value of Personal Property Owned	Place of Birth naming the State, Territory or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended school within the year	Persons over 20 unable to read and write	Whether deaf & dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	793	Henry Barker	50			Shopkeeper	300		Eng				
		Hannah	45						Eng.				
		Matilda	26						GA.				
		Henry	11						"				
		William	13						"				
	794	John Barker	22			Laborer	300		GA				
		Elizabeth	19						GA.				
	795	Thomas C. Gilmore	47			Cotton Broker	3000		S.C.				
		Ann E.	40						S.C.				
		William	6						S.C.				
		Francis	4						S.C.				
		Thomas	1						S.C.				

Miss: Genealogical Exchange 1955-1956

Page 70

History of Clarke County Ala. 1882 Ball (P. 573)

Rev. Stephen M. Gilmore

Among the Pioneer Settlers of the year 1816 there came a mother and six (6) sons who founded a Home near Magoffin's Store. Not far from Fort White. They were the Family of the Rev. Humphrey Gilmore, a Methodist Minister of Georgia. Who was Ordained by Bishop Asbury at Augusta Ga. in 1801 The Six Brothers were John/Elijah/Wiley or Willie/Geo. W./ Charles and Stephen M.. John became a Missionary and was sent to North Alabama. Wiley went to N. Carolina, Geo. W. Married and brought up a Family and moved to Texas. Chas. went to Tenn. Then to Tex. Elijah and Family moved to Miss., Was a Methodist Preacher Stephen M. Born 1799. Married 1825 Eliz. S. Robinson, and had 12 children. Only Two now Living (Wife Died) Second Marriage to Susan Black 25 Feb 1850. Had (4) children, Susan Died 1877 He is now near 80

1820 Census, Miss. Adams County.

Tucker. Sam (M: under 10-1 26-45-3) (F-26-45-2)

Gilmore

* Georgia Genealogist (quarterly; no queries) Started 1970.	Mary Warren Heritage Papers Danielsville, Ga. 30633
* Georgia Pioneers (quarterly) Started February, 1964	Mary Carter P. O. Box 1028 Albany, Ga. 31702
* North West Georgia Historical and Genealogical Society Quarterly Started 1968.	Jewel J. Dyer North West Georgia Historical and Genealogical Society P. O. Box 2484 Rome, Ga. 30161
* They Were Here (quarterly) Started 1965.	Francis Wynd 2009 Gail Ave. Albany, Ga. 31707
* Huxford Genealogical Society (quarterly) Started 1974.	Lois A. McAlpin Huxford Genealogical Society P. O. Box 246 Homerville, Ga. 31634

B. PETITIONS, 1774

Patriot sentiment in Georgia during the early years of the American Revolution was strongest in the colony's two ports, Savannah and Sunbury. These first Patriots held a meeting in Savannah on July 27, 1774, to consider action in response to what Americans called the "Intolerable Acts," passed by the British Parliament to punish Boston for the Boston Tea Party of the previous December. It was decided that representatives of Georgia's frontier areas should be present before measures could be properly considered. A summons was issued for each area to send "duly authorized" delegates to the next meeting, to be held in Savannah on August 10, 1774.

In St. Paul Parish (present-day Richmond, Wilkes, and surrounding counties), more than forty citizens signed a petition, dated August 5, protesting the coming meeting. Their petition expressed their feelings that the people of Georgia did not "have real grievances to complain of," were "not involved in the same guilt as Boston," that the coming meeting was illegal, and that "the persons who are most active on this occasion are chiefly those whose property lies in or near Savannah and therefore, are not exposed to the bad effects of an Indian war." These Georgians in St. Paul Parish feared their frontier area would be in serious danger with "such powerful aid and assistance as none but Great Britain can give." Leading citizens of St. Paul Parish signed the petition, among them many men who would later join the Patriot cause, including John Dooly, William Candler, Barnard Heard, and Zachariah Lamar.

Representatives of St. Paul Parish and St. George Parish attempted to be present at the meeting of August 10th to present their petitions, but they were refused admittance. Following the August 10th meeting, seven petitions from the Savannah area and the three parishes that made up Georgia's northern frontier (including St. Paul Parish) were signed by more than 500 Georgians in protest to the Patriot activities. The new petitions from St. Paul Parish mentioned the heavy-handed treatment that their representatives and their first petition had received.

The initial petition of St. Paul Parish and the seven petitions written after the August 10th meeting were published in the September and October, 1774, issues of the Georgia Gazette. The Rev. George White

published seven of these eight petitions in his Historical Collections of Georgia. . . .(New York, 1854). He may have had the original petitions to copy from rather than the edited versions that appeared in the 1774 Georgia Gazette, contrary to what some scholars have suggested. The following is a composite version of those eight petitions, made by combining the names and wording of both previous versions. Names that appear in brackets on the following are bound on the White version of the petitions only or differ from the names on the similar versions in the Georgia Gazette.

[White, pp. 48-49; Georgia Gazette, 7 September 1774, p. 2, c. 1, 2]:

Agreeable to the directions of the self appointed Committee, Mr. Glen, the Chairman, issued a summons to every parish and district, of which the following is a copy:

Gentlemen, July 27, 1774

At a very respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Province this Day at Savannah, for the purpose of concerting such measures as may be proper to be pursued respecting certain late Acts of the British Parliament, it was (after some Business being entered upon) objected, that many of the Out Parishes might not have had a sufficient Notification of the intended Meeting; and therefore "resolved that all further Business be postponed till the tenth of August next; and that in the mean time, Notice thereof be given to the Inhabitants of the several Parishes, in order to afford them an Opportunity of sending down Deputies to deliver their Sense upon this very important Occasion." In Pursuance of this Resolve I take the Liberty, as Chairman of the Committee, to request you will send Gentlemen duly authorized to attend on Behalf of your Parish, at the next Meeting. The Number expected to join this Committee is agreeable to the Number of Representatives each Parish sends to the General Assembly. The Committee appointed to meet you at Savannah are: John Glen, John Smith, Joseph Clay, John Houstoun, Noble Wimberly Jones, Lyman Hall, William Young, Edward Telfair, Samuel Farley, George Walton, Joseph Habersham, Jonathan Bryan, Jonathan Cochran, John McIntosh, Suchon [?] Baukes, William Gibbons, Benjamin Andrew, [illegible], John Stirk, Archibald Bulloch, James Screven, David Zubly, Henry Lewis Bourquin, Elisha Butler, William Baker, Parmenas Way, John Baker, John Mann, John Benefield, John Stacey, and John Morel. I am you most humble Servant,

Signed, JOHN GLEN.

To, &c.

On the 10th instant a Meeting was accordingly held, to which several districts and parishes, particularly St. Paul's, one of the most populous in the province, sent no Deputies; and although one Lord and another person attended as Deputies for the parish of St. George, yet upwards of 80 respectable Inhabitants of that parish sent down their dissent; Nor was the parish of Christ-Church represented at this Meeting, unless the self-appointed Committee can be considered as their Representatives. This measure left an opening for any to appear at the Meeting in the character of Deputies, who brought down an appointment as such, without any enquiry whether they were constituted by the majority of the parish or not. Several artful falsehoods were thrown out to induce the parishes and districts to send Deputies: In the parish of St. George it was said that the Stamp Act was to be enforced, and in the parish of St. Matthew the people were told that nothing was intended but a dutiful Petition to the King as the Father of his People; and to such lengths were matters carried, that, when some of the Inhabitants of St. Matthew's parish, having discovered the deception, desired that they might scratch out their names from the instrument appointing Deputies, it was refused them.

The adjournment from the 27th of July to the 19th of August was general, and therefore it was natural to suppose that the last Meeting

Gilmore
GA. Citizens + Soldiers of Amer. Rev.
975.8
D 263

Moor, William Gadbe [Godbe?], John Pettycrew, Richard Curton, William Catlett, William Curton, David Green, John Rattan, Philip Helveston, John Frier, Elias Daniel, James Davis, Ephraim Odom, William Milner, Benjamin Brantley, Elijah Dier [Dix?], Thomas Grey, Samuel Berryhill, Jeremiah Brantley, Thomas Red, John Green, John Bledfoe [Bledsoe?], John Burnsides, Starling Jordan, John Forth, Patrick Dickey, Nathan Williams, Zechariah Wimberly, Edward Wathers [Watters?], Henry Hamon, Stephen Lamb, John Stephens, Benjamin Warren, Frederick Francis, Solomon Davis, Moses Davis, John Gray, Arthur Walker, Francis Hancock, Amos Davis, Pleasent Goodall, Jacob Lamb, Wade Kitts, Allen Brown, Daniel Logan, Josiah Allday, Myrick Davies, James Douglis, John Roberts, Landman Asbury [Ashbury?], Robert Dougliss jun., Robert Dougliss Sen., Charles Golightly, Jesse Scrugs, John Howel, Henry Mills, Bud Cade, John Dunavon, William Hobbs, Solomon Andrew, James Darcy, Joseph Moore, James Moore, Amos Whitehead, John Whitehead, John Robinson, John Sharp, Ezekiel Brumfield, Thomas Odom, Jacob Sharp, William Hobbs, Clement Yarborough, John Thomas sen., Joshua Shap, James Hunt, William Young, Barnaby Lamb, John Tillman, Seth Slokumb, Caleb Whitehead, Lewis Hobbs, Robert Cade, William Cade.

[Georgia Gazette, 28 September 1774, p. 3, c. 1]:

We the subscribers, Inhabitants of Queensborough, and other Inhabitants of the Western District of the Parish of St. George, in the Province of Georgia, do hereby publickly declare our Disagreement to Mr. Jones and Mr. Lord's going to Savannah as Deputies to represent this Parish at the Meeting held there the tenth day of August last. As we were not anyways consulted upon the said occasion, nor even had any notice of their appointment to the said business, we therefore do hereby declare our Dissent and Disagreement to whatever they the said Jones and Lord may have done or agreed to at Said Meeting.

Queensborough, Sept. 4, 1774.

Roger Lawson, Blassengame Harvey, John Lawson, Daniel McNeil, William okelly [?], Francis Mountain, Andrew Lyle, Richard Fleeting, George Cleland, David Cooper, John Cooper, Joseph Beatty, John Harvey, Samuel Beatty, Robert Cooper, John Allen, Henry Hurd, George Ingram, John Beggs, Matthew Moor, William Boys, Joseph Johnston, John Twitty, David Irwin, Jeremiah Payton, James Campbell, Patrick McGee, John Gilmore, William Hill, Joseph Saunders, Alexander Boys, Thomas Betty, Thomas Mountain, Andrew Johnson, William Hesseran, Joseph Marshall sen., Matthew Marshall, John Marshall, Joseph Marshall jun., James Roberson, Hugh Alexander, John Brander, Robert Breson [?], William Alexander, Robert Alexander, David Alexander sen., Thomas Alexander, Matthew Marshall, John Morason, David Alexander jun., Alexander Chesnut, Francis Lewis, David Woods.

[White, pp. 603-04; Georgia Gazette, 12 October 1774, p. 1, c. 2]:

[Wednesday, October 12th, 1774.]

A PROTEST or DECLARATION of DISSENT of the Inhabitants of St. Paul's Parish, against any Resolutions expressive of Disloyalty to our Most Gracious King, and the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the Parish of St. Paul, having understood that certain persons have attempted, and are now attempting to prevail on the good-meaning and well-disposed people of this Province, to enter into resolutions similar to those made in the Province of South Carolina, in order to counteract and render ineffectual some late acts of the British Parliament, intended to reduce the people of Boston to a sense of their duty: --

We do hereby, for ourselves and others, protest against any, and declare our dissent to any such resolutions, or proceedings in any

Roster/ GA. Continental Regt. of Horse
from A. McC. DUNCAN, Roll of Officers + Members of Georgia Hussars + of Cavalry

Lieutenants.

James [?] Hovendon, promoted Captain.
Hatton Middleton, promoted Captain.
Ignatus Few, promoted Captain.
John Stewart, promoted Captain.
William Williams, promoted Captain.
John Hill.
[James] Pugh. [Decommissioned in 1776; not a Continental.]
Wm. Bugg, promoted Captain.
Anthony Norway, Adjutant.
John Morel, promoted Captain.
John Bilbo, promoted Captain.
___ Fraser, killed. [1777]
___ McGowen (or McGown), killed. [18 May 1777]
___ Robinson (or Robison).
Nicholas Bryson (or Braxton). [Also Braston.]
Peter [Pierre] Colomb.
Henry Cannon.
___ Anderson, killed. [1777]
Wm. Gilmour (or Gilmore). [Also Gilman.]
John Connor.
Wm. McDaniel (or McDonald). [Actually two different men!]
[John] Pope.
[John] Cooper.
Samuel West.
Geo. Randal, Pay Master. [or Randolph]
___ Aspey, Second Lieutenant.
James Bradley. [Formerly a captain in the 3rd N. C. Regiment.]

Quartermaster Sergeants.

Thos. Claiborn (or Clayton).
Parmenas Dawes.
Elijah Dickinson.

Sergeants.

Jos. Culpeper (or Culpher).
Benjamin Evans.
Hardy Jenkins.
___ Moore.
John Twedell.
John Pace.
Henry Dinkins

Privates.

Alford, Wm.
Asby, John
Asby, Wm.
Banks, John
Banks, Thos.
Billings, Joseph
Billings, Chesper
Bryant, John (or James)
Bullman, Geo.
Butler, Joseph
Burton, Wm.
Bizzel, David (or Birrel)
Barber, James
Clarke, ___
Carter, Thos.
Coal, Geo
Cole, Jesse
Cooper, John
Curtis, Jonathan
Donaldson, James
Darby, Arthur
Dean, Samuel
Dickinson, Henry
Dwelle, Arthur (or Durnley)
Dunniho, Daniel
Finlay, Thos.

Payroll of Capt. John Mosby's Co.
from 22 Aug. to 1st Apr. 1777

Jno. Evins	6s3
Grant Tyler	6s3
Jos. Terry	3s12
Edwd. McBride	6s3
Jesse Parker	6s3
Wm. Peasley	6s3
Tho Hodge	6s3
Jno Harris	6s3
Jno. Snart	6s3
Jacob Scott	6s3
George Saunders	6s3
Rice Price	9s4p
Edwin Hazlewd.	6s3
Tho White	6s3
Wm Willoughby	6s3
Jas. Willoughby	6s3
Will: Jones	6s3
Will Gaslake	12s6
Will: Jones	3.2.6
James Cooper	12
Rob Trenstill	6
Tha Ladesma	6
John Newman	6
Tho Moyler	6
Pet. Walker	6
John Board	6

Memorandum

All accounts in this book before this are settled Those which stand after are not.

[All of the below are crossed out.]

Savannah Georgea March 28

Jacob Winfrey Cash	4.10
Edw medcalf do.	4.10
Tho Phillips Cash	1.3
Wm. D. Strother to Cash lent 13 Dollars	
Thos. Porter to do 14 Dollars	
Capt moore so pd fifteen dollars Bill	
Tho Hodge	4.4
To do pd G. Hancocke	2.2
Tho Porter Cash 3 dollars	
Wm. Caslake to Cash paid	
Robert mosby	£2.10
John Evins do	4
Rice Price do	4
Lieut. Gedion Booker to Cash lent & thirteen dollars bill	£19.10
Wm. Jones to Cash lent forty six dollars	£13.16

April 7th 1777
Received of John Mosby Eleven shillings balance due me from Wm. Jones

/s/ Wm. Gilmoure

Continent to J. Mosby Dr

Ancestering v. IV - Augusta Co.
Gen. 50c. ±70 '78

1796 Tax Digest Jefferson Co, GA

Hugh Gilmore - Jefferson Co.

1 poll - 2 slaves (Grade?)

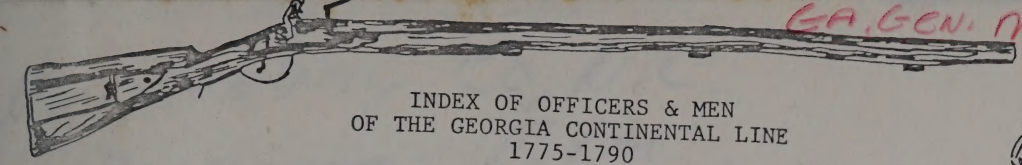
200 acres quality land (2 L)

150 " " " (3 L)

Water course: Grants Creek

+ L. C. (?)

Adjoins Black + Louis Comm^s (?)



GA. GEN. MAG. #70 1978

INDEX OF OFFICERS & MEN OF THE GEORGIA CONTINENTAL LINE 1775-1790

Contributed by: June Clark Hartel
1782 Shaftsbury Ave., Crofton, Md. 21114

Accounts & Receipts for Money & Clothing, Service Statements, Pay Orders etc.

National Archives Microfilm Collection, M859, Index. Manuscript File, Roll 4, Georgia (1167-1267) Appendix A, Records pertaining to troops of particular States.

1167 - John Wandin, Doctor, Account, State of Georgia, Surgeon,
Captain Thomas Lee's Artillery
1168 - Patrick Howell, Corporal, pay account, 2d Ga Btn.
1169 - John Tweedell, 1st Ga Btn, pay receipt
1170 - Rawleigh Downman, Captain, Ga.
1171 - Isaac Hicks, Captain, 3d Ga.
1172 - Isaac Hicks, Captain, 3d Btn Ga.
Joseph Clay, 3d Btn, Ga.
John Lewis Gervais
Joseph Howell
1173 - Isaac Hicks, Captain, 3d Ga.
Col John Jones
William Glascock
Willie Jones
Daniel Roberts, Major
Thomas Gelar
Thomas Scott
1174 - Col. John Stirk Account
1175 - Lt. Col. Joseph Pannell's account, Ga. Line
1176 - Edward McBride, Ga. Line, to Nathaniel Pendleton
power of attorney
1177 - Capt. William Scott, 3d Ga. Contl. Line, pay receipt
1178 - Lt. Col. John Stirk, Ga. Line, 2d Rgt
William Glascock
1179 - 2d Lt. Benjamin Netherland, Account
Benjamin Cathcings, J.P.
1180 - Lieut. William Gilmore, Ga. Cavalry
1181 - George Handley, paymaster, Georgia Brigade
1182 - John Muadin, 2d Btn. Ga. Line, Paymaster
1183 - Stephen Davenport, 2d Btn.
Francis Tennile, Lieut.
1184 - Patrick Stacks, 3d Ga.
Charles Fields
John Frazer, Lieut.
1185 - John David, 2d Ga.
Francis Tennile, Lieut.
1186 - William Coleman, 3d Ga.
Nathaniel Pearee, Lieut.
1187 - William Linville, 2d Rgt.
Francis Tennile, Lieut.
1188 - Joseph Delapane
Captain Stedman
1189 - Edward McBride, 2d Btn
Samuel Elbert
1190 - George Hancock, Capt. 2d Ga.
John Lewis Gervais
Captain Wood
George Hancock

S. C. Land Grants
1784-1800

Gilmore,
Charles 146 Vol. 28
Class 02 LG1791
James 522 Vol 4 - 02 - 1786
123 42-02 1797
James 441 09 — 1786
Robert 174 35-02-1793
William 123-42-02 1797

Nil - Reich, Ritch, Rich
Nil - Hooten

688
2119
Willig
McKinnis
Roof

Georgia Gen. Marriages before 1800

William Gilmore & Catherine Bentley

7 Sept 1808 Morgan pg. 88

pg 113 Samuel Gilmore, Nancy Hardey 4 Apr. 1809

Lincoln m/ J. Hardey, J. P.

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7 Sept 1808 Morgan pg. 88

pg 113 Samuel Gilmore, Nancy Hardey 4 Apr. 1809

Lincoln m/ J. Hardey, J. P.

Mecklenberg Co, N.C.
MARRIAGES - Film
(Not Fiche)

(2) Gilmer MARR.
only one Gilmor -
William Gilmor
MARTHA CURRY
14 Jan 1757
Robert Alexander (Bds)
(W) Isaac Alexander

NO Rich

No Reply

1850 Wash. Co, GA

John Gilmore 54 GA
Laura C. 48
Mary M. 22
Jennie B. 19
Sallie F. 15
Polly G. 10
Horace 8

1890 Wash Co. GA

Benjamin Jordan S. 60 GA

Ida J. J. 26

Georgia W. 24

Cora McKennon 30

Britton Jordan 58 GA

Julia M. 46

Beckham (D)

Lucius Jordan 71 GA

Mary J 33

Thursy 28

Tammy 22

1530 Hawthorne St.
Houston, TX 77006-3714
12 Apr 1993

Mrs. Jeanne C. Abrams
P.O.Box 10273
Zephyr Cove, NV 89448
Lake Tahoe

Dear Mrs. Abrams:

Please excuse my tardy answer to your query re: Gilmore.

I have absolutely no research on the Gilmore line in many years.

Your family group sheet did not ring a bell at all, but I did pull my file and here is all that I have.

Sarah Jane Gilmore b 11 Dec 1816 Washington Co., GA m Emanuel Ritch and d 12 Apr 1891 GA. The census shows several Gilmore(s) in Wash.Co.,GA that could be the parents of my Sarah Jane.

Emanuel and Sarah named their children as follows: (all b in Muscogee Co.,GA)

Mary A.
Nancy A.
Thomas J.(efferson)
Susan
Sarah W.
Martha J.
Missouri
James H.
Edward G.

I will put your chard on file and if anything turns up, I'll let you know.

Again, sorry to be so long in answering.

Sincerely,

1530 Hawthorne St.
Houston, TX 77006-3714
12 Apr 1993

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Thomas J.(Jefferson)
Susan
Sarah W.
Martha J.
Missouri
James H.
Edward O.

I will put your check on file and if anything turns up, I'll let you know.

Again, sorry to be so long in answering.

Sincerely,

24 Jan 1993

Dear Mrs. Jordan:

Your name and add: was sent to me from Flora Bentley, she listed you as a Gilmore researcher, I am researching the Gilmore family, my ancestor was Stephen Gilmore (ca 1735-1816), I am from his daughter Mary Martin Gilmore (ca 1769-1846)

Enclosed is my family group sheet, if you are researching this Gilmore family I would really like to hear from you, and share information. Thank you.

Sincerely;

Jeanne

Jeanne Church-Abrams
P. O. Box 10273
Zephyr Cove, Nv. 89448
Lake Tahoe

HUSBAND Stephen Gilmore I

Born ca 1735 Place NC ?

Married ca 1760 Place *Cumberland Co. NC

Occupation Inn Keeper Resided at Cumberland, (Wake ca 10 years)

Church Affil. War Serv.

Died 18 Jan 1816 Place Cumberland Co. NC

Buried Place

Other wives

Father John Gilmore ??

Mother (maiden name)

Form No. 1

Sheet submitted by:

Jeanne Church Abrams
P.O. Box 10273
Zephyr Cove, NV 89448
Lake Tahoe

WIFE Amy Matthews

Born ca 1743 Place NC ?

Church Affil. Occupation

Died 18 Jan 1810 Place Cumberland Co. NC

Buried Place

Other husb.

Father Thomas Matthews Esq. d. 1778 Cumberland Co. NC

Mother (maiden name) Mary

Place sources of information and additional information on reverse side.

*Cumberland Co. was formed from Bladen, which was formed from New Hanover Co. NC

CHILDREN	BORN When	BORN Where	DIED When	DIED Where	MARRIED To Whom	MARRIED When	MARRIED Where
	ca 1757/8	Cumberland	16 Mar 1789	Cumberland	Sophia King	ca 1780	
1 John Gilmore	Co. NC		Co. NC		Dublin Co. NC ?		
	ca 1769 ?				Preston Pearson	ca 1787	
2 Jane Gilmore	NC					Wake Co. NC	
	ca 1769 ?		7 Jan 1846	Orange Co.	Paris Allen Pearson	21 Sept 1785	
3 Mary Martin Gilmore	NC		NC			Wake Co. NC	
	ca 1782 ?				Teams		(1)
						3 Jan 1803	
4 Stephen Gilmore	NC				Amy Pearson		(2)
	ca 1784 ?				Simon Stephenson	ca 1802	
5 Sarah "Sally" Gilmore	NC					Wake Co. NC	
	ca 1791 ?				Acril Myatt (Myatt)	11 Apr 1809	
6 Nancy Ann Gilmore	NC					Cumberland Co. NC	
	ca 1793 ?		1859		Elizabeth Gully	5 May 1814	
7 Hugh Gilmore	Cumberland Co. NC		Cumberland Co. NC			Cumberland Co. NC	
	ca 1795		7 Jul 1820	Cumberland	Isabella McAllister	11 Sept 1816	
8 Thomas Gilmore	NC		Co. NC			Cumberland Co. NC	
	17??		2 Aug 1807				
9 Samuel Gilmore	Cumberland Co. NC		murdered by Negro Ben				
10							
11							
12							

Rev. 3 Jan 1991

Source: Will of Stephen Gilmore I, dated 18 Apr 1812, Cumberland Co. NC. recorded in book A, folio 229-30.

Chas. E. Carroll, 505 Ironton Ave. Lubbock, TX 79416
pho: 806-797-7637

On 27 Sept 1785, Wake Co. NC. Paris Pearson and John Gilmore paid 5 hundred lbs. for the Licenses for Paris Pearson and Mary Gilmore to be married.

Dates of the birth of children of Stephen and Amy are unknown, I have listed them in the same sequence as written in the will, Thomas, Hugh, Stephen II, Mary Pearson, Jane Pearson (maybe Jane m. a bro. of Paris Pearson) Sarah Stephenson and Ann Wyatt, also listed grandchildren, Jacob Gilmore and Mary Walkins or Watkins. (a Jocob Gilmore m. Nancy Gully, 9 Jul 1805, Dublin Co. NC. he was prob. son of John. IGI NC Batch # 7805391-52

A Stephen Gilmore m. Charity Wright, 26 Aug 1812, Dublin Co. NC. and a Stephen m. Amy Pearson 26 May 1818, Wake Co. NC. this is the dau. of Paris and Mary Gilmore Pearson, who was this Stephen ?. could he have been the son of John ?, if this is the case, this Stephen and Amy Pearson were cousins.

#7 Hugh and Betsy Gully m. 3 May 1814 Cumberland Co. NC
IGI NC Batch # M516016-0274

1821 GA Lottery

NAME	COUNTY	MIL.DIST	LOT/SECT	DREW LAND
Gilbert, Richard M.	Morgan	Fitzpatrick	256/14	Dooly
Gilbert, Richard M.	Morgan	Fitzpatrick	50/1	Dooly
Gilbert, Thomas	Wilkinson	Lees	67/3	Houston
Gilbert, Willey	Twiggs	McCrarys	229/13	Dooly
Gilbert, Willey	Twiggs	McCrarys	56/16	Houston
Gilbert, William	Chatham	Thiess	248/7	Henry
Gilbert, William	Laurens	Smiths	99/3	Monroe
Gilbert, Wm.	Morgan	Fitzpatrick	59/11	Henry
Gilbert, Wm.	Morgan	Fitzpatricks	11/1	Monroe
Gilbreth, Daniel S.	Greene	Jordans	30/11	Dooly
Gilcoat, Hananiah	Jasper	Martins	223/2	Henry
Gilder, Jacob(Buncam)	Twiggs	Batemans	199/10	Henry
Gilder, Jacob(Buncam)	Twiggs	Batemans	43/2	Henry
Gilder, Linnot	Walton	Gilders	225/13	Monroe
Giles, James	Putnam	Brooks	14/4	Henry
Giles, William(Orps)	Washington	Oquins	129/2	Dooly
Giles, William	Putnam	Coopers	72/7	Henry
Gilkinson, James(Orps)	Habersham	Words	25/3	Monroe
Gill, Hiram L.	Gwinnett	Bridges	169/4	Monroe
Gill, Joseph	Morgan	Youngs	141/5	Monroe
Gill, Thomas Y.	Wilkes	Barksdales	126/4	Monroe
Gill, Thomas Y.	Wilkes	Barksdales	193/13	Dooly
Gilleland, Lucas	Hancock	Coleman	155/4	Dooly
Gillett, Anderson	Wayne	Jacobs	54/5	Henry
Gillett, John	Wayne	Jacobs	49/5	Henry
Gilley, David(Orp)	Pulaski	Roachs	129/2	Henry
Gilley, Willis	Habersham	Townsend	109/10	Houston
Gillham, Elzekiel	Oglethorpe	Jewells	8/3	Monroe
Gilliam, Miles	Washington	Riddles	25/10	Monroe
Gillis, Murdoch	Emanuel	Parkers	29/2	Monroe
Gillispy, John	Hancock	Loyds	35/9	Henry
Gillmore, Samuel	Jasper	Thorntons	91/3	Dooly
Gillom, Suky C.(Wid)	Greene	Allens	205/18	Henry
Gills, Charity(Orp)	Screven	Bufords	38/8	Monroe
Gills, Nancy & Sarah(Orps)	Screven	Bufords	38/8	Monroe
Gilmer, George R.	Oglethorpe	Cardwells	239/12	Henry
Gilmer, Martha(Wid)	Early	Hairs	42/16	Houston
Gilmer, Mildred(Wid)	Oglethorpe	McCowns	199/1	Monroe
Gilmer, Peachy R.	Oglethorpe	Jewells	251/5	Henry
Gilmer, Thos.M.(Orp)	Oglethorpe	McCowens	175/7	Henry
Gilmore, Hugh	Washington	Floyds	42/7	Monroe
Gilmore, James	Hall	Buffingtons	17/4	Henry
Gilmore, James	Jefferson	Whighams	154/16	Houston
Gilmore, Jane(Wid)	Hall	Hammons	107/14	Houston
Gilmore, Jane(Wid)	Hall	Hammons	354/9	Henry
Gilmore, John H.	Jasper	Whites	125/18	Henry
Gilmore, John H.	Jasper	Whites	206/18	Henry
Gilmore, John	Jasper	Pollards	196/10	Henry
Gilmore, Susannah(Wid)	Lincoln	Jones	361/9	Henry
Gilmore, William(Orps)	Hall	Hammons	114/2	Monroe
Gilmore, Wm.	Jefferson	Whiggams	210/1	Monroe
Gilmore, Wm.	Jefferson	Whighams	264/13	Dooly
Gilstrap, Charles	Twiggs	Blackshear	95/7	Monroe
Gilstrap, Jeremiah(Orps)	Pulaski	Roachs	85/1	Dooly
Gilstrap, Levin	Pulaski	Roachs	149/9	Dooly
Ginnings, Elizabeth(Wid)	Morgan	Whitakers	241/10	Houston
Ginnings, Priscilla(Orp)	Morgan	Whitakers	179/7	Henry
Ginnings, Priscilla(Orp)	Morgan	Whitakers	262/17	Henry
Ginnings, Robert	Morgan	Whitakers	58/2	Monroe
Ginnings, Susannah(Orp)	Morgan	Whitakers	179/7	Henry
Ginnings, Susannah(Orp)	Morgan	Whitakers	262/17	Henry
Girardeau, Wm.P.	Chatham	Mills	166/11	Dooly
Girley, William	Walton	Echols	330/13	Monroe
Girley, William	Walton	Echols	359/16	Henry
Girtman, Catharine(Wid)	Jefferson	Dodds	22/12	Henry
Girtman, William	Jefferson	Dodds	211/10	Henry
Gladden, Solomon	Washington	Oquins	225/12	Henry

GIBSON, John JO/gi 1811 039
GIBSON, John JX/hp 1810 074*
GIBSON, John WK/gi 1809 075
GIBSON, John WK/mo 1809 050*
GIBSON, John W. WK/mo 1809 050*
GIBSON, Samuel JF/hr 1810 008
GIBSON, Sylvanus WK/gi 1809 075
GIBSON, Thomas BA/co 1810 338*
GIBSON, William WK/mo 1809 050*
GIDDENS, Edward PL/mn 1810 010*
GIDDENS, Moses? PL/mn 1810 010*
GIDDINS, Francis WK/pt 1809 044*
GIDDINS, W^m WK/pt 1809 044*
GIDEON, Gillen JX/wh 1810 040*
GIDEON, Ja^s JX/hp 1810 074*
GIDEON, W^m JX/hp 1810 074*
GIDEONS, Rich^d TA/be 1810 009*
GILBERT, Benjn. GR/lo 1809 015*
GILBERT, Dav^d GR/lo 1809 015*
GILBERT, Drury MG/ba 1810 013*
GILBERT, Edward JX/sj 1810 092*
GILBERT, Felix OG/mo 1810 050
GILBERT, John JX/sj 1810 092*
GILBERT, John OG/mo 1810 049
GILBERT, John Joseph RI/ke 1809 048*
GILBERT, Josiah JO/gi 1811 038
GILBERT, Mathew MG/sk 1810 023*
GILBERT, Richard M. MG/sk 1810 022*
GILBERT, Sally BA/ho 1810 276*
GILBERT, W^m OG/mo 1810 050
GILBERT, William MG/wo 1810 035*
GILBERT, William OG/po 1810 042
GILBERT, William OG/po 1810 043
GILBERTS, Felix WK/ct 1809 092*
GILBERTS, W^m WK/ct 1809 092*
GILBREATH, W^m GR/mo 1809 023*
GILDERSLEEVE, Cyrus LB/mi 1809 004*
GILES, Elijah JO/gi 1811 036
GILES, John GR/gy 1809 071*
GILES, John JO/th 1811 011
GILES, John M. MG/la 1810 047*
GILES, Richard CK/ol 1809 005*
GILES, Saml GR/gy 1809 082*
GILES, Thos GR/gy 1809 071*
GILES, W^m GR/gy 1809 071*
GILFORD, Isaac TA/bl 1810 006*
GILFORD, John TA/bl 1810 006*
GILHAM, Ezekiel OG/la 1810 002
GILHAM, Thomas OG/be 1810 019
GILL, Benjamin OG/bk 1810 009
GILL, David BA/hi 1810 331
GILL, Days? BA/hi 1810 326*
GILL, Jno GR/gi 1809 048*
GILL, Joseph OG/la 1810 006
GILL, Nancy CK/ma 1809 030*
GILL, Pet^r GR/lo 1809 015*
GILL, Robert BA/hi 1810 356*
GILL, William MG/co 1810 026*
GILL, William WK/sm 1809 017*
GILL, Young CK/co 1809 012*
GILLEM, Miles JF/da 1810 031
GILLEM, William JF/da 1810 031
GILLESPEY, William BA/ho 1810 282*
GILLESPIE, Alexander JX/la 1810 093
GILLEY, Henry MT/nd 1811 001*
GILLION?, John JO/le 1811 042
GILLISPIE, Robert OG/mo 1810 048
GILLMORE, James LN/ma 1810 027*
GILLMORE, John T. WK/ed 1809 080*
GILLMORE, Mathew LN/mc 1810 024*
GILLMORE, Robert LN/no 1810 015*
GILLMORE, Samuel LN/mc 1810 024*
GILLUM, Chas GR/my 1809 027*
GILLUM, Robt GR/wt 1809 058*
GILLUM, W^m LN/ma 1810 030*
GILLUMS, Peter LN/ma 1810 030*
GILLY, John BA/co 1810 335*
GILLY?, John JO/go 1811 022
GILMER, Francis M. OG/ar 1810 024
GILMER, George O. OG/sh 1810 033
GILMER, Harrison B. OG/ar 1810 024
GILMER, Mildred OG/sh 1810 034
GILMER, Nicholas M. OG/sh 1810 032
GILMER, Pechey OG/ar 1810 026
GILMER, Thomas OG/sh 1810 034
GILMORE, Catharine GR/ca 1809 009*
GILMORE, Caty MG/co 1810 025*
GILMORE, Elijah MG/ba 1810 014*
GILMORE, Hugh MG/cu 1810 020*
GILMORE, James CK/fu 1809 043*
GILMORE, John MG/co 1810 025*
GILMORE, Saml GR/ca 1809 009*
GILMORE, Sampson MG/cu 1810 020*
GILMORE, Solomon CK/fu 1809 043*
GILPIN, John MG/sk 1810 021*
GILSTRAP, Jeremiah PL/fh 1810 007*
GILSTRAP, John PL/fh 1810 007*
GINN, __dan JX/sm 1810 004*
GIPSON, John C. CK/pr 1809 047*
GIPSON, William JF/hr 1810 010*
GIRARDEAU, Ann LB/mi 1809 004*
GIRARDEAU, James LB/mi 1809 004*
GIRARDEAU, John LB/su 1809 006*
GIRARDEAU, William LB/mi 1809 004*
GIRTMAN, Andrew JF/ct 1810 034
GIRTMAN, Bartholomu JF/ct 1810 006
GIRTMAN, Catharine JF/ct 1810 006
GIRTMAN, David JF/ct 1810 006
GIRTMAN, John JF/ct 1810 006
GIRTMAN, William JF/ct 1810 006
GLASGOW, Obadiah GR/ki 1809 002*
GLASS, Jesse MT/55 1811 013*
GLASS, Joel WK/re 1809 027*
GLASS, Thos GR/gi 1809 048*
GLASS, Thomas MG/wk 1810 041*
GLASS, Thomas MG/wo 1810 053*
GLASS, Thomas OG/la 1810 001
GLASS, W^m GR/je 1809 061*
GLASSCOCK, Thomas RI/lm 1809 079
GLASSCOCK, Thomas RI/lm 1809 080*
GLASSCOCK, Thomas RI/lm 1809 081
GLASSCOCK, Will RI/lm 1809 081
GLASSIN?, John JX/ma 1810 082*
GLAZE, Daniel JX/wh 1810 042*
GLAZE, David LN/mc 1810 022*
GLAZE, Lewis LN/no 1810 014*
GLAZE, Reubin OG/ed 1810 014*
GLAZE, Thos LN/no 1810 016*
GLAZE, W^m LN/no 1810 016*
GLEATON?, Jno? JX/gl 1810 093
GLEN, David BA/ja 1810 286*
GLEN, Ezra MG/co 1810 028*
GLENN, Clemmont OG/wn 1810 036
GLENN, Elizabeth OG/bl 1810 022
GLENN, James JX/sj 1810 012*
GLENN, John JX/mc 1810 076*
GLENN, John OG/sh 1810 031
GLENN, Thomas OG/wn 1810 036
GLENN, William OG/wn 1810 036
GLENN, William OG/wn 1810 037
GLIDWELL, Archabald OG/mo 1810 046
GLOSSON, Mary CK/ol 1809 005*

1820 GA Lottery

NAME	COUNTY	MIL.DIST	LOT/SECT	DREW LAND
Giles, Alexr.	Washington	Peabodys	202/1	Early
Giles, Alexr.	Washington	Peabodys	56/1	Walton
Giles, Andrew	Putnam	Coopers	183/2	Irwin
Giles, Elizabeth	Putnam	Coopers	324/15	Early
Giles, Jackson B.	Morgan	Farrars	363/4	Early
Giles, Jacob	Washington	Peabodys	65/16	Early
Giles, Jeremiah	Putnam	Stampers	109/28	Early
Giles, John	Hancock	Justices	53/28	Early
Giles, John	Hancock	Justices	58/11	Irwin
Giles, Thomas	Putnam	Coopers	44/4	Irwin
Giles, Wm.	Putnam	Slaughters	40/15	Early
Giles, Wm.	Washington	Peabodys	140/7	Irwin
Gill, Ann	Clarke	Parrs	137/3	Early
Gill, Jesse A.	Jasper	Bentleys	263/1	Early
Gill, Sarah	Scriven	Moodys	115/4	Walton
Gill, Thomas Y.	Jackson	Rogers	47/5	Early
Gill, Thos.Y.	Jackson	Rogers	82/16	Irwin
Gill, William	Baldwin	Cousins	345/7	Appling
Gill, William	Jasper	Smiths	205/9	Irwin
Gill, Wm.	Wilkes	Burks	308/5	Appling
Gill, Young	Morgan	Loyds	125/12	Irwin
Gill, Young	Morgan	Loyds	306/4	Irwin
Gillan, John	Gwinnett	Hamilton	165/7	Early
Gillcoatt, John(Orps)	Jasper	Northcutts	2/9	Early
Gillcoatt, Mary	Jasper	Northcuts	439/3	Appling
Gilleland, Hugh	Hancock	Scotts	405/18	Early
Gilleland, Thomas	Jasper	Dardens	20/14	Irwin
Gilleland, Thos.	Jasper	Dardens	236/7	Gwinnett
Gilleon, John	Wilkinson	Lees	143/1	Appling
Gilley, Charles	Franklin	Vaughns	255/6	Appling
Gilley, Charles	Habersham	Tankersly	217/5	Irwin
Gilley, Leroy	Alstons	Montgomery	267/6	Gwinnett
Gilley, Leroy	Montgomery	Alstons	224/2	Irwin
Gilliam, Peter(Orps)	Lincoln	Tatoms	203/3	Irwin
Gillicoat, Daniel	Jasper	Clays	520/7	Appling
Gilliland, Mary(Orp)	Richmond	122	459/5	Irwin
Gillis, Norman	Montgomery	Alstons	126/16	Irwin
Gillispie, James	Oglethorpe	Brittons	360/26	Early
Gillium, Willis	Washington	Brooks	187/26	Early
Gillson, John	Wilkinson	Lees	322/9	Early
Gillum, Harris	Jasper	McClendons	380/2	Early
Gillum, Moses C.	Oglethorpe	Dunns	53/13	Habershaw
Gillum, William	Jones	Samuels	273/4	Appling
Gilly, Charles	Franklin	Vaughns	32/8	Irwin
Gilly, Charles	Franklin	Vaughns	81/2	Appling
Gilly, John	Franklin	Vaughns	189/8	Appling
Gilmer, Eliz.(Wid)	Oglethorpe	McCowns	374/5	Irwin
Gilmer, John	Oglethorpe	Goolsby	259/13	Irwin
Gilmer, Thos.L.	Wilkes	Josseys	5/18	Early
Gilmore, Eliz.(Wid)	Twiggs	Hodges	91/2	Early
Gilmore, George Sr.	Wilkinson	Smiths	174/5	Early
Gilmore, Henry	Wilkinson	Smiths	262/4	Appling
Gilmore, Hugh	Jefferson	Lamps	19/19	Early
Gilmore, Hugh	Jefferson	Lamps	408/8	Irwin
Gilmore, Hugh	Putnam	Oslins	309/9	Early
Gilmore, Humphrey	Morgan	Campbell	14/10	Irwin
Gilmore, Humphrey	Morgan	Campbell	223/9	Early
Gilmore, James Jr.	Jackson	Dicksons	370/6	Appling
Gilmore, James	Putnam	Oslins	370/3	Early
Gilmore, James	Putnam	Oslins	52/4	Irwin
Gilmore, John H.	Jasper	Centells	443/4	Appling
Gilmore, John H.	Twiggs	Hodges	73/10	Hall
Gilmore, John	Hall		238/9	Early
Gilmore, Robert(Orps)	Lincoln	Jones	378/1	Early
Gilmore, Samuel	Wilkinson	Smiths	454/12	Irwin
Gilmore, Stephen H.	Morgan	Loyds	13/7	Gwinnett
Gilmore, Stephen	Wilkinson	Smiths	177/7	Gwinnett

NAME	COUNTY	MIL.DIST	LOT/SECT	DREW LAND
Gilmore, Susan(Wid)	Jones	Seals	46/1	Early
Gilmore, Thos.	Washington	Floyds	302/13	Irwin
Gilpin, Benj.	Putnam	Buckners	415/7	Irwin
Gilpin, Green	Columbia	Shaws	145/2	Irwin
Gilpin, Green	Columbia	Shaws	408/4	Early
Gilpin, Igantius(Orp)	Washington	Mays	199/3	Appling
Gilstrop, Henry	Burke	J.Wards	59/3	Appling
Gilstrop, William	Burke	J.Wards	275/2	Appling
Gilton, James	Chatham		152/3	Irwin
Gindrat, John	Richmond	122	109/15	Early
Ginn, Briant	Elbert	Whites	212/2	Irwin
Ginn, Elisha	Elbert	Whites	204/7	Irwin
Ginn, Isaac	Elbert	B.Higginbotham	232/3	Early
Ginn, Ruffin	Elbert	Christian	425/8	Irwin
Ginnes, William	Oglethorpe	Bowls	144/17	Early
Girardeau, John	Liberty		99/3	Walton
Gitten, John(Orps)	Franklin	Davis	287/15	Early
Gittens, Richard	Franklin	Davis	489/5	Irwin
Glase, John	Putnam	Coopers	8/4	Irwin
Glass, Alexr.(Orps)	Franklin	Hayns	148/10	Early
Glass, James	Oglethorpe	Brittons	213/2	Irwin
Glass, Levi	Laurens	Deans	158/1	Walton
Glass, Mary(Wid)	Emanuel	55th	75/9	Appling
Glass, Richard	Greene	Armour	79/1	Habersham
Glass, Thomas	Oglethorpe	Britton	499/6	Irwin
Glauson, James	Clarke	Harpers	391/11	Early
Glawn, Edmund	Lincoln	Walker	41/19	Early
Glaze, Asa	Lincoln	Jones	336/12	Early
Glaze, Daniel	Hall	M.Cutcheons	439/5	Irwin
Glaze, John	Lincoln	Jones	61/23	Early
Glaze, Milley	Lincoln	Jones	85/15	Irwin
Glaze, Reuben	Oglethorpe	Myricks	427/1	Early
Glaze, Tandy	Lincoln	Stokes	183/5	Gwinnett
Glaze, Thomas	Habersham	Powels	214/19	Early
Glaze, Thomas	Habersham	Powels	50/10	Early
Glaze, Thomas	Putnam	Coopers	73/1	Walton
Glaze, Wm.	Lincoln	Jones	173/27	Irwin
Gleen, James	Baldwin	Marshall	319/6	Appling
Glenn, Andrew	Franklin	Akins	137/15	Early
Glenn, Archbld.S.(Orp)	Chatham		176/5	Early
Glenn, Archibald	Chatham		414/13	Irwin
Glenn, Clement(Orps)	Oglethorpe	Davenport	4/3	Habersham
Glenn, Eliz.	Elbert	Christians	43/2	Early
Glenn, Elizabeth	Oglethorpe	Bowls	21/11	Hall
Glenn, James	Jackson	Dicksons	184/6	Appling
Glenn, James	Jackson	Winters	480/7	Irwin
Glenn, John Sr.	Oglethorpe	Goolsby	121/2	Irwin
Glenn, John Sr.	Oglethorpe	Goolsby	195/28	Early
Glenn, Joseph C.	Oglethorpe	Goolsby	105/6	Gwinnett
Glenn, Margaret	Chatham		414/13	Irwin
Glenn, Margarett S.(Orp)	Chatham		176/5	Early
Glenn, Otway	Washington	Robertsons	186/13	Early
Glenn, Otway	Washington	Robertsons	36/7	Appling
Glenn, Sarah	Chatham		414/13	Irwin
Glenn, Simon(Orp)	Elbert	P.Chrsitian	53/10	Hall
Glenn, Thomas	Hancock	Evans	48/5	Early
Glenn, Wm.	Franklin	Akins	117/6	Appling
Glenn, Wm.	Franklin	Akins	257/8	Irwin
Glenn, Wm.	Putnam	Berrys	241/5	Gwinnett
Glenn, Wm.	Putnam	Berrys	251/1	Appling
Glenn, Wm.Sr.	Oglethorpe	Davenport	63/5	Rabun
Glisson, Barshaba(Orp)	Burke	Royals	343/17	Early
Glisson, John B.	Burke	Royals	31/13	Early
Glisson, Martha(Orp)	Burke	Royals	343/17	Early
Gloss, Churchwell C.	Morgan	Loyds	606/2	Appling
Gloss, Manson	Morgan	Loyds	14/27	Early
Glosson, John	Morgan	Townsend	36/1	Irwin

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"History of Upson Co., Ga."

Document(s) Dated _____ Recorded _____

List of Grantees in 16th District
Houston County

#154 James Gilmore
Jefferson County
10 Dec 1831

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON

John B. Gordon, thirty-fifth governor of Georgia, and three times a U.S. Senator, was born in Upson County, Georgia, February 6, 1832. His earliest American ancestor, Adam Gordon, came from Scotland to Virginia in the seventeenth century and his ancestors of later generations were prominent in the days of the colonies and were soldiers of the Revolutionary War. His father was the Rev. Zachariah Herndon Gordon and his mother was Malinda Cox. Educated at the University of Georgia, he read law and practiced for a time with his brother-in-law, Logan E. Bleckley, afterwards chief justice of Georgia. In 1854 he married Fannie, daughter of Hon. Hugh Anderson Haralson who represented Georgia in Congress for many years and was chairman of the committee on military affairs during the Mexican War.

In 1861 John B. Gordon joined the volunteers, and was elected captain of a company. He served to the close of the war, becoming in succession: Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General, Major-General and Lieutenant-General. At the close of the war, he commanded one wing of General Lee's army. In an official report of General D. H. Hill, General Gordon was designated "the Chevalier Bayard of the Confederate army," It has been said of him that "no soldier in American arms ever made a record that surpassed in audacity and success the one marked out by Gordon." At the battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) in 1862, at intervals during the day, five balls passed through his body, but he remained with his men, bleeding from four frightful wounds, until the fifth ball struck him full in the face and he was borne unconscious from the field. It was there he won the stars of the Brigadier. At Spottsylvania, for the repulse of Hancock on the 12th of May, 1864, he was made Major-General. From first to last Gordon was in the front of affairs. He held the last lines at Petersburg and fought with stubborn valor for every inch of space. He guarded the retreat from the ill-fated city and at Appomattox Courthouse was put at the head of the 4,000 troops (half of Lee's army) who were intended to cut through Grant's line, had not Lee surrendered. His devoted wife, who remained near him throughout the war, and whose experiences make an intensely interesting story, saved his life by her careful nursing after the battle of Sharpsburg.

General Gordon won international fame as a soldier. An English correspondent of the London *Times* declared him the rising genius of the South. He was second only to the great Lee.

After the surrender he gathered his men about him and exhorted them to "bear their trial bravely, to go home in peace, obey the laws, rebuild the country and work for the weal and harmony of the Republic." These words were the keynote of his entire career after the war when he settled in Atlanta. He was a member of the National Union Convention held in Philadelphia in 1868. In 1867, although he declined to allow the use of his name as candidate for governor of Georgia, he was nominated and according to his party, was elected and counted out by the reconstruction machinery. He was delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, was elected to the United States Senate that same year, defeating Alexander H. Stephens and Benjamin H. Hill, and was re-elected in 1879. He resigned in 1880 and raised the money to build the Georgia Pacific Railroad. In 1886 he was elected Governor of Georgia. He was re-elected in 1888, and in 1890 was again elected United States Senator.

His service in the United States Senate was brilliant and statesman-like. He delivered powerful and eloquent speeches upon finance and civil service reform, and made a masterly defense of the South, exerting a conservative influence. During the Louisiana troubles, he was chosen by the Democrats in Congress to draft an address to the people of Louisiana and the South, urging patient endurance and an appeal to a returning sense of justice to cure wrongs. He took a masterful part in the debate and a serious variance between him and Senator Conkling was adjusted by Senator Bayard and others. The farmers of Georgia still thank him for his efforts for agriculture. He aided Lamar in saving Mississippi from political misrule, and was empowered by Governor Hampton to look after South Carolina's interest, having canvassed the state for its redemption with Hampton, and after adjournment of Congress secured the removal of troops from Carolina. For this he received the historic dispatch: "The troops have been withdrawn. Perfect peace prevails. South Carolina thanks you." His life-size portrait hangs in the South Carolina state capitol. The ladies sent his little daughter, born in Washington, a silver urn with Hampton's dispatch on it, and the people of South Carolina sent to General Gordon a superb silver service, each piece mounted with a gold palmetto tree.

As governor, his administration was faultless and The New York *Sun* declared his first inaugural worthy of Thomas Jefferson. His last election as United States Senator was a marvelous political victory. Unopposed until he antagonized the sub-treasury plan of the Farmer's Alliance, which had four-fifths of the legislature in its favor, he was elected after the most exciting contest of the times. In the wild enthusiasm succeeding his victory, he was borne by the multitude through the capitol to the street, placed on a caisson and drawn about the city amid shouts and rejoicing, while the whole state was ablaze with bonfires.

His speech in the United States Senate in 1893, at the time of the Chicago strike, pledging the South to maintain law and order, rang from one end of the country to the other. He declined to allow the use of his name for re-election to the Senate at the expiration of his third term (1897), and devoted his time to lecturing and to the preparation of his *Reminiscences.*

His great historic lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," fulfilled a distinct mission in cementing the bonds of peace between the North and South. *The Reminiscences of the Civil War,* radiates the same generous and chivalrous spirit as the lecture and in addition, the book has been classed by competent critics as second only in importance to Morley's *Life of Gladstone,* among contemporary contributions to history and biography.

General Gordon's personality was one of rare charm and sweetness; and his private and public life a model of manly virtue and Christian citizenship. He died on January 9th, 1904, at his winter home in Biscayne, Florida, after a brief illness. He showed to the very last that vivid interest and enthusiasm for all the best things of life and that exquisite thoughtfulness of others, which were the keynotes of his whole career. The whole country mourned his passing. Flags were at half mast and business suspended in almost every Southern city as thousands of men and women poured into Atlanta to do honor to his memory on January 14th, when the funeral obsequies occurred.

The Whatnot

by Ruth Davenport Deiss

April, which is here again, must surely be the most beautiful part of the year in the South, yet historically it is truly the "most cruel month." Looking back to April 12, 1861 when the four years of awful war began—throughout those years until April 9, 1865, when it ended—April continually appears in awesome regularity. "Historical April in the South" might be an interesting subject for a UDC chapter program.

* * *

With February at hand (the time when this is being written), it is time to make reservations for hotel rooms and plane flights to Richmond for the Spring Board Meeting. I have said sternly to myself "There is no reason for you to go to the Board meeting this year. Think of the beautiful things that could be done to your sadly neglected garden. The cost of plane flight and rooms, etc., could make a big difference there—new plants, a general re-conditioning of the borders. . . ." But after all the cold reasoning my answer was, "But I *want* to go." So I made all reservations and by now I will have been there and back home.

* * *

During the winter sit-by-the-fire nights I have been reading some old copies of the UDC *Bulletin*—and a right creditable publication it was. Then came the *United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine.* Without too much research I would like to know the date that the first UDC Magazine was published.

* * *

After two interesting years as chairman of the Mrs. Simon Baruch University Award Committee I rejoice that the new chairman is Mrs. Hiller Gammage—Nell to all her many friends. The President General chose wisely when she named the new chairman.

The members of the UDC should be better informed about the Baruch Award which is unquestionably the most prestigeous part of our work. It would be interesting to have a program for the benefit of newer members—and to refresh the memories of the older members—telling about the Baruch Award. How we happen to be so fortunate as to have it; by whom it was made possible, why the Honorable Bernard Baruch chose to do such a magnanimous thing, what the results of his gift have been. It is difficult to realize that there are many new members—some young in years as well as in service—who do not even know who Bernard Baruch was!

Recently in a conversation with a brilliant historian we got around to UDC. The gentleman said that while he did not know of all the fine things that the UDC did he was well informed about our Mrs. Simon Baruch University Award and considered it something of which any organization should be very proud.

* * *

There may be some among the readers who remember when it took only a two-cent stamp to mail a letter. We were taking stamps from old envelopes to give to the Veterans as a part of our patriotic activities and came across several with two cent stamps. One was addressed to "Mrs. John Doe (not the real name, of course) Lexington, Kentucky c/o United Daughters of the Confederacy—No street address, no zip code, but somehow she got the letter.

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Corinth Chapter #333
Corinth, Mississippi

Division News

FLORIDA

Pictured in costume during their Founder's Day skit, from left to right, are: Clara Oliver, Mary Ragsdale, Edna Wood and Anita Hargrave of Fort Pierce Chapter #1873, Fort Pierce, Florida.

Staff Photo by Juan Dale Brown of ***The News Tribune.***

Ft. Pierce Chapter #1873, Fort Pierce, met recently and commemorated Founder's Day through a skit on Caroline Merriwether Goodlett.

Mrs. Ben Wood, assisted by Mrs. Lester Hargrave, Mrs. Norval Oliver and Mrs. Elmo Ragsdale, acted out the skit which they had written, entitled "The Founding of the United Daughters of the Confederacy."

Mrs. Wood, who acted as narrator, explained the reason for the foundation of the organization—service to the regular troopers, the Confederate men of the battlefields and battleships. Mrs. Goodlett, the founder of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, dedicated her life to this purpose.

The first scene of the playlet took place at the Soldier' Home in Nashville, where Mrs. Goodlett expressed her idea of getting others all over the South who were rendering this service to unite their efforts.

The second scene was an enactment of the first meeting of all these "Daughters" in Nashville on Sept. 10, 1894. At that time, Mrs. Goodlett was elected as the first president general and the "Stars and Bars" was chosen as the official banner.

The narrator concluded the program by telling that the second annual meeting was held in Atlanta, Ga. on November 8.

Mrs. Tom Gordon, chapter Southern Poetry and Literature Chairman read an original poem by Mrs. Ben Wood which gave us thoughts for the present and future of our organization.

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ADVERTISING

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Mrs. Homer R. McClatchey, Jr. (left), Vice President General and member of Atlanta #18, recently placed the ribbon of Honorary President for Life of the Georgia Division on Miss Lucy Clark (right). Miss Clark was placed in nomination for this high honor by Laura Rutherford Chapter #88, Athens, and seconded by the Newnan Chapter #599, Newnan. She was voted to this honor by the Georgia Division Convention. Miss Clark has served the Division as Registrar, Vice President and Historian. She is a retired teacher, now residing at her ancestral home at Gay, Georgia.

Atlanta Chapter #18, Atlanta, held Citizenship Day on January 27.

There was an interesting historical display under the direction of the historian, Mrs. Phillip Cornell, including a framed picture taken 50 years ago of the home birthplace of General Robert E. Lee, a document signed by his father, and a sword belonging to a Union Soldier which was captured in the brief campaign into the North.

Mrs. Clara Faust, a former President, received a 25-year Membership Pin.

"Communication with Your Elected Representatives" and other materials on citizenship were distributed as part of the continuing patriotic activities of the chapter.

The Alfred Holt Colquitt Chapter #2018, Atlanta, met January 10. The speaker for the occasion, Mr. Terry Ergle, is a widely known historian from Dawsonville who is a commander of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans. His topic was "Lee, Jackson and Maury, Famous Generals of the War Between the States" whose birthdays are in January.

The Division's Spring Executive Board meeting was held January 15 and 16 at the Holiday Inn of Perry, Georgia. The hostess chapter was the Sgt. Clinton C. Duncan Chapter #1749, Perry.

The Division was honored by the presence of the Vice President General, Mrs. Homer McClatchey of Smyrna, and the Treasurer General, Mrs. William A. Armistead, of Atlanta. In addition, five past general officers were present.

The Sgt. Clinton C. Duncan Chapter #1749, Perry, met January 7, in the home of Mrs. Ronald Stanley at which time a letter of thanks from the Veterans Hospital in Dublin, for the chapter's gifts to the veterans at Christmas was read by Mrs. Frank Pate, Patriotic Chairman.

KENTUCKY

The Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter #120, Louisville, held a luncheon at the Pendennis Club with Mr. Frank G. Rankin as the speaker honoring Lee, Jackson and Maury in their birthday month.

The Paducah Chapter #341, heard Judge William O. Kitchen speak on "The Crossroads of History" at the Woman's Club House during their Lee-Jackson-Maury celebration.

The Joesph H. Lewis Chapter #285, Frankfort, was entertained in an exceptional way with Carillon Bell Ringers and Mr. Jack Farley who gave an enthusiastic program of Christmas music at the December meeting. In January Mrs. Anne Blevins presented the life of George W. Johnson, Governor of the Provisional Confederate Government in Kentucky.

Lexington Chapter #12, Lexington,

held its annual luncheon at the Springs Motel with Dr. Charles P. Rowland speaking on "Lee, The Perfect Soldier." Mrs. Robert L. Klaren was chairman and the president, Mrs. Major Lee, presided.

The Tom Johnson Chapter #886, Princeton, held its annual Ancestors Meeting in November 1980 at the George Coon Library with Mrs. Robert Catlett presiding. Stories of events that took place during the War years pertaining to the ancestors of the members were given. In December, the Kentucky Day meeting was held. Mrs. W. W. Willis presented the program on "America's First Regional Cookbook" which was written by Mary Randolph, godmother of Mary Custis who married General Robert E. Lee. Recipes included foods suitable for the Christmas holidays. The Lee, Jackson, Maury luncheon was held on the 17th of January at which time the president presented Vol. 2 of the *Report of the Adjutant General of Confederate Kentucky Volunteers* to the George Coon Library. This book was given in memory of Mrs. Emery Dobbins and Mrs. Charles Gaddie, daughters of the veteran for whom the chapter was named. Mr. Sam Steger selected as his topic for the program "Exploits of Hyland Benton Lyon" who was a general in the Confederate Army and was trained under General Robert E. Lee and rode with Generals Jackson and Forrest.

LOUISIANA

Members and guests of Camp Moore Chapter #562, Tangipahoa, met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Billy McKneely in Amite on December 13. Mrs. L. Linton Morgan, historian, introduced Mrs. Sue F. Hood who presented an unusual and unique Christmas gift to the Chapter. Mrs. Hood delighted the group with excerpts from *A Southern Christmas* by Harnett T. Kane. She pointed out that Christmas was celebrated in Louisiana for the first time in 1831. The family atmosphere and relationships with friends have remained an integral part of this joyous season, yet the true value has always been the spiritual. The meaning of Christmas was reinforced with a medley of songs.

MARYLAND

Mrs. Ralph Owen Smith, President of the Maryland Division, awarded a $1,000 loan scholarship to John Kelly Wright, Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee, a senior at The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine who will enter a General Surgical Training Program in July of 1981.

This scholarship is available to a Senior of Confederate ancestry at The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine or The University of Maryland School of Medicine.

Mrs. Ralph Owen Smith entertained at luncheon to introduce the recipient of the scholarship to the members. Mrs. Thomas E. Strange of Annapolis is chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

MISSOURI

Members of the Robert E. Lee #1567, Boonville, who attended the Division Convention. The Chapter won 10 Missouri Division prizes. LtoR (front row) Gloria Doty, Mrs. Zack Huggins, ex-President General, and Agatha Dunham. (back row) Betty Geiger, Lucille Fancler, Chapter President, Adella Smith, Jo Frances Painter and Golah Carpenter.

They said tuberculosis was hopeless.

They said polio was hopeless.

They said smallpox was hopeless.

Cancer is only a disease.

Even when most people considered the struggle against polio hopeless, the people who worked in medical research believed they would someday find the answer.

The same was true for tuberculosis. And for smallpox. The same is true for cancer now.

We know because we hear from people doing medical research in laboratories all over the country. They talk to us because they all need support. They are all excited because they all think they're on the right track. And that the work they're doing will unlock a secret and lead to a solution for cancer. And you know what?

At least one of them is right. But which one? We must support them all.

American Cancer Society

We want to cure cancer in your lifetime.

L to R: Real Daughter Mrs. Carl L. Kimbell with her daughters Mrs. Charles F. Wahlig and Mrs. Frederick C. Binter, Philadelphia Chapter #972 president, are pictured with Real Daughter (Miss) Emily D. Comfort at a recent Philadelphia Chapter meeting honoring the Chapter's Real Daughters.

The members of the Philadelphia Chapter #972, Philadelphia, met January 26 to honor their Real Daughters. Present at the meeting were two of the three Real Daughters who are members of the chapter: Mrs. Carl L. Kimbell of Moorestown, New Jersey and Miss Emily Comfort of Southampton, Pennsylvania. The third chapter Real Daughter Mrs. Edwin McCauley of Medford, New Jersey was unable to be present. The highlight of the afternoon was a telephone call from the President General, Mrs. Trippett Boineau of Columbia, South Carolina who conveyed her personal congratulations to Mrs. Kimbell on her ninetieth birthday, which was January 6th and to Miss Comfort who will soon be eighty-six years old. The two Real Daughters were feted with a birthday cake and presented framed copies of the Confederate Seal on behalf of the chapter by Mrs. Thomas W. Boyd, who gave a brief history of the seal before the presentation.

The program was highlighted by Confederate anecdotes given by the members. Too many of these "mental flashbacks" into life in the 1860's are being forgotten. Some were sad, some amusing, but all very interesting and informative.

LOVE GIFTS

DIVISIONS: Ohio, Texas, Virginia

CHAPTERS:
ALABAMA: Charter #36
E. D. Willett #1937
ARIZONA: Thunderbird #2102
CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles #277
GEORGIA: Stonewall Jackson #2365
MARYLAND: Co. A 1st Md. Cav. #1858
Baltimore #8
NORTH CAROLINA: John Ivey Thomas #2172
James H. Lane #1840
NEW MEXICO: Ellen W. Jones #1022

INDIVIDUALS:
H. D. Porterfield in memory of wife, Mary Perkins Porterfield
Mrs. W. Haase
Mrs. P. C. Young and George P. C. Young
Anne Eggers
Mrs. Grady W. Jones

Pictured left to right: Mr. Bryan Vickers, Commander Albert Sidney Johnston Camp #67 SCV; Mrs. William Roy Knowles, President, Jefferson Davis Chapter #1637, UDC; Mrs. John M. Wilcox, ex-President General, UDC; and Mrs. Travis Clay, President, Major General de Polignac Chapter #2426, UDC and Texas Division 3rd Vice-President UDC.

What does an ex-President General of the UDC do? If the lady is named Mrs. John M. Wilcox, affectionately called "Miss Katty," from Houston, Texas, the question could be "what doesn't she do?" Her activities are so many and varied the thought of saying "let someone else do it" just vanishes.

Our Miss Katty keeps busy in all her church-related activities, but the church kitchen is her main habitat—cooking and serving dinners to many service groups. She does much the same thing at the Eastern Star Temple. But to us who know her well and to those who have only just met her, we all find after talking with her briefly that the love of her Confederate heritage is the mainspring of her being. She is the only living charter member of the Jefferson Davis Chapter #1637 and continues to be a leader in the chapter. Just this past September, Mrs. Wilcox gave the program on "Founder's Day." What a marvelous history of the UDC organization she gave us; new members as well as old heard much to reflect upon.

The UDC chapter doesn't have a monopoly on her time, however. She is always ready to help the SCV, MOSB, and CofC. The November program of Albert Sidney Johnston Camp SCV #67 was an account of the last Con-

federate Veterans convention held in Houston. Her description of the events was so vivid it made us feel as though we were there watching the parade of those proud, elderly gentlemen in Confederate uniforms—our beloved veterans.

The CofC is special to her, as she is also an ex-Third Vice President General responsible for the children. As a tribute to her devotion, a CofC chapter was named for her. The chapter is sponsored by the Major General de Polignac Chapter #2426. In March, Mrs. Wilcox will give the program "How Confederate Memorial Day Began" to the Winnie Davis Chapter #12 CofC, sponsored by the Jefferson Davis Chapter #1637.

Our lives have been so enriched for having known this Southern lady! She has inspired us so that we can continue to inspire others. Long live our Confederate Heritage!

VIRGINIA

"John Doe, Confederate," one of our gallant Confederate soldiers whose remains were uncovered in the Petersburg area last October, was re-interred on November 6, with full military honors, in the Confederate section of Blandford Church Cemetery, Petersburg. This was made possible through the combined efforts of Mrs. W. W. Cleere, historian of City Point Chapter #2066, Hopewell; her son-in-law, Mr. Edward Lindsey; and the Petersburg Chapter #155. Mr. Lindsey, a collector of relics of the War Between the States, discovered the partially dug up, unmarked gravesite in a wooded area near Puddledock Road. During the War Between the States in 1864, heavy fighting raged in this area as Confederate troops fought to protect the city of Petersburg from Union attack. The city fell on April 3, 1865, after a nine month siege. Found in the shallow grave with the remains were some Confederate rifleman's buttons, a clay pipe, a suspenders clasp, a broken shaving mirror, and the stub of a lead pencil.

Since the remains were found in the Petersburg area, Mrs. Cleere contacted the Petersburg Chapter and arrangements were made to have the soldier buried with full military honors. The remains, along with the artifacts, were buried in a small gray casket, donated by the J.T. Morris Funeral Home, at the base of the Monument to the Unknown Confederate Soldiers. Lt. Col. Horace Mann (Ret. U.S.A.), a historian of the War Between the States, member of the A.P. Hill Camp, SCV and Lay-Reader in the Methodist Church conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Michael McCarron, assistant pastor, St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Standing at the Monument to the Unknown Confederate Soldiers buried in Blandford Confederate Cemetery, Petersburg, Virginia, which lists, by state, regiments from: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, are Mr. Edward Lindsey (gentleman who found the remains) and Commander Coleman, A. P. Hill Camp, SCV. In the foreground are members of the City Point and Petersburg Chapters, UDC.

While members of the City Point and Petersburg Chapters, UDC; A.P. Hill Camp, SCV; Suffolk Civil War Round Table and many other interested persons from the area stood in silent respect, the Color Guard of the North-South Skirmish Association, dressed in Confederate uniforms, fired a three-charge volley and this unknown soldier of the south—son . . . father . . . husband . . . brother . . . loved one—was laid to rest amid his comrades. More than a century after he made the supreme sacrifice for our beloved southland, this Rebel has obtained an eternal peace—free from interruption. Love Maketh Memory Eternal.

Members and husbands of Bethel Chapter #185, Newport News, attended services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church to memoralize the birthdays of General Robert E. Lee, General Stonewall Jackson and Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury. The service was

followed by a coffee at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Frost, Jr. Miss Julia Hood, a member of Bethel Juniors, CofC, assisted the hostesses. Mrs. John G. Williams, Historian General and Mr. Williams were special guests.

WEST VIRGINIA

At the annual Christmas tea and program of Bluefield Chapter #172, Bluefield, certificates of membership were presented by Mrs. Clyde J. Stephens, registrar, to Ila Shumate Clark (Mrs. Martin) and Miss Susan Karol Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Mervin G. Anderson, recording secretary.

Miss Frances Munsey, Recorder of Crosses, presented a paper describing many holiday customs brought from different countries by our ancestors.

The Provisional Army of the Confederacy, a Branch of Preservation Southern Heritage Society with Gen. Robert Hurt in command, held a most impressive memorial service January 17, honoring the birthdays of Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury. The services took place at the site where Gen. Lee had his headquarters from September 15 to 18, 1862 during the battle of Antietam, located just three miles from Shepherdstown, West Virginia in Sharpsburg, Maryland. This site was purchased, restored and marked by the West Virginia United Daughters of the Confederacy and was unveiled September 17, 1936.

It was a heartwarming and impressive ceremony with over forty sons and daughters present. The Shenandoah District, UDC, was represented by The Lawson Botts Chapter #261 and the Shepherdstown Chapter #128, along with the Sons of the Henry Kyd Douglas Camp, the Rockbridge Artillery, 5th Virginia Infantry Regiment, 8th Virginia Infantry Regiment, 9th Virginia Cavalry, John Pelham Artillery, 33rd Tennessee Field Infirmary, Jeb Stuart Signal Corps, and Henry Kyd Douglas Cavalry. Also represented was the Stars and Bars Chapter #2073, Detroit, Michigan.

Remember your deceased members with a contribution to the Memorial Building Endowment Fund.

In Memoriam

ALABAMA

Kolb, Mattie, Stonewall Jackson Chapter #667, Ozark.

FLORIDA

Hendricks, Nina Sumrell (Mrs. George W.), Elizabeth Coulter Gaines Chapter #2007, Jacksonville. Died Nov. 9th, 1980. Ancestor: Matthias Harris, N.C.

GEORGIA

*Gandy, Martha Donovan Ware (Mrs. Randy), Alfred Holt Colquitt Chapter #2018, Atlanta

Strickland, Laura Oxford (Mrs. L. O.), Alfred Holt Colquitt Chapter #2018, Atlanta

KENTUCKY

Crowder, Minnie A. (Miss), Tom Johnson Chapter #886, Princeton

LOUISIANA

Franks, Bessie Long (Mrs. Joseph T.), Joanna Waddill Chapter #294, Baton Rouge

MICHIGAN

Berry, Willadene (Mrs. Leo), Stars and Bars Chapter #2073, Detroit

Cado, Mary (Mrs. Julian), Stars and Bars Chapter #2073, Detroit

MISSISSIPPI

Cohen, Bessie Caroline Broome Friedman (Mrs.), Stephen D. Lee Chapter #820, Laurel

NORTH CAROLINA

Powell, Grace Parker (Mrs. Thomas), Bethel Heroes Chapter #636, Rocky Mount

TENNESSEE

Mobley, Thirizia (Mrs. Joseph), General Forrest Chapter #1194, Memphis

VIRGINIA

*Campbell, Katherine M., Highland Chapter #1469, Monterey

Duncan, Tressie Coleman (Mrs. R. F.), Old Dominion #69, Lynchburg

Giles, Janie Ann (Miss), Old Dominion Chapter #69, Lynchburg

*Glass, Anne Elizabeth Cleghorn (Mrs. Powell), Old Dominion #69, Lynchburg, d. 12-31-1980

Haley, Margaret Furbush (Mrs. James) Old Dominion #69, Lynchburg, d. 12-18-1980

*Hoover, Annie L. Campbell (Mrs. A. L.), Highland Chapter #1469, Monterey

Miss Bertha C. Deane of Charlottesville, died on May 13, 1980. She had served the UDC on the general and local levels. For the Virginia Division she served as second vice president and registrar and was president of Albemarle Chapter #154 for several terms. She will long be remembered for her loyalty and faithfulness to the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

WEST VIRGINIA

Kibler, Dorothy Virginia (Mrs. Calvin H.), Berkeley County Chapter #264, Martinsburg, died January 11, 1981. She was a member of the UDC for 52 years.

Mrs. Kibler was a member of First Baptist Church of Martinsburg and a Charter member of the Palestine Commandery No. 2 Knights Templar, Ladies Auxillary. In addition to her husband she is survived by one brother.

**Real Daughter*

NOTICE

In Memoriams must include name, chapter name and General (*not* state) number, city where chapter is located and date of death. Longer notices will be printed at the cost of $15.00 per 50 words (approximately 1 column inch). Photos will be printed for $12.00 for 1-column photo. All *In Memoriams* **must** be sent to your ***state division news editor.*** (Send to General **Division News Editor,** whose address may be found on page 3, if your chapter has no division.)

Children of the Confederacy

May Program
Postal Service in the Confederate States and John H. Reagan, Postmaster General

by Mrs. A. B. Pritchard—Historian and News Editor

After Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Confederate States of America he had the responsibility of selecting a capable cabinet to assist him in leading the South throughout the war years. The office of Postmaster General was filled by the Hon. John H. Reagan, a former lawyer, judge and U.S. legislator from the state of Texas. Mr. Reagan was born and raised in Tennessee. He served as an Indian fighter and surveyed public lands in Texas where he began to study law. He was a secessionist and resigned from Congress when the war began. He served as a deputy to the Provisional Confederate Congress in Montgomery and was one of the framers of the Confederate Constitution.

Reagan, being an expert on clerical details, was fortunate in being able to obtain an excellent administrative staff, some of whom were recruited from the U. S. Post Office Department in Washington. Three divisions were formed in the department, schools were set up to train workers and necessary items were purchased to complete the organization. The only thing lacking was postage stamps. The postmasters were instructed to collect money for the mail at 5¢ per letter until stamps could be supplied. Some postmasters improvised by marking "Paid" across the envelope, others used their own marking. Some had local printers prepare adhesive stamps.

Mail service continued between the North and South until June 6, 1861 when the Federals proclaimed that mail deliveries in the Confederate States would cease. The change-over was easily made and Richmond, Virginia became the center of operations.

The first Confederate postage stamp was produced by a firm in Richmond and was a 5¢ denomination, green in color, displaying a picture of Jefferson Davis. It went on sale October 16, 1861 in Richmond.

The Constitution of the Confederate States required the Post Office Department to be self-supporting after March 1, 1863. This seemed an almost impossible venture but Postmaster Reagan proceeded with drastic measures to accomplish this goal. Letters were sent to officers of all railroads serving the South requesting them to cut their rates and to receive pay from Confederate bonds. Postage rates were increased and no one was given free mail—not even the generals. Many unnecessary mail routes were discontinued and some were shortened or consolidated. Employees worked longer hours and turned out more work. Many other economic measures were taken to reduce expenses which enabled the Confederate Post Office to operate at a net profit in spite of the many difficulties that were encountered in this endeavor. General Reagan deserves much credit for his efforts to keep the mail moving under adverse conditions in time of war.

After the capture of Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, the mail service was cut off from the west. The Trans-Mississippi Post Office was formed which operated out of Marshall, Texas. Mail from the east went to Meridian, Mississippi and was then taken by agents across the Mississippi River. There was danger involved but the mail went through. The rate for Trans-Mississippi was 40¢ a letter.

Postmaster General Reagan accomplished a near miracle in keeping the Confederate Post Office self-supporting and operating at a net profit every year of its existence. This is a fact few such organizations can claim. Reagan served as Secretary of Treasury until near the end of the war and was an advisor to President Davis on terms of the surrender. After the war, Reagan distinguished himself as a United States Senator from Texas for many years and was chief author of the Interstate Commerce Law.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Statesmen of the Lost Cause by Burton J. Hendrick

Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy by Jon L. Wakelyn

A History of the Southern Confederacy by Clement Eaton

The Twenty-seventh General CofC Convention

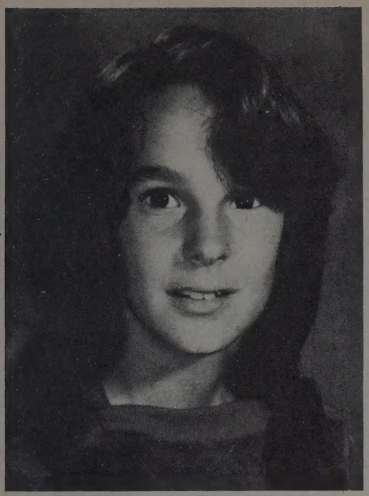
by Mary Anne Rowan—UDC Chairman, General Convention 1981

It's not too early to plan ahead for the 1981 General Convention, Children of the Confederacy, to be held in Nashville, Tennessee, July 20-24 at the Sheraton-Nashville. Reasha Simms and Bernard Rowan are chairing and co-chairing the convention committee and promise to have a fun-filled week planned for those who attend. A square dance is scheduled Monday night, July 20 as a get-acquainted session for convention-goers. The following day includes a visit to the home and farm of the Confederate Scout Sam Davis. A special program of "field day events" is slated as part of the tour. The memorial service is to be held that evening at the beautiful Christ Church Episcopal which is just a half block from the hotel. To make Division Reports more meaningful, David Brashear and Tom Charles Morgan have planned an especially nice program for Presidents Evening.

Other highlights will include a special opportunity for Divisions to display their scrapbook and winning chapter yearbook at tables provided during the workshop sessions on Wednesday, July 22. Each division and chapter where no division will also be allowed an opportunity to display crafts or novelties they wish to sell to raise funds for division and general projects. Divisions wishing to do this will donate half their proceeds to the general funds. Anyone who intends to reserve a table for this project should contact Reasha or Bernard before July 1.

As a special request David Brashear has asked that the Convention Luncheon be called the Kentucky Luncheon. He promises that it will be totally Kentuckian. Last but not least, the Banquet and Ball will include a Grand March for the young and the old!

We want to remind convention-goers that our Sheraton-Nashville Hotel room rates are set and that they include the option that children under 18 sharing a room with parents or grandparents are admitted free. Reservations are due to the hotel by June 29, 1981. Rates are: Singles $30, Doubles $35, Triples (2 Dbl. Beds, 3 pers.) $38, Quads (2 Dbl. Beds, 4 pers.) $40, Quints (2 Dbl. Beds w/rollaway, 5 pers.) $43. So. . . follow us to Tennessee July 20-24, 1981. There is a lot in store for you!



CALIFORNIA

Miss Lori Ann Albonico, has been elected president of the Robert E. Lee Chapter #679, CofC, of San Francisco for 1980-1981. Lori will serve as a page at the 1981 California Division UDC Convention, to be held in San Mateo, California, in May. Lori's Confederate ancestor was Lt. Philemon Sutherland of Virginia.

VIRGINIA

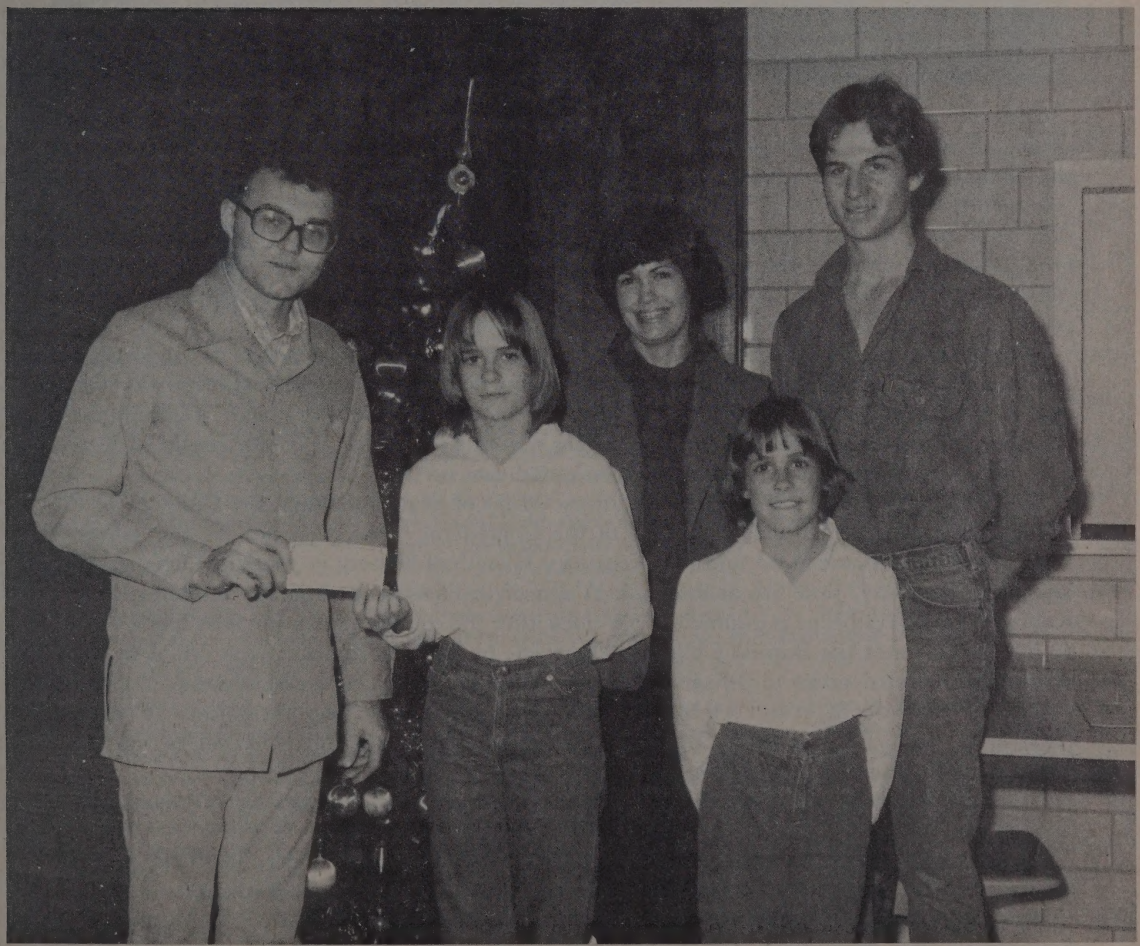
The Lee Juniors Chapter #30, Richmond, served as pages at the UDC General Convention last November. They were given special recognition by Mrs. Julian Osborne, local Chairman of Pages, for their participation.

The newest member of Lee Juniors is William Warren West, Jr., who was born on Christmas Eve, 1980. Another new member is Melanie Robinson whose parents, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Robinson, are owners of the Fire House Museum, Steamer Engine Co. No. 5 at 200 W. Marshall Street. The Museum has firefighting antiques—some used before the War Between the States. The chapter is looking forward to having a meeting there in the spring.

Sherry Green, ex-chapter president, is corresponding with the "Confederate Historical Society" in Australia to help its members study about the Confederacy here in the 1860's.

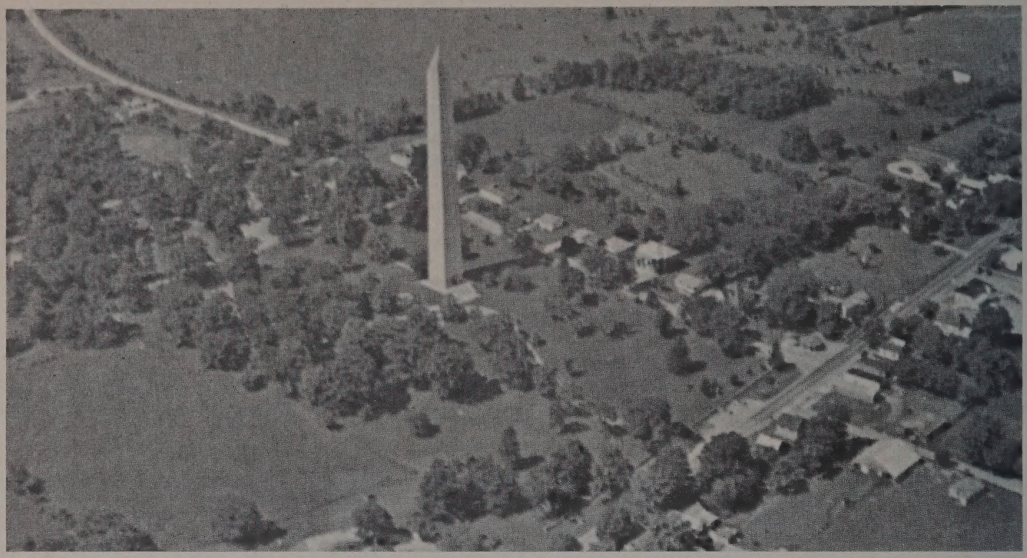
Have you contributed to the Mrs. Norman V. Randolph Relief Fund?

TEXAS



On December 24, 1980, Julie Boll (second from left), Treasurer of Winnie Davis Chapter #12, Houston, presented a check from the chapter to Mr. Ron Greenwood (extreme left), of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Houston, to be placed in a General Fund for use of the patients. Others pictured are: Mrs. Neil Boll, Co-Director of chapter, Shaun Boll and Kenneth Knowles, President, Texas Division, CofC.

Jefferson Davis Monument Rededication



Back in 1924, the Jefferson Davis Monument at Fairview, Kentucky was completed and was dedicated on June 7th with great fanfare and pomp by the United Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy. (Note article on original dedication reprinted from *Confederate Veteran* on page 21). The Veterans came up from Memphis where, in Annual Convention, they had elected General William B. Haldeman Commander-in-Chief. Although not much was said about it, the Monument really had not been finished the way the plans had called for. However, the monument was a tremendous accomplishment, something to be proud of, and the attendees made the most of the great occasion.

Over the course of the years, the 351-foot monument, second only in height to the Washington Monument, has shown evidences of deterioration. The Commonwealth of Kentucky, faced with a major restoration, decided to complete the monument the way it had originally been visualized. They now, having spent a fabulous amount of money, are very proud of it and have asked the Confederate organizations to rededicate it.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Military Order of Stars and Bars, the Children of the Confederacy and the United Daughters of the Confederacy will be joined by the Jefferson Davis Birthplace Association and the Kentucky Historical Society in rededicating the monument on Saturday, June 6th at 2 o'clock. A dinner is planned the evening before at Elkton, Kentucky and a barbecue is planned at 5 o'clock after the ceremonies on the 6th. There will be a church service at the Baptist Church at Fairview on Sunday morning, the 7th. The silver communion service, given to the church by President Jefferson Davis will be used. The Commanders of both the SCV and the MOSB will attend, as will Mrs. Trippett Boineau, President General of the UDC. David S. Brashear, President General of the Children of the Confederacy, will preside at the rededication.

Other events are being planned for the occasion, the details of which were not available at press time.

For further information, please write to Frank G. Rankin, Commander, Kentucky Society, Military Order of Stars and Bars, 1816 Spring Drive, Louisville, Kentucky 40205.

Reservations are suggested at Holiday Inn, F. Campbell Blvd., Highway 41A, Hopkinsville, Kentucky 42240. Be sure to specify that you are attending the Jefferson Davis Monument Rededication in order to receive the special discount rate.

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL

Reprinted from *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. 32 (1924), page 254-55

A fitting conclusion of reunion week was the dedication of the great monument to President Davis at Fairview, Ky., on Saturday, June 7. A special train carried Gen. William B. Haldeman, Commander in Chief U. C. V., and a large party delegation of citizens of that hospital town, who had provided refreshments and conveyances for the trip to Fairview. This was also the order of the day at Elkton and Pembroke, other railroad points nearest Fairview, and those Kentucky roads were fairly alive with cars of human freight hurrying toward this point of interest. The first veteran who registered at Hopkinsville was J. M. Conway, of Millersburg, Ky., who drove three hundred miles to attend the dedication, arriving the day before "as fresh as a daisy and full of enthusiasm." The second registered was J. K. Taylor, of Greensburg, Kans., and many more came from far and near, the crowd at the dedication being estimated as ten thousand or more.

The exercises were directed by General Haldeman, President of the Jefferson Davis Home Association, and to whose active interest is due the completion of the monument. After some preliminary remarks, he presented the color bearer, Miss Jessica Randolph Smith, of North Carolina, and the color guard of fifteen veterans from Christian and Todd Counties, Ky. The Stars and Bars borne by this devoted daughter of the South was placed on the pinnacle of the great obelisk, where it floated high in the sunlight, the starry flag that lives in Southern hearts forever!

An address was made by Col. Robert J. McBryde, of Louisville, son of a Confederate veteran and himself a veteran of the Spanish-American and World Wars, who turned over to the State the monument and grounds for its perpetual custody. Governor William J. Fields received the monument on behalf of the State, and following his address dinner was served on the grounds, during which there was a musical program by the bands. Thousands were served, and there was plenty for more. Such hospitality bespoke the great heart of Kentucky.

The first address of the afternoon was by Dr. Dunbar Rowland, State Historian of Mississippi, representing that State, and he spoke of "Jefferson Davis, the Constitutionalist." Maj. Jefferson Hayes Davis, grandson of President Davis, was introduced and made a short talk expressing appreciation of the honor that had been paid to his grandfather. Other addresses were by representatives of the Confederate organizations and of the State, and the benediction was given as the evening shadows lengthened over the beautiful park in which this giant obelisk has been erected.

It was back in 1908, at a meeting of the Orphan Brigade Association of Kentucky, that Dr. C. C. Brown, of Smith's Grove, Ky. (as reported by the late S. A. Cunningham, founder and editor of the VETERAN), suggested to Gen. S. B. Buckner the idea of purchasing the land at Fairview which had been a part of the original Davis estate and the place where Jefferson Davis was born. The suggestion was then presented to the comrades there, and from that was started the Jefferson Davis Home Association, whose work was to procure the land for a memorial park to Jefferson Davis. This was done, and the twenty acres was inclosed with a handsome rock fence under the management of Gen. Bennett Young, who succeeded General Buckner as President of the Association. Then, in 1916, General Young started the movement for this monument in the form of an obelisk, to be similar to the Washington Monument and in height second only to that. Work on it had been started when restrictions of the World War period caused its cessation. General Young died before work was resumed, and General Haldeman was made President of the Association, and under his management, with the assistance of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, funds were secured for the completion of the great structure. The State of Kentucky appropriated some $15,000 toward the funds needed to complete it, and with its dedication the State has become the custodian of monument and park, which will be beautified and made one of the points of interest for visitors from every country—and a shrine for Southern hearts!

This great obelisk, of concrete and limestone, is 351 feet high, 35 feet square at the base, with a foundation 40 feet square on 6 feet of solid rock, with a weight of 30,000,000 pounds. Nine thousand barrels of Portland cement, eight thousand cubic yards of limestone, and many hundred pounds of steel were used in its construction. Through the center runs a shaft space twenty feet square, and at the base there will be a room for relics of President Davis and his family. An elevator, or stairway, will lead to the top, from which the view is into four States—Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Indiana.

These grounds and monument have cost more than $200,000. The largest contribution to the fund was given by Gen. George W. Littlefield, of Texas, who gave $40,000. Other large contributors have been Gen. W. B. Haldeman, Col. Robert J. McBryde, Gen. Bennett H. Young, Col. Edmond H. Taylor, of Kentucky; Gen. Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina; Col. V. Y. Cook, of Arkansas; John A. Webb, of Mississippi; and many small contributions helped to swell the fund.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

(On Dedication of Monument at Fairview, Ky.)

By Hugh Gaylord Barclay

Ten thousand words seem far too frail, or few,
To fully portray fate's fair, matchless man,
Whose fearless courage strove in vain to do,
Prayed humbly to find righteous, God-made plan
To pledge our Southland place among her peers,
Yet keep kind, white-robed peace upon her throne;
To save the nation useless woe and tears,
And yet—to plight our Southland what was her own.
The annals of this world have never told
Of grander, more unselfish sacrifice;
And sacred scribe has never yet unrolled
More regal story—in God's Paradise!
Jealousy, nor greed, nor fanatic hate
Have plucked one jewel from his hallowed crown.
To guileless purpose he did consecrate
His checkered life—to beat oppression down!
And this proud shaft that you unveil to-day
Will guide your children up fame's Alpine way.

SPIES OF THE CONFEDERACY

Mrs. Nancy Cornell

Many people in the South served their Confederacy as spies. Sometimes they only crossed enemy lines in order to bring back necessary items—medicine, cloth or food—but much of the time these people carried important information or letters through the lines for the military.

It was difficult to tell which people were spies unless they were caught with the evidence. A man from Tennessee could change his manner of speech, claim to be from Ohio, and who would know the difference? There were probably more spies in the War Between the States than in any war in American history.[1]

Many men served as spies—often as scouts for certain officers in the Confederate Army. However, it was quickly proven that women were more useful as spies than men. It was easier for a woman to get through enemy lines, because she was very seldom stopped or searched. Guards were easily fooled, because they were too quick to accept a woman's excuse for crossing enemy lines.

The following stories are of three brave women who served as spies for the South.

BELLE EDMONDSON

Belle Edmondson was only eighteen years old when she volunteered as a secret agent for the Confederacy. At that time she was living with her family on their plantation in Shelby County, Tennessee. Her father was a volunteer scout for the Confederacy and her two brothers were with General Nathan Bedford Forrest's Confederate Cavalry.

After Memphis was occupied by Northern troops in June 1862, Belle began the dangerous business of smuggling contraband between the lines. She succeeded in making many trips through the lines to and from Memphis to smuggle much needed cloth, hats, boots, letters and any information she could gather about the Yankees in Memphis.

On one trip in March, 1864, Belle sewed 8 yards of cloth to the hoops underneath her petticoat at the back, pinned a hat to the hoops under each side, and tied a pair of boots so that they hung underneath the petticoat directly in front. She hid letters, brass buttons and money in the top of her dress. With all this contraband secreted under her dress, Belle found she could not walk, but had to be helped into a carriage. She fully expected to be caught, but was able to get through the picket lines with no trouble. A few days later her friends, Anna Nelson and Sallie Hilderbrand, were arrested for smuggling a pair of boots.

MARY ANN HARRIS GAY

Miss Gay was born in Jones County, Georgia, on March 19, 1829. Sometime before 1864, she and her mother moved to Decatur, Georgia. Her half sister taught school in Decatur, and her half brother was a soldier in the Confederate Army.

In July, 1864, the Union Army was shelling Atlanta.[2] They already occupied Decatur, and were using Miss Gay's house as headquarters. Miss Gay asked the Union officers for permission to read the Federal (Northern) newspapers which the soldiers received. By reading these newspapers, she knew what events were taking place in the war.

One day a Union soldier brought a letter to Miss Gay from a very old man. He wrote that his wife, a distant relative to Miss Gay, was very ill and would like to see Miss Gay. Realizing this might be an opportunity to get information to the Confederate Army in Atlanta, Miss Gay took the letter to the Provost Marshall, asked him to read it and grant her permission to visit the elderly couple. He gave her permission to go and offered to send a couple of Union soldiers with her for protection.

Miss Gay hurried home and began sewing newspapers to the underside of a nice white petticoat. When she finished, the petticoat was literally lined with Northern newspapers.

The next day, Miss Gay and Telitha, a faithful servant, were escorted by the Yankee soldiers to her friends' home a mile and a half away. The escort would be back in two days to accompany Miss Gay on her return trip.

After spending the night with her friends, Miss Gay and Telitha left the next morning for Atlanta. Miss Gay was determined to sneak the Northern newspapers through the lines to General Hood's Confederate headquarters in Atlanta. She kept close to McDonough Road, avoiding pickets of both armies. After walking about fifteen miles, she arrived in Atlanta.

Miss Gay stopped at several friends' houses, but no one was willing to show her the way to Confederate headquarters, so she decided to look for it alone. Starting toward the train depot, she was pleasantly surprised to meet Major Rankin, an officer in her brother's Regiment.

Major Rankin gladly went with her to headquarters where she turned over her hoard of newspapers. The Confederate soldiers were interested in the newspapers, but were more interested in hearing all she could tell about the Union soldiers in Decatur.

Her mission completed, Miss Gay and Telitha began their walk back to the elderly couple's house. They had not gone far before being stopped by Confederate pickets who would not let them pass through the lines. They pretended to retrace their steps toward Atlanta, but as soon as they were out of sight of the pickets, they turned South again. By being very cautious, they avoided both Confederate and Yankee pickets, and safely reached the home of Miss Gay's friends.

The Union soldiers arrived the next day to escort Miss Gay and Telitha back to their home, never realizing they had given aid to a Confederate spy.

BELLE BOYD

Belle Boyd was born in the Shenandoah Valley in what is now West Virginia. The town in which she was born, Martinsburg, was then in Virginia. Belle became a spy at the age of seventeen. She was arrested six or seven times and imprisoned twice before she was twenty-one.

In 1862, having been in prison for a week and released, Belle joined her family at Front Royal, Virginia, where her aunt and uncle owned a hotel. Union forces occupied the town, and had taken over the hotel, moving her family out. One day in May she learned there was to be a war council in the hotel parlor. Belle sneaked into the hotel, hid in a bedroom closet directly above the parlor, and listened to the entire meeting through a knothole in the closet floor. After the men left, Belle slipped out unnoticed and hurried to

her cottage to write a message in code about the meeting.

As soon as she had written the message, she saddled her horse and left. Her goal was to reach a house fifteen miles away where she could deliver the emergency message to Colonel Ashby, Stonewall Jackson's head spy. Twice she was stopped by guards, each time telling a story of her family being sick and showing a pass which had been left to her by a paroled Confederate soldier.

Upon reaching the house, Belle found Colonel Ashby, quickly handed him the message and told him all she knew. She immediately left for home, knowing she must be home before daylight. On the way, she accidently woke a sleepy sentry who fired at her, and, luckily for Belle, missed. By dawn she was back home—safe in her own bed.

FOOTNOTES

[1]*Spies for the Blue and Gray*, by Harnett T. Kane, page 11.

[2]Atlanta was taken over by the Union Army on September 2, 1864. The city was almost totally destroyed when General Sherman ordered it burned in November 1864, as he began his famous "march to the sea."

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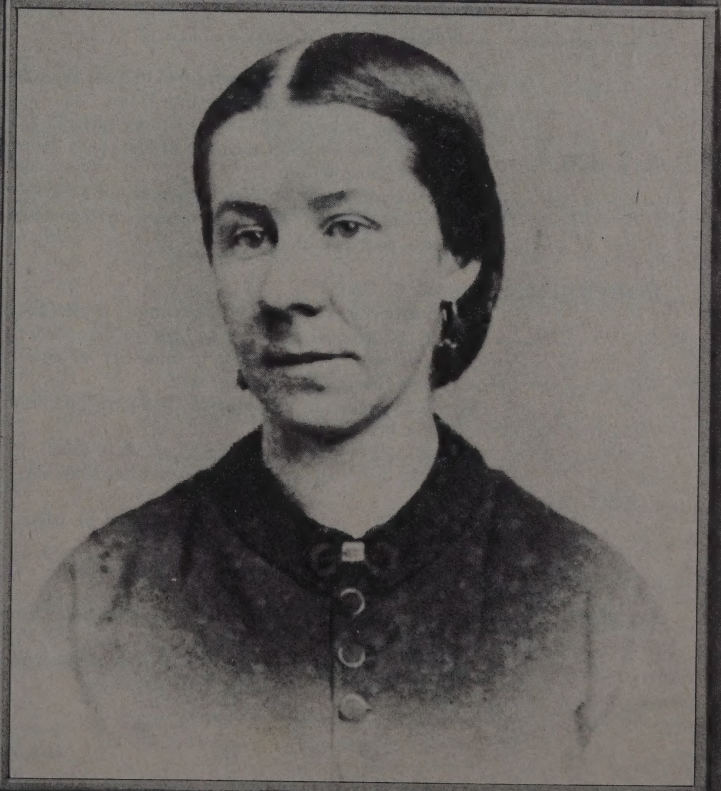

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The United Daughters of The Confederacy Magazine

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Editorial

THE UDC MAGAZINE

by Mrs. Henry D. Ferris

In the January 1981 issue of the *United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine* the Magazine Committee reprinted an article written by Mrs. Robert Hamilton Smith (Maynelle S.), ex-President General (1962-1964) and Chairman of the Magazine Committee in 1965, on "Why a UDC Magazine?"

It has occurred to me that a lot of the UDC members do not know how long we have had a magazine, how it began, etc. To those of you who are fortunate enough to have a *UDC History,* Vols. I and II, I refer you to Chapter VIII, entitled "Publications" found on pages 343-357.

In 1899, Mr. Sumner A. Cunningham, a native of Bedford County, Tennessee and a Confederate Veteran of four years, appeared before the United Daughters of the Confederacy in convention in Richmond and offered to the organization all the space necessary for official communications in the *Confederate Veteran.* The *Confederate Veteran,* which became the official organ of all Confederate organizations—United Confederate Veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Southern Confederate Memorial Association and the United Daughters of the Confederacy—had been started in January 1883. Its purpose, as stated in the first issue, was to be: "an organ of communication between Confederate soldiers and those who are interested in them and their affairs, and its purpose is to furnish a volume of information which will be acceptable to the public, even to those who fought on the other side."

In 1906, the chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy were given one thousand subscriptions to the *Confederate Veteran.* During this time, the administration of Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, Greenwood, Mississippi, the custom of having a message from the President General in each month's issue was begun.

In 1914, the United Daughters of the Confederacy was assigned a definite space in the magazine, to be known as the UDC Department, with an editor assigned to it from the UDC.

After the death of Mr. Cunningham in 1913, the United Daughters of the Confederacy continued to work very hard with Miss Edith Pope, Editor and Publisher. Unfortunately, the UDC was forced to give up the effort as it was the only Confederate organization interested in the continuation of the magazine. The Confederate Veterans remained intensely loyal to their publication though and it was a sad day in December 1932 when the last issue was published.

At the General Convention in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1932, the President General was authorized and requested to arrange for a printed monthly letter to be mailed to each chapter. A committee was appointed with Mrs. Glenn Long of North Carolina as Chairman. Arrangements were made by Mrs. Long with the *Atlanta Journal,* Atlanta, Georgia, to have one full page on the first Sunday of each month, with no financial obligation to either party. Mrs. Long served as Editor for all material submitted for publication. There were twelve issues of this page from March 1933 through February 1934 but the work of the committee soon outgrew the scope of the original single page. At the 1933 General Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, Miss Claudia Hagey offered to print a magazine without any expense to the UDC. The UDC was to furnish the news copy and solicit subscriptions and advertising. If there was any profit, over and above the expenses, it was to go to the publishing company which was owned and operated by Miss Hagey and her brother in Wytheville, Virginia. Known as the *Southern Magazine,* this arrangement did not prove to be satisfactory and the last issue appeared in May 1938.

The UDC felt that a factual publication appearing regularly was a necessity, so in January 1938 *The Bulletin* came into existence. It was to be

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Message of

The President General

Mrs. Trippett Boineau

Inauguration week, January 1981, will forever be remembered by Americans everywhere as a glorious page in our nation's history!

Let the historians and our minds record forever that the body, mind and spirit of the American people were as one as, with deep gratitude and thanksgiving to God, we welcomed home the fifty-two brave and loyal American hostages, released from 444 days of captivity abroad.

As flags and yellow ribbons fluttered in the breeze and millions took part in the largest homecoming party ever, I could not, however, help but remember with sadness another great American held captive, on the soil of this country, for an even longer period of time without benefit of trial or judgment—our own beloved Jefferson Davis.

I wonder how many of us remembered as we hung the yellow ribbon symbol, begun by our Southern ladies in the dark War years over a century ago, this gallant Confederate leader who was not given this same freedom by his own countrymen.

Our women of the South originally wore these yellow ribbons around their necks to show that they were awaiting the return of their loved ones from the War. It is fitting that our country has adopted this Southern symbol of faith, constancy and unwavering hope.

As Ronald Wilson Reagan was sworn in as fortieth President of the United States, it was an inspiring hour, steeped in rich tradition, glowing with patriotism and filled with the hope of a new beginning for our nation and its people.

I hope you will join me in pledging to President Reagan our wholehearted support and pray that, together, America will become again the strong, just leader of the world we have been in the past and which our heritage has prepared it, as well as compels it, to be.

With the inauguration of President Reagan, our distinguished UDC Honorary Associate Member, the Honorable J. Strom Thurmond, Senator from South Carolina, has become one of the most important men in our government. As President Pro-tem of the United States Senate, Senator Thurmond becomes third in succession to the United States Presidency. He will also serve as Chairman of the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Thurmond, Southern statesmen, has long been a devoted friend of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. We all congratulate him upon the much-deserved honors accorded to him!

It was an honor for me to have lunch January 17 with Senator Thurmond and members of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Greenville, South Carolina, as part of their annual Division convention. Senator Thurmond was presented honorary memberships in the Sixteenth S.C. Regiment Camp #1268 of Greenville and in the South Carolina Society of the Stars and Bars by Camp Commander Dan A. Collins, Division Commander Vance Drawdy, and Colonel Joseph B. Mitchell, Commander-in-Chief of the SCV. Senator Thurmond has long been a member of the General Joe Wheeler Camp #1245, Aiken.

On Friday evening, I was privileged to attend the Convention's Opening Evening Banquet, "An Evening with Dr. James I. Robertson," noted historian. Dr. Robertson, you will remember, was recipient of our Mrs. Simon Baruch Award in 1960 for his book *Jackson's Stonewall: A History of the Stonewall Brigade* and was speaker on Historical Evening of our 1974 General Convention. A speaker with great knowledge and sparkling wit and charm, Dr. Robertson is the leading authority on Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson and with the death of Bell Wiley, under whom Dr. Robertson studied, he is now the leading authority on the common soldier of the war.

The District of Columbia held its annual ceremony commemorating the birthdays of General Robert Edward Lee and General Thomas Jonathan Jackson on January 17 in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol. Mrs. Robert Bachman, ex-President General, graciously represented me, placing a wreath at the statue of General Lee on your behalf. Mrs. William E. Tripplett, President of the D.C. Division, and the division members are to be congratulated on an outstanding ceremony.

Miss Hattie Belle Lester, South Carolina Division President, was hostess at a tea for Division members and friends honoring your President General on January 10 at historic Smeltzer Hall at Newberry College. Smeltzer Hall and surroundings served as headquarters for General Sherman and his troops on his march through South Carolina and it is only poetic justice that the UDC should have such a beautiful party in the "offices" of General Sherman. Smeltzer Hall has been beautifully restored to its antebellum elegance and soft violin and piano music took one back to days of long ago. Among the decorations was an arrangement of dried "rabbit tobacco" and upright loaves of French bread. The story is told of Union soldiers occupying the campus being given bread baked by Dr. Smeltzer himself in order to be able to feed his family and students. Using "rabbit tobacco" in lieu of yeast gave the bread a peculiar taste, leading the soldiers to believe he was poisoning them. Only after going to Dr. Smeltzer's home and tasting his own bread were they convinced that their accusations were false. In attendance at "Grandmother's" tea was our October *UDC Magazine* "coverboy," Robert Trippett Boineau, III, who recently was selected South Carolina "Baby Beautiful" in the 10-15 month age group.

The Philadelphia Chapter #972, Mrs. Frederick C. Binter, President, honored its Real Daughters with a

continued next page

The Business Office regrets that, due to lack of staff, they furnish proof of Confederate service records for membership applications, scholarship applications and Crosses of Military Service Awards ONLY.

President General

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beautiful luncheon in January at the Llanerch Presbyterian Church in Havertown. I was able to join the party by way of specially installed telephones and to give your love and best wishes, along with mine, to Mrs. Kimbell and Miss Comfort, Real Daughters. I also spoke with Mrs. Binter and Mrs. Henry Ferris, ex-President General, who promised to eat a piece of the party cake for me!

January also had its moments of sadness as we learned of the death of Mrs. Albert Gray, ex-Registrar General, of Alabama and of two Division Honorary Presidents, Mrs. A. T. Neely (Margaret Ogilvie) of South Carolina and Mrs. D. A. Avant (Fenton Garnett Davis) of Florida. These three ladies gave unstintingly of their time, talents and love to the UDC and shall be sorely missed. Our deepest sympathy is extended to members of their families and divisions.

As your President, I serve as a member of the Commission for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the Confederate States of America. Col. Newton W. Carr, Jr., Superintendent of Beauvoir, reports that the tomb has been ordered and an unveiling ceremony will take place in the Spring. Contributions for additional preparation work and beautification are still needed. If you would like to make a contribution, send your check, payable to Beauvoir and earmarked for this project, to Col. Carr, Box 200, W. Beach Blvd., Biloxi, Mississippi 39531.

The Honorable Raymond R. Guest, Jr., member of the Virginia General Assembly, has just notified me that the Governor of Virginia has signed the Bill approving the leasing of the Pelham Chapel at the R. E. Lee Camp Ground to the Virginia Division for use as administrative headquarters.

We are indebted to Mr. Guest for the sponsorship of this bill and presume on years of friendship to say for all of us "Well done, Andy!"

In UDC Love,
Dotsy Lloyd Boineau
(Mrs. Trippett)

Third Vice President General

Mrs. Douglass

I sincerely hope all are moving ahead in the work of our organization. A word of encouragement is due to our first-time directors who have written me stating that they have "qualms of office." If there is any solace in numbers, be assured almost all first-timers go through that. I think you are doing great.

I spoke to Mrs. Peggy Palmer about the *Minute Book*. She said she had the galley proofs as of January 26th and as fast as humanly possible, she would proof read them and get them back to the printer.

It was hoped the CofC Handbook would be published this year. David Brashear, President General, CofC, told me all of the material was not ready and he did not think publication this year would be possible.

A copy of the proposed Convention plan in Nashville, Tennessee on July 20–24 has been received from Mary Anne Rowan, UDC Chairman. The program shows much planning and thought has gone into it. As always, the attendance of the members, directors and guests will make it successful, so plan to come to the Sheraton Nashville.

The reports have been mailed and no changes or additions are in them. It was suggested that points should be given for the use of the ritual at meetings. In a sense of fair play, this will be added next year, since I felt Chapters should be made aware that points for following the ritual could be earned. Ideally, it should be used regardless of points.

Please keep me informed and if you are an advisor please contact the CofC officer or CofC chairman you are to advise.

The forms for reporting are in your hands. For the sake of clarification, I have a number for each form. Form #4, Chapter Report, is sent by you, the director, to each of your chapters. Please have the chapter mail the form back to you and you can mail one copy to me and one to Chairman of

Historian General

It is time now to complete your school essay contests. Reward the outstanding winners with silver Jefferson Davis medals. Publish the names of the winners in your local newspapers. The recognition will be a great encouragement to the students.

Mrs. Williams

Remind your Division and Chapter members to enter the essay contests. There are many interesting topics. I would like to call your attention to the $25 McDaris award for an essay on "Outstanding Southern Women in Education." This contest has been opened to UDC members as well as students in high school or college. Write your entry now. You *may* win a prize. You *will* learn more about our Southern heritage.

Mary Williams
(Mrs. John G.)

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Marie Alice B. Douglass
(Mrs. Frank J.)

May Program

THE INGENUITY OF CONFEDERATE WOMEN

by Mrs. John G. Williams

The war for Southern independence brought immediate scarcity of many manufactured products to the predominantly agricultural South. Not only was normal trade with the North stopped, the ports were blockaded preventing commerce with foreign nations. With limited manpower and inadequate supplies, the war effort was maintained for four years due to the courage of the fighting men and the resourcefulness of the women. Substitutes for many of the products no longer available were provided by the women of the Confederacy by using their ingenuity and determination.

One of the first critical shortages was of medicine to treat the ill and wounded. Some drugs were smuggled through Union lines concealed in clothing or children's toys. While helpful, these efforts did not furnish an adequate supply. The women turned to nature for substitutes. Dogwood berries were boiled and made into a paste to replace quinine in treating malaria which was rampant. Teas made from the barks of willow, cherry, Spanish oak, chestnut, chinquapin trees and cotton seed were also used to treat malaria.

The bark of wild cherry and the mullein plant were made into syrups for coughs or lung disorders. Turpentine, extracted from pine trees, was used to treat a multitude of ailments from fevers and sore throats to bruises and sprains.

Poultices were concocted from mustard seeds, hickory leaves and pepper to relieve pneumonia. The prickly ash, alder, sassafras, sumac, pokeroots and berries furnished potions used in treating rheumatism and neuralgia. The root of the blackberry was boiled to make a drink used to cure dysentery. Purgatives were replaced by dandelion, pleurisy and bitterfly roots. Black haw roots and partridge berries were made into preparations to stop hemorrhaging. Snakeroot or peach leaf tea relieved dyspepsia. A salve for skin irritations was made from Jimson weed mixed with spirits.

To overcome the shortage of morphine, the Confederate government furnished poppy seeds for cultivation. When the buds formed, the women pierced them with needles allowing the gum to exude and dry. This substance was then processed into laudanum. Patches of palma Christi were grown to supply castor oil. Brandies to restore the ill were made from the fermented juices of watermelons, persimmons and other fruits. Although their medications were unrefined, they relieved the suffering of many.

By the 1860's, coffee had become the most popular beverage in the South. The lack of their favorite drink caused many to complain of headaches and nausea. Nearly every grain and vegetable was roasted, crushed and boiled to make a substitute. Some of the most popular were corn, rye, sweet potatoes and peanuts. Seeds of okra, persimmon and watermelons were preferred by a few. Whenever anyone was fortunate enough to acquire real coffee, the brew was diluted with one of the substitutes. It was considered extravagant to use pure coffee.

Those who preferred tea found comfort in drinks made from sassafras roots, sage leaves, holly berries or blackberries. None of the imitation coffees or teas was particularly palatable but everyone patriotically accepted their use.

Early in the war, granulated sugar became scarce. Brown sugar was available until the fall of Vicksburg. Fortunately, the cultivation of sorghum had become widespread by 1860. The canes were crushed and boiled into a syrup. Even when prepared by experts, sorghum was not equal to sugar as a sweetener. The shape of the utensils and method of boiling could make the finished product hard, sour or acrid. If an iron pot was used, the consumer's teeth would blacken. Juices from maple trees, cornstalks and watermelons were boiled to make sweet syrups. Of all the sweeteners, honey was the most prized. Many farms had their own hives.

Baking soda for leavening bread became impossible to obtain. The ashes of burned corn cobs were placed in a jar of water which was allowed to stand until it became clear. This solution, added to sour milk, caused bread to rise. Corn meal was sifted many times into a fine powder. It was then made into pie crust or cakes, replacing flour.

Without refrigeration, salt was vitally necessary to preserve meat. The only available supply in the Confederacy was at Saltville, Virginia. This supply could not be relied upon with Union forces operating nearby. Sea water was evaporated by those living near the ocean. Women of inland areas scraped the inside of brine barrels and dug up the dirt floors of the smokehouses to retrieve the salt.

A chocolate substitute was contrived from roasted peanuts pounded into a paste. With the addition of milk and a sweetener, the imitation "chocolate" produced a pleasant drink. Beer was made from fermented persimmons, corn, potatoes and sassafras. Maypops and pomegranates were used to make an imitation lemonade. Black pepper was replaced by using red pepper as seasoning. When apples became scarce, the ladies processed persimmons and honey to make vinegar.

The supplies of new cloth were soon exhausted with much of it being used for the military. Old clothing was turned, restyled, cut down and resewed to clothe the women and children. In order to make the creations more stylish, ingenious ruffles, rosettes and trimmings were devised. Curtains were made into dresses. Sheets and pillow cases were cut and sewed into underclothes.

With the older women teaching the young, the old skills of spinning and weaving were revived. Their efforts produced a coarse cloth known as "homespun." Dresses made from the material inspired a popular song of the day "The Homespun Dress."

Dye-making became an art to renew old garments and make the homespun more pleasing. Dark brown was produced from walnut hulls. Pine roots made a dark red, while pokeberry produced a bright red. Yarn, soaked in pokeberry and placed in a pumpkin, would become a beautiful pink. Both wild and cultivated indigo were used to make blue dye. Black walnut roots dyed cloth jet black. The swamp maple produced a purple color. Shades of

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brown were obtained from red walnut and red oak. Myrtle, pine, willow and sweet gum produced gray. Yellow was a product of peach leaves or sassafras. Hickory tree bark produced a bright green dye. To make these colors more permanent, nails and vinegar were added to the diluted dye solutions.

It was almost impossible to purchase pins and needles. A lost needle caused an unceasing search until found. Thorns served as pins. As buttons became scarce, replacements were carved from wood and polished. Pieces of gourd were covered with homespun to serve as buttons. Persimmon seed, scraps of paper or cloth pasted together in several layers and pine bark fastened garments that would not be washed.

One field of fashion in which the women had little success was the making of hats. They were usually crude, heavy and not rainproof. Some of the raw materials used were pine needles, oat or wheat straw, corn shucks, bull rushes and palmetto. The most attractive hats were made from the palmetto. The millinery creations were decorated with feathers to resemble flowers. They were hardly high fashion but served to protect the wearers' heads from the elements.

Shoes were very difficult to find and expensive. Leather furniture was ripped up for the material as animal hides became more scarce. Wooden soles were joined to knitted uppers for a clog-type shoe. Carpets and other heavy material were cut and sewn into slipper-type shoes. Lack of decent footwear caused much anguish among the women.

Fats were not available for the making of soap. China berries placed in lye made a usable substitute cleansing agent. Salt, a hardening agent, could not be spared for soap making, thus the products were soft.

With rope no longer available, bear grass leaves, sunflower stalks or cotton stalks were twisted together as a substitute. Putty was produced by making a paste of roasted Spanish potatoes with flour. Peach tree gum mixed with potatoes, cornstarch or flour served as mucilage. Mattresses were made from Spanish moss, leaves or cattails. Baskets were made from willow branches soaked in warm water until they could be easily shaped. Whenever there was a need, the women found some substitute.

Many of the women knitted or sewed at night making lights necessary. Those who had molds made candles of lard mixed with powdered alum. If molds were not to be had, they dipped strands of thread into rosin or melted tallow until they were thick. The coated string was then wrapped around an upright piece of iron. Cotton seed or peanut oil with a cotton wick furnished an acceptable light. A gas type lamp was contrived with spirits of turpentine. The least satisfactory lighting was a "lightwood knot," as the resinous pine branches gave a smoky light.

Paper became extremely scarce. With their men away, there was a special need to write letters. Blank pages torn from books, the reverse side of wall paper and wrapping paper became letter paper. Envelopes were turned and used again. Ink for letter writing was made from pokeberries, green persimmons, sumac, green walnut hulls and the parasitic ink balls on certain oak trees. Rusty nails were added to the fluid to deepen the color and make it more permanent.

Faced with the challenge of providing all their basic needs from the raw materials at hand, the Confederate women showed great ingenuity and industry. They were determined to make the best of their situation as a patriotic duty. Their achievements helped prolong the life of the Confederacy.

Bibliography

The Women of the Confederacy by Francis Butler Simkins and James Welch Patton

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printed ten months each year with July and August excluded. It grew from a first issue of four single pages to twenty-four pages during the six years it existed and in 1943 it became self-sustaining. At the 1943 General Convention in Columbus, Ohio, *The Bulletin* appeared in a new cover with a new name. The Committee felt *The Bulletin* had been outgrown and the organization was ready for a full-fledged magazine. Thus our current publication came into being. The first issue appeared in 1944.

Subscriptions and advertising are the life blood of the magazine's existence. From a modest beginning, the subscriptions have grown to approximately 10,400 at the present time. (This number is only forty percent of the total membership of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and does not include all subscribers as members, as a goodly number are non-members and/or libraries.) Advertising has been secured through the years from two sources; an advertising soliciting firm and the chapters. The chapters who solicit advertising use this as a means of acquiring funds for chapter treasuries for the chapter receives a commission for any and all advertising it obtains.

The financial status of the magazine has not been a stable one. In 1951, the financial circumstances of the magazine became critical. It was only through the generosity of Mr. Belmont Dennis, an ardent SCV member, owner of the *Covington News* and husband of our President General from 1953-55, that the magazine survived and became self-sustaining in 1953. Mr. Dennis published the magazine for two years and charged the UDC only the actual cost of printing. Through the years, divisions and chapters where no divisions have cooperated with the magazine committee. Some of the larger divisions assumed responsibility for advertising for an entire issue each year and the smaller ones shared issues, all to keep our magazine financially secure.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine, the official organ of the UDC, should be in the home of every Daughter and in every library in our land. The editorials are timely, the President General keeps us informed of matters she deems important and of interest to each member, the General Officers communicate with the members through their columns, memorials to departed members are published, division news, historical programs and outstanding historical articles appear each month, as well as Children of the Confederacy news.

Do not forget it takes a lot of work and responsibility to produce a monthly magazine. It is a service of love without price. Each member who does not subscribe to her UDC *Magazine* loses a valuable part of the unique privilege of being a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Henry D. Ferris
President General, 1976-78
Chairman, Magazine
Committee, 1979-Present

*The UDC Needs **You**!*

ZACHARIAH H. GORDON

(From History of Georgia Baptists with Biographical Compendium Compiled for The Christian Index)

Chapman Gordon, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a representative Southern gentleman of the olden type—noble, generous, hospitable, intelligent, and possessed of ample means. His son, Rev. Zachariah H. Gordon, a former resident of Jackson County, Alabama, with mental and physical faculties preserved to a remarkable extent, was born March 10th, 1796, in Wilkes County, North Carolina. When he was only fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving him in charge of the estate, as the older brothers—Wiley, was subsequently an officer in the army, and lost his life in the service of Texas, and Charles P., who afterward became a distinguished lawyer at Eatonton, Georgia—were absent, pursuing a course of study in a Northern college. A few years later one of his brothers, who had invested all his means in a mercantile house and allowed to it the use of his name and credit, not only lost his entire capital through its failure, but found himself heavily involved by reason of debts which his partners had created without his knowledge. Witnessing the great depression of his brother on account of this sad financial disaster, Zachariah rode to Philadelphia on horseback, and paid down every dollar of his own toward the liquidation of these liabilities. Not until his return did he acquaint his brother with the purpose of his journey; and then, to crown this rare instance of fraternal self-sacrifice, he gave his whole time for five years to their mutual effort for the discharge of the balance of the debt, that his brother's fair name might not be tarnished.

He removed, when nineteen years of age, to Jones County, Georgia, where he lived for two years. It was during this period that he became interested in the subject of religion. "The great concern" continued to fill his

art until he made an open profession of faith in his enty-third year, and with his cousin, Rev. Jacob King, as baptized by Rev. John M. Gray. The same year wit- ssed his removal to Eatonton, where he enjoyed inter- rse with the venerable Jesse Mercer, and frequently nversed with him on the work of the ministry. He did enter into the labors of that sacred calling, however, ntil he had reached his twenty-ninth year. At that time received license to preach, and, a year after, was or- ained by a presbytery composed of Revs. John Ham- k and Henry Hooten. Living then on Flint River in pson County, he belonged to a church of which Mr. ooten was the pastor; and that minister resigned the sition, that the young preacher might be called to it. r fourteen years, without intermission, he served that urch and three others—the four being located, one ch, in the counties of Upson, Talbot, Pike and Houston. After his ordination he was, for two years, in the midst of continuous revival at all his churches, baptized from one twenty-five persons every Sabbath, until the number mounted to over a thousand.

Soon after he began to preach, when the denomination was agitated and divided on the question of missions, he, with Jacob King, was the first to form a missionary so- ciety in Upson county. And he was one of the number that organized the Rehoboth Association, having no slight share in the work of imbuing that body with the spirit of enlarged and liberal enterprise by which it has been char- acterized.

When forty-five years of age, he did great good in "the Cherokee country," preaching the Gospel and building up churches in that newly-settled region. Through an inter- preter, too, he proclaimed Christ to the Indians, with great seeming effect, his eloquence often moving them to tears. In fact, his native eloquence was wonderful, for, even to his old age, his smooth, silvery voice and pathetic

appeals never failed to melt his congregation, and dra... "floods of penitential grief" or of triumphant joy fr... eyes unused to weeping. Among the number baptized b... him were many ministers of prominence and power.

He was married 26th April, 1826, to Malinda C... and had three sons and one daughter. One of these s... General John B. Gordon, made his name historical... gallantry in war and eloquence in the Senate of the ... tion; and another, Rev. Eugene C. Gordon, followed ... father in the "ministry of reconciliation."

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON

Governor of Georgia—1886-1890

John B. Gordon, thirty-fifth governor of Georgia, ... three times a United States senator, was born in Up... county, Georgia, February 6th, 1832. His earliest Am... can ancestor, Adam Gordon, came from Scotland to V... ginia in the seventeenth century. His ancestors of l... generations were prominent in the days of the colo... and were soldiers of the Revolutionary War. His fa... was the Rev. Zadriah Herndon Gordon.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the U... ity of Georgia. He read law and practiced for a time ... his brother-in-law, Logan E. Bleckley, afterwards ... justice of Georgia. He married, in 1854, Fannie, daug... of Hon. Hugh Anderson Haralson who represe... Georgia in Congress for many years, and was cha... of the committee on military affairs during the Me... War.

In 1861, John B. Gordon joined the volunteers ... was elected captain of a company. He served to the ... of the war, becoming in succession, major, lieutena... onel, colonel, brigadier-general, major-general, and ... tenant-general, and at the close of the war comm... one wing of General Lee's army. In an official rep...

General D. H. Hill, General Gordon was designated "the Chevalier Bayard of the Confederate army," and it has been said of him that "no soldier in American arms ever made a record that surpassed in audacity and success the one marked out by Gordon." At the battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) in 1862, at intervals during the day five balls passed through his body, but he remained with his men, bleeding from four frightful wounds, until the fifth ball struck him full in the face and he was borne unconscious from the field. It was here he won the stars of the brigadier, and at Spottsylvania, for the repulse of Hancock on the 12th of May, 1864, he was made major-general. From first to last Gordon was in the front of affairs. He held the last lines at Petersburg, and fought with stubborn valor for every inch of space. He guarded the retreat from the ill-fated city, and at Appomattox Courthouse was put at the head of the 4,000 troops (half of Lee's army) who were intended to cut through Grant's line, had not Lee surrendered. His devoted wife, who remained near him throughout the war, and whose experiences make an intensely interesting story, saved his life by her careful nursing after the battle of Sharpsburg.

General Gordon won an international fame as a soldier. An English correspondent of the London Times declared him the rising genius of the South. He was second only to the great Lee.

After the surrender he gathered his men about him and exhorted them to "bear their trial bravely, to go home in peace, obey the laws, rebuild the country, and work for the weal and harmony of the Republic." These words have been the keynote of his entire career since the war. He settled in Atlanta at the close of the war. He was a member of the National Union Convention held in Philadelphia in 1868. In 1867, although he declined to allow the use of his name as candidate for governor of Georgia, he was nominated, and, according to his party, was elected

and counted out by the reconstruction machinery. He was delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, was elected to the United States Senate that same year, defeating Alexander H. Stephens and Benjamin H. Hill, and was re-elected in 1879. He resigned in 1880, and raised the money to build the Georgia Pacific railroad. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, was re-elected in 1888, and in 1890 was again elected United States senator.

His service in the United States Senate was brilliant and statesman-like. He delivered powerful and eloquent speeches upon finance and civil service reform, and made a masterly defense of the South, exerting a conservative influence. In the Louisiana troubles he was chosen by the Democrats in Congress to draft an address to the people of Louisiana and the South, urging patient endurance and an appeal to a returning sense of justice to cure wrongs. He took a masterful part in the debate, and a serious variance between him and Senator Conkling was adjusted by Senator Bayard and others. The farmers of Georgia thank him for his efforts for agriculture. He aided Lamar in saving Mississippi from political misrule, and was empowered by Governor Hampton to look after South Carolina's interest, having canvassed the state for its redemption with Hampton, and after the adjournment of Congress secured the removal of troops from Carolina. For this he received the historic dispatch: "The troops have been withdrawn. Perfect peace prevails. South Carolina thanks you." His life-size portrait hangs in the South Carolina state capitol. The ladies sent his little daughter, born in Washington, a silver urn with Hampton's dispatch on it, and the people of South Carolina sent to General Gordon a superb silver service, each piece mounted with a gold palmetto tree.

As governor, his administration was faultless. The New York Sun declared his first inaugural worthy of Thomas Jefferson. His last election as United States sena-

tor was a marvelous political victory. Unopposed until he antagonized the sub-treasury plan of the Farmer's Alliance, which had four-fifths of the legislature in its favor, he was elected after the most exciting contest of the times. In the wild enthusiasm succeeding his victory, he was borne by the multitude through the capitol to the street, placed on a caisson and drawn about the city amid shouts and rejoicing, while the whole state was ablaze with bonfires.

His speech in the United States Senate in 1893, at the time of the Chicago strikes, pledging the South to maintain law and order, rang from one end of the country to the other. He declined to allow the use of his name for reelection to the Senate at the expiration of his third term (1897), and devoted his time to lecturing and to the preparation of his Reminiscences.

His great historic lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," fulfilled a distinct mission in cementing the bonds of peace between the North and the South. "The Reminiscences of the Civil War," from which the following chapters are taken, radiates the same generous and chivalrous spirit as the lecture and in addition, the book has been classed by competent critics as second only in importance to Morley's Life of Gladstone, among contemporary contributions to history and biography.

General Gordon's personality was one of rare charm and sweetness; and his private and public life a model of manly virtue and Christian citizenship. He died on January 9th, 1904, at his winter home, Biscayne, Florida, after a brief illness showing to the very last that vivid interest and enthusiasm for all the best things of life, and that exquisite thoughtfulness of others, which were the keynotes of his whole career. The whole country mourned his passing. Flags were at half mast and business suspended in almost every Southern city and thousands of men and women poured into Atlanta to do honor to his memory on January 14th, when the funeral obsequies occurred.

It was said that no such tribute had ever been paid a public man, by the whole country, North and South, except that paid to the lamented President McKinley.

Immediately after his death, a movement was inaugurated to erect a suitable memorial, in the capitol square at Atlanta. Subscriptions poured in from the North as well as the South, and on May 25, 1907, three years after his death, a superb bronze equestrian statue, done by the eminent sculptor, Solon Borglum, was unveiled by the authorities of the State of Georgia and the Gordon Monument Commission.

Note:—The foregoing sketch is taken verbatim from the biography of Gen. Gordon written by his daughter, Mrs. Frances Gordon-Smith.

The following rosters of companies going from Upson County to the War were compiled by Judge J. E. F. Matthews for his address at the unveiling of the Confederate Monument at Thomaston, Ga., May, 1908:

HOLLOWAY GRAYS

Note:—The reader will not make the mistake of thinking that the soldiers marked "Living" are still alive—he must recall that the foregoing roster was published in 1908 and of the entire number approximately only eight or ten remain.

The Holloway Grays, of Upson County, Georgia, Company E, 3rd Georgia Battalion, afterwards Company C, 37th Georgia Regiment, composed of men from the Northeast portion of Upson County, and from the adjoining sections of Monroe and Pike Counties, enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States, in the summer of 1861. The place of meeting for organization and drills was at the Old Upson Camp Ground, near The Rock, Georgia. The following is the muster roll:

White, A. J. _____ Captain
Resigned and left service Aug. 8, 1863. Dead.

Bloodworth, E. H. _____ 1st Lieutenant
Resigned and left service Aug. 9, 1862. Living.

Murphey, J. T. _____ 2nd Lieutenant
Promoted to Major. Living.

ter of Samuel and Leonora (Simonton) Torbert, March 4, 1906. Of this union five children were born: William Simonton; Cecil Caroline, who died November 17, 1910; Robert Daniel; Martha Brooks; and Catherine Marguerite.

KING

When Keziah Butler King, whose three eldest sons were serving with Sumter and Marion in the Carolinas, heard that Tarleton and his men were approaching, she put her youngest child behind her on a fleet horse and rode to warn the Continental troops of the enemy's proximity.

One of the sons of Keziah King and the Rev. Jacob King, Captain Charles King, was a member of the Provincial Congress from South Carolina in 1775—in 1779 he was a Senator from Newberry District. His marriage to Charity Pennington occurred in Virginia in 1752. Charity was the daughter of Captain Isaac Pennington of Pennsylvania and Virginia, great-grandson of Sir Isaac Pennington who was Lord Mayor of London 1642-1644 and a descendant of Sir Alan Penyngtone, Baron of Muncaster in the 12th century. Edward Pennington (1667-1711), son of Isaac Pennington (1616-1679) son of Sir Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor of London, emigrated to Pennsylvania where he founded a family. Isaac Pennington's (1616-1679) stepdaughter Gulielma Springett married William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania.

The children of Captain Charles King and Charity Pennington King were: Jacob, Pennington, Lydia, Mary, Ruth, Charity, Rebecca, Keziah, Rachel, Rhoda and Isaac.

Charity King married Col. Chapman Gordon and became the grandmother of Gen. John B. Gordon.

Her brother, Pennington King, married Mary Blalock of South Carolina and had the following children:

Mary Pennington King, born 1808, who died when a young lady; Keziah who married Jesse Newby, Jr., and lived in the early eighteen thirties in Upson County near Flint River; Rebecca who married Wilson O'Daniel and moved from Upson County to Alabama; Jacob King who married Matilda Wilson of Jones County, Ga., and became a noted Baptist minister of Upson. He founded almost a score of churches, preached at eight or ten, served as Moderator of the Rehoboth Association for a quarter of a century and achieved state-wide fame but his chief charge was the Thomaston Baptist Church of which he was pastor from 1825 until his death in 1862. He and his cousin Zachariah Gordon instituted the "ride and tie" plan in their perigrinations from church to church. Jacob King never accepted any payment for his services.

The fifth child of Pennington and Mary Blalock King, Butler Blalock King was born 1805, and married in 1830 to Louisa M. Jackson of Columbia County, Georgia. She was the daughter of Judge Williams Francis Jackson and Harriet Crawford Jackson. Her father was a lieutenant of Dragoons in the War of 1812, represented his county in the State Legislature for several years, and was Judge of the Inferior Court and a prominent citizen of Upson County during his residence here from 1834-1844. His wife, Harriet Crawford, was born March 26, 1796, at Belair, the estate of her father, the Hon. Peter Crawford who was a member of the National Legislature from Georgia. Harriet was a sister of Governor George W. Crawford, cousin of William H. Crawford, one of Georgia's most illustrious sons, a grand-daughter of Captain Charles and John Crawford who participated in the Revolutionary War, and a descendant of the John Crawford who was killed in Bacon's Rebellion. These Crawfords who came to Georgia from Virginia were the direct descendants of John Crawford, emigrant, who landed in

Jamestown, Virginia, about 1643, coming from Ayrshire, Scotland, where the Crawfords have been barons since the twelfth century.

In 1127 A. D., King David of Scotland bestowed the title of Earl of Cruford on Reginald, son of Alan, 4th Earl of Richmond for his gallant defense of a strategic point in the old Roman Road about three miles from the present Kilbirnie Church in Ayrshire, Scotland. This church was built by the Crawfords in 1205. In the old Kilbirnie cemetery the name is spelled variously Cruford, Crauford and finally Crawford—it is composed of the Gaelic word "cru" (bloody) and ford, or crossing; it was at such a point that young Reginald won for himself an Earldom. Sir William Wallace was his great-grandson.

The Crawford family in America has produced many distinguished men.

Judge Williams F. Jackson and Harriet Crawford Jackson gave to their son-in-law, Butler B. King and his wife, Louisa M. Jackson, an estate in the western part of Upson County and the location of their home became known as King's Mountain. Tradition has it that the home of the King family in North Carolina was at King's Mountain where the great battle was fought during the American Revolution.

The children of Butler B. and Louisa King were William Pennington, Augustus Judson, Jacob Scott, Thomas Butler, John Morris, Peter Crawford, Charles Gordon and Louisa. Jacob Scott and Louisa went to live with their Uncle Jacob King after the death of their mother in 1853.

The seven sons of Butler King participated in the struggle of the Southern states in the eighteen sixties. Jacob S., A. J. and William P. King left Thomaston with the first company in May, 1861, and served the entire duration of the war. Jacob King was wounded twice and was promoted from third lieutenant to captain. Thomas But-

ler King left Union University, Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he was a student and a member of the S. A. E. fraternity, immediately after the declaration of war and saw severe fighting for four years. Peter and John joined in the latter part of 1861 and continued in their country's service until the surrender four years later. Charles Gordon King, the youngest, although too young for service, ran away from home, joined the ranks (Co. I, 32nd Ga. Reg.) and was the only one of the sons who lost his life.

Jacob Scott King was graduated from Mercer University when it was at Penfield, was admitted to the bar in 1856 but he was never actively engaged in the practice of his profession. On August 20, 1866, he was married to Dora Leola Ready, a graduate of Griffin Female College. She was the granddaughter of Spottswood Ready and Sarah Beckham Ready (niece of Major Samuel Beckham of Revolutionary fame).

After the war J. S. King had not sufficiently recovered from his wounds to lead a strenuous life, accordingly he became interested in the government and politics of his country. He served as Clerk of the Superior Court for ten years, as Tax Receiver for several, and represented Upson County in the State Legislature 1884-85. A most fascinating diary records his experiences as a Government Agent to the Indians in New Mexico in 1888 when that section was still thrillingly dangerous.

Eight children were born to Jacob S. and Dora Ready King: Clifton P., Jessie Irene, Isla Rhea, Cordelia Gordon, Claude M., Paul (died in infancy), Jacob Butler and Clio Augustus.

On Jan. 2, 1893, Clifton P. King married Emily Kate Forrest, niece of Edward Bayliss Thompson of Thomaston and a relative of General Nathan Bedford Forrest of the Confederate Army. Their children are: Frank Forrest King (m. Carolyn Hammond of Columbia, S.

C., April 15, 1914); Isla Rhea, who died when 3 years of age; Leslie Thompson King (m. Rev. James Lee Baggott of Spartenburg, S. C., Feb. 28, 1920; Clifton P. King, Jr. (m. Ellen Johnson of South Bend, Indiana, June 15, 1925). C. P. King, Sr., was appointed Superintendent of the Charleston Division of the Southern Railroad in 1915 and promoted to Assistant General Superintendent in 1927.

Jessie King was married December 8, 1895, to Jefferson Davis Hannah, a nephew of the late Dr. G. W. T. Hannah, a cousin of General Harvey H. Hannah of Tennessee, and a descendant of the Telford and Mathes families, well known in Tennessee religious and educational worlds. Alexander Mathes gave the ground upon which Washington College is built. Jessie and J. D. Hannah are the parents of three daughters, Hermione, Evelyn and Louise. Hermione attended G. S. C. W. at Milledgeville and Wesleyan College at Macon, Ga. Evelyn studied at Wesleyan College and Agnes Scott College (Decatur, Ga.), took special courses in drama and literature at the University of California and is a graduate librarian. Louise was graduated from Agnes Scott in 1925 and on July 23, 1927, was married to Holland Roberts Melson, a graduate of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C. They now reside in Detroit, Michigan, and have one son, Holland R. Melson, II.

Peter Crawford King, Augustus J. and Jacob S. remained in Upson after the close of the war. William Pennington, Tommy and John King moved to Texas where their descendants now live.

Peter C. King married in 1867 Carolyn Grantland Brewster, daughter of Dr. Blake Dempsey Brewster and Mary Grantland Brewster. (See King-Brewster sketch.) Their children are Maynie, Charlie, Walter, Annie, Ethel and Grantland. Peter C. King was an extensive plan-

ter the greater part of his life, was a prominent member of the Fellowship Baptist Church and served the county as Tax Collector for several years. His heritage of the best blood of England through the Penningtons, and of Scotland through the Crawfords was exemplified in his life which was that of a Christian of the highest type.

His sons, Charles Blake King and Walter B. King, are owners of the King Lumber Co. in Cuthbert, Ga., where they are outstanding citizens. Charles B. King was married June 18, 1902, to Hattie Carter, daughter of John Allen and Della Lumsden Carter of Prattsburg, Ga. They have two children, Norman Carolyn, who is a graduate of Shorter College, a post graduate of the University of Ga. and who has studied music on two occasions in Paris, Charles, Jr., a graduate of the Ga. School of Technology.

Charles B. King has been State President of the Roofers Association, is a trustee of Andrew College and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Randolph County.

KING-BREWSTER

The Grantland home with its colonial doorway, hand carved mantelpieces and panelled walls is still to be seen on the road to Du Bignon's Ferry. It was built by Samuel Grantland, a native of Virginia, who was born in Hanover County July 22, 1760, and his wife, Elizabeth Hackett, also a native Virginian, when they came to Upson County in the early eighteen thirties. Their daughter, Mary Grantland, was married in 1840 to Dr. Blake Dempsey Brewster. He was born in Anderson, S. C., in 1808, was graduated from Augusta Medical College in 1834 and moved to Upson in 1860. The Brewster family resided in this county only a few years before removing to

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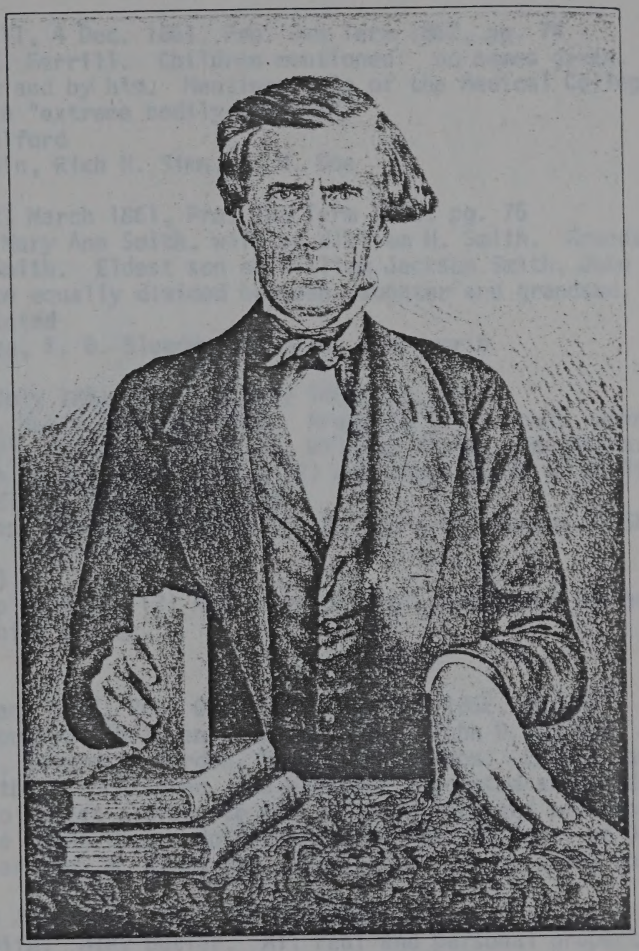

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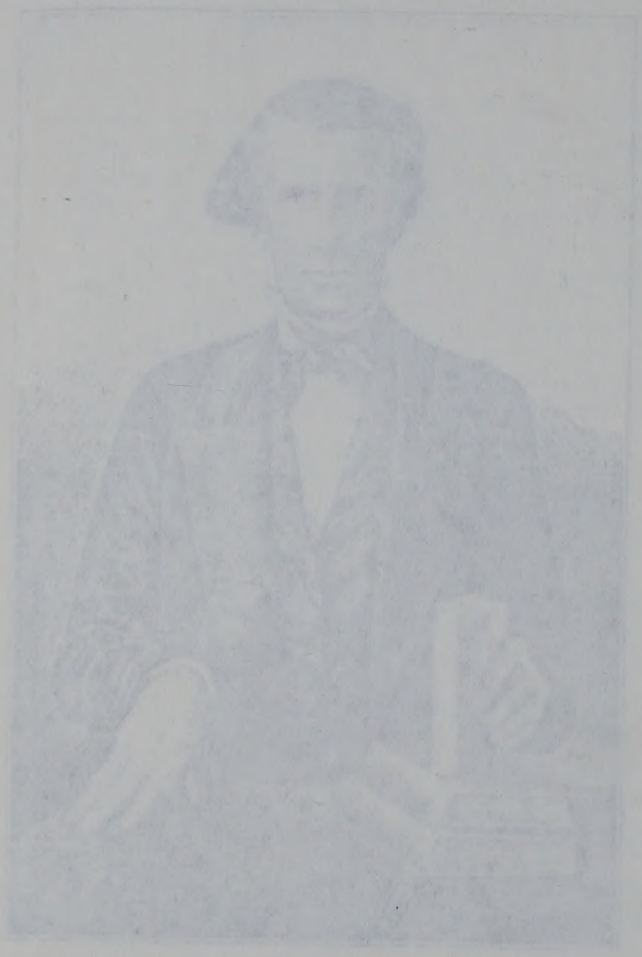

Nathan, Isaac and William. Each son to receive one sixth of this estate except that specifically left his wife and at her death one sixth of what she left.
Extrs: James W. Middlebrooks, Lewis Middlebrooks
Wits: John McDonald, Absolam Ogletree, Benjamin F. Ogletree

#037 Benjamin W. Ferrill, 4 Dec. 1861, Pro. Jan Term 1862, pg. 74
Wife: Ann Eliz E. Ferrill. Children mentioned: no names given. Mentions debts owed to him and by him. Mentions sale of the Medical College. Mentioned being in "extreme bodily disease".
Extr: J. T. A. Alford
Wits: J. W. Corbin, Rich H. Sims, B. W. Doe

#038 William Miller, 21 March 1861, Pro. Jan Term 1862, pg. 76
Daughter: Susan Mary Ann Smith, wife of William H. Smith. Grandson: William Jackson Smith. Eldest son of William Jackson Smith, John Thomas Smith. All estate equally divided between daughter and grandson.
Extr: none appointed
Wits: G. J. Green, F. D. Bloodworth, J. M. Bloodworth

#039 Thomas Ellis, 8 July 1851, Pro. 13 July 1862, pg. 77
State of Georgia, Henry County. Wife: Aramenta (?). Sons: John, Willis, Peter, Tallant (?), Radford, Thomas J., William Hiram. Daughters: Francis Bishop, Elizabeth Seagraves, Barthena (?) Ann Jones (wife of William Jones).
Extrs: Radford Ellis, Tilman Seagraves
Wits: R. P. Ellis, William J. Ellis, R. N. Richards, Morrow W. Skinner (x his mark)
Codicil (undated)
Executors to keep Barthena (?) Ann Jones part of estate and let her have it as they may think proper.
Wit: as above

#040 John Gordon, 3 Jan. 1854, Pro. Clark Cty. 20 Jan. 1862, pg. 79
Georgia, Clark County. Children: Susan Hester, John D. Gordon, James N. Gordon Elizabeth Gordon, Edward P. Gordon, Amanda (?) Gordon. Estate equally divided between the six children. No executor appointed as children are of age. They are to select a discrete person to collect and pay debts and divide the estate among them. No return to be made to Court of Ordinary.
Wit: O. F. Richardson, J. E. Murray, W. H. Jones, John Calvin Johnson

#041 James Butler, 14 July 1859, Pro. 20 Aug. 1862, pg. 80
Advanced age. Wife: Aley Butler. All real and personal property to wife during her natural life or widowhood and if she marry again she shall have a child's share. In such case whole estate to be immediately divided between her and children, share and share alike. No children named.
Extr: Aley Butler
Wit: S. H. Saunders, S. H. Smith, O. H. Alford
Codicil - 7 July 1862, pg. 81
Wife shall have Negro girl, Sully (?), as her sole property.
Daughter, Martha L. Gilbert, shall be subject to dispose of her share at her death by will or any other manner provided she has no children or child.
Wit: John A. Wells, H. J. Mathews, William Arnold

#042 Columbus J. Butler, 7 May 1861, 5 Sept. 1862, pg. 83
Nephew (and namesake) Columbus J. Mathews, son of A. J. Mathews - receive one half the estate. Nieces: Emily L. P. Alford, Aley A. Alford and Susan C. Alford, daughters of J. T. A. Alford, and Mary Josephine Butler, daughter

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Confederate Military History, Vol I
Gen. Clement A. Evans, ed.

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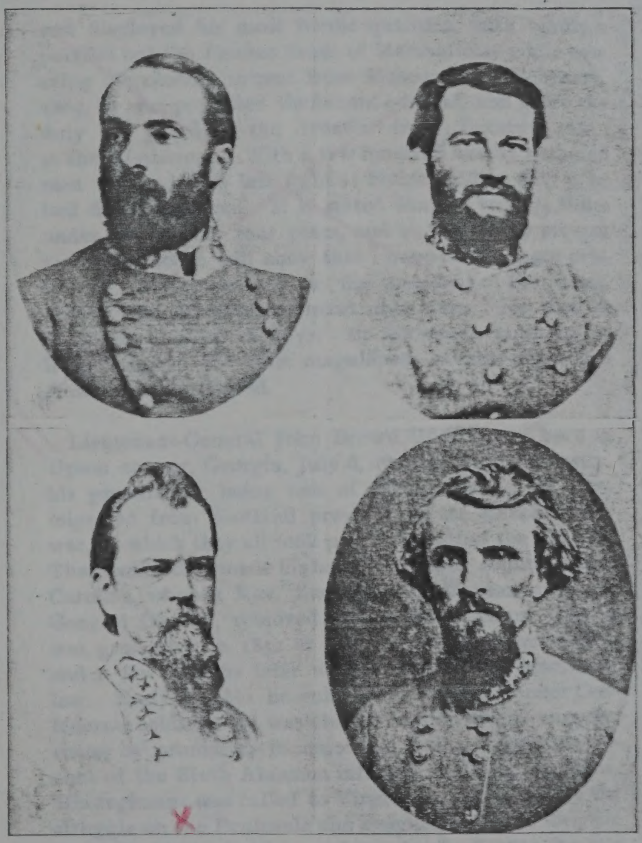
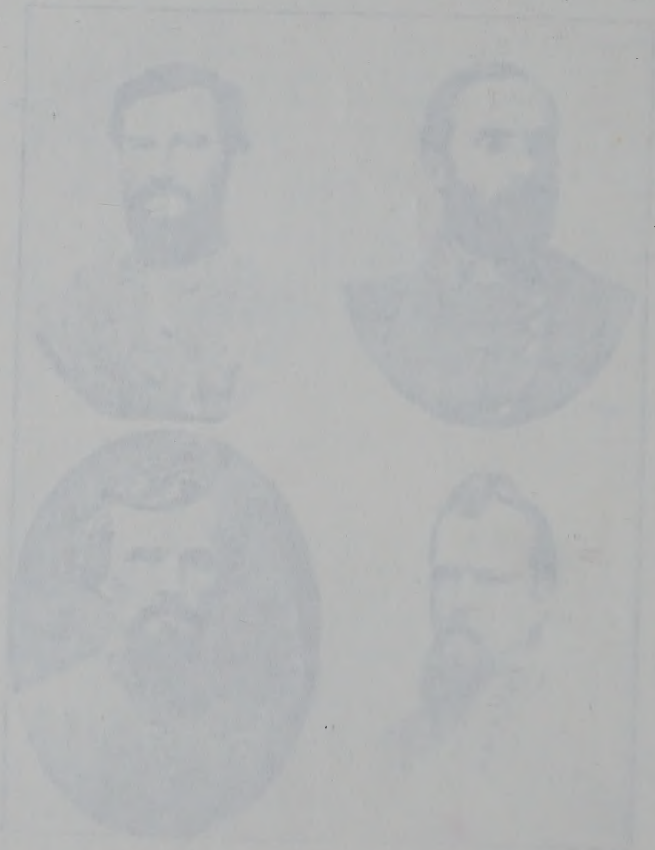


Lieut.-Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.
Lieut.-Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

Lieut.-Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.
Lieut.-Gen. NATHAN B. FORREST.



rest displayed his most heroic qualities, with hardly a parallel but the famous deeds of Marshal Ney while covering Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. In February, 1865, he was promoted lieutenant-general, and given the duty of guarding the frontier from Decatur, Ala., to the Mississippi. With a few hundred hastily gathered men he made his last fight at Selma, and on May 9 he laid down his arms. It is stated that he was 179 times under fire in the four years, and he said, "My provost marshal's books will show that I have taken 31,000 prisoners." After the war he was president of the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad until 1874. He died at Memphis, October 29, 1877. By European authority he is pronounced the most magnificent cavalry officer that America has produced.

Lieutenant-General John Brown Gordon was born in Upson county, Georgia, July 6, 1832, of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather being one of seven brothers who immigrated from Scotland previous to the Revolutionary war, in which they all took part in behalf of the colonies. The grandfather made his home in Wilkes county, North Carolina, whence Rev. Zachariah H. Gordon, father of General Gordon, removed to Georgia. Young Gordon was graduated in 1852 at the Georgia State university, and a few months later was admitted to the practice of law. Early in 1861 he enlisted with the volunteer Confederate soldiery and was elected captain of his company, rising by promotion to major and then to lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Alabama infantry, in December, 1861. His regiment was called to Virginia to participate in the struggle on the Peninsula and assigned to Rodes' brigade of D. H. Hill's division, and on April 28, 1862, he was promoted colonel. At the battle of Seven Pines, during the gallant advance of his brigade, Rodes was severely wounded and the command devolved upon Gordon as senior colonel. At Malvern Hill he again commanded the

brigade and led it in the magnificent charge delivered against the Federal position by Hill's division. Commissioned brigadier-general November 1, 1862, he was assigned to the command of a gallant brigade of Georgians, the Thirteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-eighth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first regiments, which he commanded at Chancellorsville and in the Pennsylvania campaign. Leading in Early's advance upon Harrisburg, Gordon reached the Susquehanna at Wrightsville, making the most extended advance into the United States territory achieved in the East during the four years' war. Recalled on account of the concentration at Gettysburg, on the first day of the struggle there he participated prominently in the determined attack from the north which drove the Federals through the town to the strong positions which they subsequently held. During the November operations of that year he with his brigade participated in the fighting below the Rapidan. On the memorable fifth of May, when Ewell's corps struck the first blow upon the advancing columns of Grant, in the Wilderness, Gordon's brigade, after Jones had been driven back, advanced, repulsed the Federals and re-established the Confederate line. On the following day, in command of two brigades, he made a sudden attack at sunset upon Sedgwick's corps, with such gallantry that the enemy was driven from a large part of his works and six hundred prisoners captured, among them Generals Seymour and Shaler. In the succeeding struggle at Spottsylvania Court House, General Gordon was particularly distinguished as the commander of Early's division. Immediately after Johnston was overwhelmed by Hancock he threw his division in front of the victorious enemy. General Lee rode up and evidently intended to lead the men in the charge, so imminent was the peril to the army. Gordon remonstrated, the men cried "Lee to the rear," and one of them seizing the General's bridle, led his horse back, while the charge was made with fury, and the Fed-

erals were driven back to the base of the "Bloody Angle," where the fight continued with unparalleled fury during the day. On May 14, 1864, Gordon was promoted major-general and put in command of a division composed of Evans' Georgia brigade, Hays' and Stafford's Louisiana brigades, and Terry's Virginia brigade, made up of the remnants of the Stonewall brigade and others. With this command he joined Breckinridge and Early, after the battle of Cold Harbor, in the repulse of Hunter, moved to Harper's Ferry, attacked Maryland Heights, and at Monocacy led the attack on the right which routed Lew Wallace. After this campaign closed before the defenses of Washington, Gordon had a prominent part in the fighting in the Shenandoah valley under Early, and was especially distinguished in the surprise and defeat of Sheridan's army early in the day at Cedar Creek. Returning to the lines before Petersburg he was assigned to the command of the Second corps, army of Northern Virginia. In March, with about half the depleted army at his disposal, he made a desperate sally and captured Fort Stedman and parts of the line to the right and left of it, but did not have sufficient strength to hold the position. He held the last lines at Petersburg and fought with stubborn valor for every inch of space. He guarded the retreat from the fated city with brave resistance to the attacks of the enemy, and at Appomattox Court House was put in command of half of Lee's army, who were intended to cut through Grant's line, had not the surrender been determined upon. In an official report of General D. H. Hill, General Gordon was designated "the Chevalier Bayard of the Confederate army," an apt characterization of the brave and chivalrous commander. When hostilities had ended, he called his heroic men about him and advised them to bear the trial, go home in peace, obey the laws, rebuild the country and work for the future of the country. With the same policy, that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war's,"

he has since consistently labored for the advancement of the South in a unified country. He has taken a prominent part in the National conventions of his party since 1866, was a candidate for governor of Georgia in 1868, and in 1873 and 1879 was elected United States Senator. Resigning in 1880, he actively participated in the building of the Georgia Pacific railroad. In 1886 and 1888 he was elected governor, and in 1890 again entered the United States Senate for six years' service. Since then he has retired from political activity, and has been remarkably successful in presenting at the North as well as the South a famous historic lecture upon the "Last Days of the Confederacy." Since the organization of the United Confederate Veterans of the United States he has held the honorable position of commander-in-chief of that great fraternal order, and the memorable occasion at Nashville in 1897 when he attempted to resign this position, but was unanimously and enthusiastically re-elected, testified to the warmth of affection in which he is held by the survivors of the army.

Lieutenant-General Joseph Wheeler, soldier and statesman, beloved by his soldiers, and claimed with pride by the two great States of his birth and adoption, was characterized by President Davis as "one of the ablest, bravest and most skillful of cavalry commanders," an opinion fully concurred in by the great military leaders of the South, and since confirmed by the verdict of critical history. He was born at Augusta, Ga., September 10, 1836, and was graduated at the United States military academy in 1859, with promotion to second-lieutenant of dragoons. At first assigned to duty at the Carlisle cavalry school, he was thence transferred to New Mexico. February 21, 1861, he resigned his Federal commission, and reaching Augusta in March, he was appointed first-lieutenant, corps of artillery, C. S. A. In this service he was stationed at Pensacola, and in September was promoted to

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Joseph & Lydia (Gorham) Worth of Nantucket MA & their Wandering Chil...

and EDWIN W. COLES*

One of the interesting families living on Nantucket Island before the American Revolution was that of Joseph Worth and his wife, Lydia Gorham. The story of this family, and the migration of some of their descendants to New York and North Carolina, illustrates the beginning of the movement of colonial families westward and southward across the vastness of North America. No accurate and documented account of this family has been published. Alexander Starbuck, in his *History of Nantucket,* provides some undocumented material on the children of Joseph and Lydia Worth.[1] "The Gorham Family," an unpublished manuscript compiled earlier in this century by Henry S. Gorham of Noroton, Connecticut and deposited at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston, provides the best account of this family; but it is unsupported by court records and is inaccurate and incomplete in some areas.[2] Researchers using such Nantucket-area publications should note that when the Worths started to move out across the country, they did not travel alone. Many of their Nantucket neighbors went with them and can be found with them in the same records discussed throughout this article.

Joseph Worth's grandfather, William[1] Worth, had been born in England about 1640. He had come to Nantucket Island in 1662, soon after the arrival of the original owners (called "first purchasers"), who had bought the land in 1659 while Nantucket was under the rule of the colony of New York. Of the "first purchasers," there were a number whose descendants intermarried with William Worth's descendants—particularly Tristram and Peter Coffin, Thomas Macy, Christopher Hussey, Richard and John Swain, and Thomas Barnard.[3] Worth, not being an original purchaser, was called a "half share" man, as illustrated by the following contract recorded on 20 July 1662 in Nantucket's town records:

> These presents do witness that wee whose names are underwritten do give and grant unto William Worth sailer half a share of land and meadow wood and Timber and all manner of privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging upon the Island of Nantucket both house Lot and other Division of land, meeadow, wood, Timber and Commonage we say half as much as any one of the Twenty first purchasers have both in plantation and patent Right to him the aforesaid William Worth, his heirs and assigns, forever.[4]

William Worth first married Sarah Macy, the daughter of "first purchaser" Thomas Macy and his wife, Sarah Hopcot.[5] Their only son, John[2] Worth, married Miriam Gardner, daughter of another early Nantucket settler, Richard Gardner.[6] The subject of this paper, Joseph[3] Worth, was born on Nantucket in 1696 as one of John and Miriam's seven children.[7]

grandson of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland and the son of Howland's daughter Desire, who had married Captain John Gorham in Plymouth about 1643.[10] The John Gorhams subsequently lived in Marshfield, Massachusetts, from 1645 until they moved to Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, in 1652. Finally they settled at nearby Barnstable, where Captain Gorham built a gristmill, reared his family, and became an influential man in local affairs.[11] When their son Shubael married, he chose a native of Nantucket—Puella Hussey, the daughter of Stephen and Martha (Bunker) Hussey, who had been early settlers of the island.[12] Shubael and Puella seem to have spent their married life on Cape Cod, near Hyannis Port, where Shubael owned a tavern; however, Amos Otis, in his *Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families*, feels that they may have lived part of their lives on Nantucket because their daughter Lydia and four of her six sisters all married Nantucket men.[13]

Nantucket Island was a haven for Massachusetts families who were tired of the savage Indian wars of the late 1600s. Nantucketers became intrepid men of the sea, developing what was called the Southern Whale Fishery. These whalers sailed from the Davis Straits of Greenland, on the Arctic Circle, down south to the Falkland Islands, near the tip of South America, and across the South Atlantic from the West Indies to the coast of Africa.[14] They developed the industry that supplied oil for the lamps of England as well as America. Being residents of an island, they had to import most of their wood and flour from the mainland. These shipments were interfered with during King George's War, the French and Indian War, and the other more localized conflicts between the competing colonies in the mid–1700s. Many Nantucket men were taken prisoner by the French, and Nantucketers who preferred farming to the precarious life of sailing looked for other places to settle. Most of the residents of Nantucket were Quakers. Therefore it was natural for them to find new homes in other Quaker communities.

Some of the children and grandchildren of Joseph and Lydia Worth followed their Quaker neighbors and relatives to Guilford County, North Carolina, while others joined the movement of Friends to areas along the Hudson River in New York. Henry Barnard Worth, in his *Nantucket Genealogies, 1608–1910*, says, "the exodus of Nantucket families to Guilford and New Garden, North Carolina, took place from 1771 to 1774. About twenty families went, among them Francis, Daniel and Joseph Worth."[15] From there, some of their offspring joined the Quaker out-migration to Ohio and Indiana. Meanwhile, Edouard A. Stackpole's *Nantucket in the American Revolution* reports, "A number of shipmasters were aware of the potential danger on the horizon. Among these were Captain William Swain and Captain William Coffin. Late in June 1775, they took their families aboard a sloop and sailed for the Hudson River and settlement in Saratoga County, where they believed they were safely removed from the war spreading along the coast. A week later they were joined by John Worth and his family."[16]

On 8 Sep 1720 there was recorded at Nantucket the marr. of Joseph & Lydia Gorham, an "off-islander" with strong Nantucket connections. Born in the Cape Cod town of Barnstable on 14 May 1701, dau. Shubael & Puella (Hussey) Gorham. Her father Shubael was a grandson of Mayflower

Passenger John Howland & the son of Howland's dau., Desire, who m Capt John Jackson in Plymouth Ca 1643.

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Gorham

MAYFLOWER PILGRIM DESCENDANTS

IN

CAPE MAY COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

Memorial of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth

1620 —— 1920

A Record of the Pilgrim Descendants who early in its History settled in Cape May County, and some of their children throughout the several States of the Union at the present time

BY

Rev. Paul Sturtevant Howe, LL. B., Ph. D.

GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING CO., INC.
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The "Wast Book" of Colonel Gorham

The "Wast Book" was for many years among the papers of Eben Parsons of Byfield, Massachusetts, who married in May, 1767, Mary Gorham, and became the possession of his son, Gorham Parsons, upon whose death in 1844, the book was handed down through several generations of the family, until it came into the possession of Mr. John Gorham of Cleveland, Ohio. (See New England Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1898).

The "Wast Book" contains one error—Captain John Gorham was the son of Ralph, not of John, as Colonel John states. This is proved by the record of Plymouth Colony.

The three facts upon which the Pilgrim ancestry of Cape May County rests are stated in this record.

(I.) Captain John Gorham married Desire Howland, daughter of John Howland of the Mayflower. From the records of Plymouth Colony and other sources we find that Desire Howland, daughter of the Pilgrim, was born at Plymouth in 1624, died at Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, 13 October, 1683; married at Plymouth in 1643 to John Gorham. Desire came of a large family, the children of her parents, John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, being ten in number. There are four John Gorhams named in the "Wast Book," which of course must be distinguished. (1) The Colonel John Gorham of the Louisburg expedition of 1745, the author of the "Wast Book." (2) His great-great-grandfather, whose son was named for him. (3) The son, Captain John Gorham; but here we find a mistake, Captain John Gorham was as has been said the son of Ralph, not of John. (4) John Gorham, the son of Captain Gorham, brother of Hannah Whilldin, of Cape May.

Colonel Gorham's mistake is not surprising. It is what we find everywhere when an attempt is made to record a family history from memory, or hearsay, which means relying upon the memory of some one else. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Lawrence Hughes makes a similar error when he says his great-grandfather was Jeremiah Eldredge instead of the actual ancestor, Aaron Eldredge, an error which has confused many, and will be referrel to later in this introduction. Through a similar error it was formerly supposed that John Howland married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Carver. The venerable John Howland (descendant of John Howland the Pilgrim) president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, contributed to Thacher's History of Plymouth, published in 1835, an account of his family, beginning in the formal style of the time:— "Unaccountable as it may appear, it is unhappily true that very few of those men who first arrived from England, and commenced the settlement of the New England Colonies, left any memorials for the information of their descendants respecting the place of their birth or residence in the country they left, or any account of those branches of their respective families which they left behind." (Thacher's History of Plymouth, page 129.) The venerable head of the Rhode Island Historical Society then gives for the benefit of posterity the genealogy of his family, stating that his ancestor, the Pilgrim, married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Carver. When Governor Bradford's manuscript was recovered in 1855, after its disappearance for eighty years and discovery in the Library of the Bishop of London, it was found that John Howland the Pilgrim married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley, and not Elizabeth, daughter of the first Pilgrim governor, and we have the interesting illustration of a president of a historical society who did not know his own ancestry. Furthermore, the supposed descendant of the first governor of Plymouth Colony placed a stone at the grave of the Pilgrim with the inscription:—"Here ended the Pilgrimage of John Howland. He married Eliza-

beth, daughter of Governor Carver," and for a generation the stone stood, a monument to John Howland the Pilgrim, and also a monument to the fact that tombstones do not always tell the truth. President Howland died a year before Bradford's manuscript was recovered, believing himself to be a descendant of Governor John Carver.

Captain John Gorham was baptized at Benefield, Northamtonshire, England, 28 January, 1621, and died of a fever after taking part in King Philip's War, 5 February, 1675-6. A part of the "Wast Book," not included in the fac-simile given, states that, "Captain John Gorham was a Captain of a Company of English and Indians and Went to the Fight of King Philip—or Swamp Narraganset fight and there Was Wounded by having his powder Horn Hit and Split against his Side and Wounded—and Dyed att Swansey."

He married, as has been said, Desire Howland, daughter of John of the Mayflower, in 1643, and had eleven children:—

(1) Desire Gorham, born at Plymouth 20 May, 1644, married, as the "Wast Book" shows, Captain John Haws of Yarmouth, who "having his Leg Cut off Dyed with it;" she was an ancestor of the writer of this volume.

(2) Temperance Gorham, born at Marshfield 5 May, 1646, married Thomas Baxter, "an old England man."

(3) Elizabeth Gorham, born at Marshfield 2 April, 1648, "maryd a Hallett att Sandwich."

(4) James Gorham, born at Marshfield 28 April, 1650.

(5) John Gorham, born at Marshfield 20 February, 1651.

(6) Joseph Gorham, born at Yarmouth 16 February, 1653.

(7) Jabez Gorham, born at Barnstable 16 August, 1656.

(8) Mercy Gorham, born at Barnstable, 20 June, 1658, (name omitted in Wast Book).

(9) Lydia Gorham, born at Barnstable, 11 November, 1661, "maryd Coll John Thacher."

(10) Hannah Gorham, born at Barnstable 28 November, 1663, "maryd a Wheelding boath movd to Cape-may"—Wast Book. (11. Shubell also mentioned in Wast Book.)

(II.) The marriage of Hannah Gorham and Joseph Whilldin, "Wheelding," in the Wast Book, and so spelled in some of the early Cape May records, was before 1683, and was in Plymouth Colony before the migration to Cape May. The Yarmouth Whilldins were numerous—the name appearing repeatedly in the early history of the town. The "yarmouth Regester for marriages & burialls," preserved in the Plymouth Colony Records, gives under the date of 1647 the name of "henery Wilden maried to Eed—the twentyfift of Janu—," and in 1650 in "yarmouth Regester of ye beirthes of children," there is recorded the birth of "Sara Whilden born the twenty one of June." In the same register the next entry is the record of the birth of Nicolas Eldred (Eldredge), August 18, followed by "Sara Eldred (Eldredge) born october the tenth." Undoubtedly the Eldredges of Cape May County as well as the Whilldins are of the same Yarmouth origin. The record of the birth of a daughter to William Eldred is in the Yarmouth Register of Births of the date 1648, "about the sixteenth" of January.

(III) The third fact established by the "Wast Book" makes that manuscript the most important record in the genealogical history of Cape May County. "Hannah (Gorham) maryd a Wheelding boath movd to Cape-may.". The exact date of their arrival at Cape and the mode of transportation are unknown, and cannot be determined with certainty—whether they made the journey directly from Yarmouth in the Old Colony of Plymouth, sailing with other families and children, a distance of some three hundred miles, requiring three to five days in the sailing boats of the time; whether they were a part of the preceding migration to Long Island and Connecticut—all this is uncertain. It is certain, however,

that the whaling industry brought the New England emigrants here. Dr. Maurice Beesley in his "Sketch of the Early History of the County of Cape May" says: "The original settlers or those who were here previous to the year 1700 were principally attracted (as authors heretofore quoted sufficiently corroborate) by the inducements held out by the whale fishery; and Long Island supplied the principal proportion of those who came prior to that time. The names of those who were known to be whalers (collected from the secretary's office, Trenton and Cape May records, given in note) were: Christopher Leamyeng (Leaming) and his son Thomas, Caesar Hopkins, Samuel Matthews, Jonathan Osborne, Nathaniel Short, Cornelius Skellinks, (Schellenger), Henry Stites, Thomas Hand, and his sons John and George, John and Caleb Carman, John Shaw, Thomas Miller, William Stillwell, Humphery Hewes (Hughes), William Mason, John Richardson, Ebenezer Swain, Henry Young; and no doubt many others." The following act was passed by the Assembly of 1639: "Whereas the whaling in Delaware Bay has been in so great a measure invaded by strangers and foreigners, that the greatest part of oyl and bone received and got by that employ, hath been exported out of the Province to the great detriment thereof: Be it enacted, that any one killing a whale or whales in Delaware Bay, or on its shores, to pay the value of one tenth of the oyl to the governor of the Province." This was perhaps the first game law of the County.

In his history of West Jersey, 1698, Gabriel Thomas tells us of the whaling and other industries of the County: "The commodities of Cape May County are oyl and whale bone, of which they make prodigious quatities every year having mightily advanced that great fishery, taking great numbers of whales yearly. This County, for the general part of it, is extraordinary good and proper for the raising of all sorts of cattell, very plentiful here, as cows, horses, sheep and hogs, &c. Likewise, it is well stored with fruits which make very pleasant liquors," (quoted by Dr. Beesley).

The manuscript of Thomas Leaming, born 9 July, 1674, died 31 December, 1728, married 18 June, 1702, Hannah Whilldin[4] (Hannah Gorham[3], Desire Howland[2], John Howland[1]), gives us a still further account of the whaling fishery of the early days:— "In July, 1674, I was born at South Hampton on Long Island. When I was eighteen years of age (1692) I came to Cape May and that winter had a sore fit of the fever and flux. The next summer I went to Philadelphia with my father Christopher who was lame with a withered hand, which held him till his death. The winter following, I went whaling, and we got eight whales, and five of them we drove to the Hoarskills (near Cape Henlopen), and we went there to cut them up, and stayed a month. The first day of May we came home to Cape May, and my father was very sick, and the third day, 1695, departed this life at the house of Shamgar Hand, Then I went to Long Island, stayed that summer and in the winter went whaling again, and got an old cow and a calf. In 1697, I went whaling again and made a great voyage; and in 1697, I worked for John Reeves all summer, and in the winter went whaling again."

David Pieterson De Vries entered Delaware Bay in 1631, evidently for the purpose of engaging in the occupation of whaling, and left a small colony near Cape Henlopen, on Lewes Creek, naming the settlement Swaanendale. Within a few months the infant colony was destroyed by the Indians, and De Vries, who had been chosen governor or director, found on his return the following year, "only the ruins of the house and its pailsades, half consumed by fire, and here and there the bones of the colonists." (Bancroft.) He left a portion of his party there while he himself spent some time in Virginia; but concluding that the undertaking would not be a financial success, he carried the latter party back to Holland in 1634. Nevertheless, De Vries found some whales and in his diary makes mention of them: "March 29th, 1633, found that our people had caught seven whales; we could

have done more if we had good harpoons, for they had struck seventeen fish and only saved seven."

But a more skillful race of followers of the sea were being trained in the difficult and hazardous calling of whale fishing, and to them and their descendants, some of the old stock of the Colony of Plymouth, we owe the discovery of the possibility of a successful prosecution of the occupation in these waters, and the permanent settlement of the County.

As early as the 9th century the Norwegians sailed as far as Greenland in pursuit of whales, and between the 14th and Fifteenth centuries whaling was an important industry of the Bay of Biscay and adjoining waters. We read that whales' tongues were a considerable article of commerce, and in 1261 were subjected to a special tax. Upon the decline of the industry in the Bay of Biscay, the activities of the whalemen were transferred to the northern waters—the coast of Spitzbergen becoming the center of an extensive fishery, conducted mainly by the Dutch, who, it is said, supplied all Europe with oil during the latter half of the Seventeenth century, employing in 1680 as many as 260 ships and about 14,000 men in the occupation. From this date the Dutch undertaking began to decline, and the business was then taken up in the Eighteenth century by Great Britian, and encouraged by a generous bounty. In time New England became the center of the occupation.

On April 2nd, 1668, an agreement was entered upon the records of Easthampton binding certain Indians of Montauket in the sum of 10 pounds sterling to accompany a whaling expedition on account of Jacobus Skallenger and others of Easthampton. The Indians engaged "to attend dilligently with all opportunitie for ye killing of whales or other fish, for ye sum of three shillings a day for every Indian: Ye sayd Jacobus Skallenger and partners to furnish all necessarie craft and tackling convenient for ye designe."

The town of Southampton, Long Island, was settled in 1640, by colonists who came from Lynn, in Massachusetts Bay. Here the ancestors of many of the Cape May County families first came—the name of Jacobus Skallenger mentioned above, Stephen Hand, James Loper and John Foster appearing on the records of the vicinity.

We see, then, that the early history of Cape May is associated with the whaling occupation, and the first settlers came here in pursuit of that calling.

By 1690, Joseph Whilldin and Hannah Gorham his wife with their children were settled here. In 1705, and for three years following, Joseph was sheriff of the County, and repeatedly held the office of justice of the peace—evidently he became a man of prominence from the first.

Unlike the early history of the Pilgrim settlement at Massachusetts, the beginnings of history in Cape May County are involved in obscurity. No chronicler, like Governor Bradford, gives a complete history of the times, and the facts we are able to gather from diaries and records are fragmentary and disconnected. Until 1857 no attempt was made to write a history of the early days of the County, and to Dr. Maurice Beesley we owe the first outline—his careful work is still our authority for the period. Hudson visited Delaware Bay August 28, 1609, "but finding the water shoal, and the channel impeded by bars of sand he did not venture to explore it." Captain Cornelius Jacobese Mey visited our shores and explored Delaware Bay in 1623, and to him the County of Cape May is indebted for a name. He built Fort Nassau, at Timber Creek, the site of which is now unknown, Dr. Beesley says, but we now know it was near Gloucester. The first record of a transfer of lands from the Indians is of the date 5th of May, 1630, when on behalf of the Dutch West India Company, Samuel Godyn and Samuel Bloemart purchased through agents a tract of land sixteen miles square. The purchase was made of nine resident chiefs. Early settlements of Swedes were made along the shore of the Delaware Bay,

and Campanius, the Swedish pastor, paid a visit to the scattered members of the flock as early as 1648, making the following entry in his diary: "On the 16 May, 1648 having obtained a proper passport from the Governor and Council, I sailed in the Lord's name, with my family from Elfsborg, in New Sweden on board the ship Swan, and on the 18th came into the bay. The distance between Elfsborg and the bay is nine miles; and on account of the numerous banks in the river, we were three days descending into the bay. On the 19th we came to Cape May."

In 1665, the Dutch under the command of Peter Stuyvesant sailed from New York in seven vessels with six to seven hundred men. Entering the Delaware Bay, they captured all the Swedes, took possession of their forts, and carried the officers and principal men as prisoners to New York. Some afterwards were taken to Holland. The remaining Swedish settlers escaped dsiturbance because of their obscure condition, and submitted to their conquerors. Dr. Beesley's conjecture that upon the downfall of New Sweden, some of the Swedes, chagrined and mortified at a defeat so bloodless and unexpected, fled from the arbitrary sway of their conquerors, and sought an asylum where they could be free to act for themselves, without restraint or coercion, as the provincial power of New Sweden had perished forever, is hardly sustained by the facts, and the presence of scattered Swedish settlers on these shores antedates Stuyvesant's expedition, as the pastoral visit of Campanius, eight years before, shows.

NYGB Record
V27-28 1897

1707, 19 mai. Inhumé à Amsterdam : l'enfant d'Isaac Cossart.
1708, 17 juillet. Inhumé à Amsterdam dans la classe de fl. 6 : Cossart, Pierre.
1708, 10 octre. Inhumé à Rotterdam, cave No. 32 : Un enfant du Sieur Jean Cossart.
1709, 3 février. Baptisé à Rotterdam : Cossart, Pierre, fils de Jean et de Judith Faneuil.
1709, 5 septre. Naturalisée à Amsterdam : Cossart, Angélique, de Paris, femme de Joel Bonnel.
1709, 10 septre. Naturalisée à Amsterdam : Cossart, Susanne, de Paris, femme de Jean Croy.
1709, 11 septre. Naturalisés à Amsterdam : l'Abbé, Anne, veuve d'Abraham Cossard, de Paris, et ses enfants Pierre et Jacques Cossard.
1709, 20 septre. Baptisé à Amsterdam : Cossart, Jean, fils d'Isaac et de Susanne Cornélie de la Fontaine.
1710, 28 février. Inhumé à Amsterdam : l'enfant d'Isaac Cossart.
1710, 20 mars. Naturalisés à Amsterdam : Cossart, Isaac, de Rouen, et ses enfants Pierre et Marie.
1710, 22 mars. Naturalisés à Amsterdam : Cossart, Jacques, de Rouen, et ses enfants David et Jacques.
1710, 29 juin. Baptisée à Rotterdam : Cossart, Judith, fille de Jean et de Judith Faneuil.

COL. JOHN GORHAM'S "WAST BOOK" AND THE GORHAM FAMILY.

THERE has recently come to light at Newburyport, Mass., a quaint memorandum book of Col. John Gorham, who was at the siege of Louisburg. On the cover is written "Wast Book belonging to Jno. Gorham began in Louisburg April 20, 1745." We give the genealogical notes contained therein in full :

Louisburg,[1] Feb. 27, 1745/6.

"The Rise of ye family of Gorhams taken from Capt. George Gorham.[2] My Great Great Grandfather & family came out of Some part of England and Lived att Marshfield and Had one son named after him John Gorum alias Gorham, which son after Having Marryed With an Howland and had Sevrall Children Went home to England[3] and Returned Soone again to his family. His Father Lived & Dyed att Marshfield and whats Remarkable He Was a Joyner and Made his Coffen himself for sevrall Years before he Dyed and Used to keep apples In It as a Chest Untill he dyed & used it. the son John that marryed Desire Howland and Went to England Moved from Marshfield to Barnstable and Settled there in order to begin a township afterwards Called Barnstable Built Mills—tan vatts &c.

"Children names—Sons, James, John, Joseph, Jabez,[4] and Shuball now living.

"Daughters, Elisbeth maryd a Hallet att Sandwich.

"Temperance maryd Thomas Baxter an old England man. Lived att Yarmouth.

"Desire Gorham maryed Capt. Haws Yarmouth, having his Leg cut off Dyed with It.[5]

See correction - Mayflower Pilgrim
Desc. of Cape May Co., N.J.

"Lydia Gorham maryed Coll. John Thacher.

"Hannah maryd a Wheelding boath moved to Cape-May.

"Cpt. John Gorham Was a Captain of a Company of English & Indians and Went to the fight of King Philip—or Swamp Narraganset fight and there was Wounded [6] by having his powdr Horn shot and Split against his Side and Wounded and Dyed att Swansey. His Levt. Jon [7] —— His Ensigne Isaac Barker.

"His second Son was My Grandfather Coll. John Gorham [8] maryed Mary Otis Coll. John Otis [9] sister.

"Children: Mary maryd Capt. Joseph Hinkley. Temperance maryd Stephen Clap, Thankful maryd Capt. John Fuller, Mercy maryd Coll. Silvanas Bourn.

"Sons. Stephen Gorham served his time att Nantucket with Nath'l. Starbuck Blacksmith & Maryed Elsebeth Gardner daughter of James Gardner and boath was of the Quaker principalls. Had about doz. children. Daughters all maryd att Nantucket. Sons all used the sea. Stephen Dyed aged about 60.[10]

"Shuball Gorham [11] Maryd Mary Thacher Coll. John Thacher's daughter, owne cosens.

"Children, John, David, Mary, William, Lydia, Hanah, Hanah, Shuball, Joseph, Benj.

"Coll. Gorham Dyed att Louisburg Feb. 20, 1745/6.

"John Gorham maryd Desire Dimock sister to Capt. Ed. Dimock killed in this expedition.

"his second wife, Capt. Isaac Freeman's Widdow.

"Shuball Gorham Maryed att Nantucket Puella Hussey. Remark—he and my Grandfather and all the Weddners In Going over to Nantucket to the Wedding with Capt. James Gardner was taken prisoners and stopped by a Small Franch Shallop from Port Royall betwixt Nantucket & Hyanas. He had three sons all Used the Sea. George, Danell & Jonathan. Seven Sisters and all maryd att Nantucket.

"James [12] Gorham mayd a Huggins. Lived att Barnstable.

"Joseph Gorham maryed a Sarah Sturgis lived Yarmouth.

"Jabez Gorham maryd Widdow Gray sister to Sary Sturgis, moved to Bristoll.

"about Whaling first in New England.

"an Old man Came from Long Island, one Loper a Dutchman that had been used to Whaling att Long Island—came to Barnstable and to Cape Codd or Barnstable Bay then abounded in Whales and my Grandfather first fixt out with old Loper a whaling in ye year about 1680. Old Loper Was Accounted a Sort of a Wizard. then after some time ye Cape Men Learnt ye Nantucket Men to be Whalers.

"About the year 1716 Capt. Henry Akins of Cape Codd Went out a whaling In schooner of Col. Serjeant of Cape Ann With Whale Boats to kill Whales on ye Banks or ocean."

[1] The fortress of Louisburg, which was built by the French, was captured by the English and Colonial forces, June 17, 1745. The preparations for this war were made in New England during the previous winter. Gen. Sir William Pepperrell was in command. Admiral Sir Peter Warren commanded the fleet. There were two brigadier-generals —Samuel Waldo and Joseph Dwight. It was usual then for the general

officers to command regiments, and the field also commanded the ranking companies. General Pepperrell commanded the first regiment of the Massachusetts Colony, Waldo the second, Jeremiah Moulton the third, Samuel Willard the fourth, Robert Hall the fifth, Sylvester Richmond, Jr., the sixth, and Shubael Gorham the seventh regiment, captain of the first company, with John Gorham as lieutenant-colonel and captain of the second company. This last regiment was posted on Light House Point.

[2] Savage says John was son of Ralph, born in England, baptized in Benefield, Northamptonshire, January 28, 1621; married in 1643 Desire, eldest daughter of John Howland. The colonel was probably in error in this name. Some suppose Ralph returned to England. John Howland was one of the *Mayflower* pilgrims, as was Elizabeth Tilley, her father and his wife. He was representative for Plymouth, 1641, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '58, '61, '63, '66, '67, and '70. He was selectman many years. In 1634 he was commander in what was called the Hocking affair, where the latter was killed. He was assistant to the Governor, 1633, '34, '35. In 1627 he was one of eight Undertakers who assumed the debts and management of the colony. They had:

i. John, born February 24, 1622–3; married, October 26, 1651, Mary, daughter Robert Lee.
ii. Desire, born 1624; married, 1643, John Gorham.
iii. Hope, married, 1646, John Chipman.
iv. Elizabeth, married, 1649, Ephraim Hicks; second, July 10, 1651, James Dickinson.
v. Jabez, married Bethia, only daughter Anthony Thatcher.
vi. Joseph, married, September 13, 1664, Elizabeth, only daughter Thomas Southworth; second, Elizabeth Raynor.
vii. Lydia, married James Brown.
viii. Hannah, married Nathaniel Bosworth.
ix. Ruth, married, 1664, Thomas Cushman.
x. Isaac, married Elizabeth, daughter Geo. Vaughan.

[3] It would be interesting to learn the why Gorham went, and the destination and particulars of the journey, and it is not improbable that something more may be discovered.

[4] These are nearly in the order of birth, only the sons are named first. The dates were:

i. Desire, born April 2, 1644, Plymouth; died June 30, 1700, aged 56.
ii. Temperance, born May 5, 1646; died March 12, 1715.
iii. Elizabeth, born April 2, 1648, at Marshfield.
iv. James, born April 2 or 28, 1650.
v. John, born February 20, 1652.
vi. Joseph, born February 16, 1654, at Yarmouth.
vii. Jabez, born August 3, 1656, at Barnstable.
viii. Mary or Mercy, born January 20, 1659.
ix. Lydia, born November 11, 1661.
x. Hannah, born November 28, 1663.
xi. Shubael, born October 21, 1667.

Temperance Gorham married Edward Sturges, of Yarmouth; he died December 8, 1678, and she married Thomas Baxter, January 16, 1680, a

soldier in Captain Gorham's company, where he lost the use of one hand by a wound.

[5] Desire Gorham married Capt. John Hawes, October 7, 1661. He was son of Mr. Edmond Hawes, who came from London via Southampton in 1635, and died June 9, 1693, aged about 80. Capt. John died November 11, 1701, a widower. Issue:

i. Elizabeth, born October 5, 1662; married —— Daggett.
ii. Mary, born June 10, 1664; married Jno. Bacon, Barnstable.
iii. Edmond, born May 2, 1669.
iv. John, born May 14, 1671.
v. Joseph, born July 16, 1673.
vi. Jabez, born May 20, 1675.
vii. Ebenezer, born March 24, 1678.
viii. Isaac, born March 9, 1680.
ix. Desire, born February, 1681.
x. Benjamin, born March 20, 1682.
xi. Experience.

The cause of Capt. Hawes's death is new, and we would be glad to know why his leg was cut off.

[6] The report has been that Capt. John Gorham died in the service of a fever and was buried at Swansea, February 5, 1676. He had been lieutenant of the Barnstable troop in the Dutch war, 1673. June 24, 1675, he was at Mount Hope in Philip's War; June 28, at Swansea; at Sugar Loaf Hill in August. In October he writes: "Have been in the field fourteen weeks." Was captain second company colony, October 4, 1675, and in December commanded his company in the Great Swamp fight, Narragansett Fort, December 19, and was buried as above stated before he reached home, aged fifty-four. We know the Indians picked off the officers, but this is the first account I have seen which makes his death the result of a wound rather than exposure. His widow administered his estate and died October 13, 1683, at Barnstable. Moore says six brave captains were killed; viz., Davenport, Gardiner, Johnson, Gallop, Seily, and Samuel Marshall. Lieutenant Upham was mortally wounded, and Captain John Gorham of Barnstable died of a fever on the expedition. It may be we have discovered another wound which resulted fatally, another death to be added to the Swamp fight.

[7] These officers do not agree with the list given by Rev. Geo. M. Bodge in his "Soldiers in King Philip's War," to wit: John Gorham, captain; Jonathan Sparrow, lieutenant; William Wetherell, sergeant. Isaac Barker may have been ensign; there is no one named for that office in the list. It is possible the writer had records and did not rely entirely on tradition. We give both as we find them.

[8] Lieut.-Colonel John Gorham, son of Captain John, was born in Marshfield, February 20, 1651–52; married, February 16, 1674, Mary Otis, who was baptized March 14, 1654. He was with his father in King Philip's War, held the rank of captain in the expedition under Sir William Phipps to Canada in 1690, and in the expedition in 1696 under Major Benjamin Church, and was lieutenant-colonel and second in command in the expedition of 1703–4 under Colonel Church. He died December 9, 1716.

John Gorham Will

THE MAYFLOWER DESCENDANT

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THE MAYFLOWER DESCENDANT

PHILLIPS (*Continued*)
Patience, wife of John, died in November, 1760, in her 80th year.
Sarah, widow of Isaac, died 15 February, 1788, in her 78th year.
Solomon, son of Isaac and Sarah, died 4 December, 1770, in his 20th year.
POLDEN
Thankful, wife of John, died 28 September, 1739, aged 40 years.
PRATT
Augustus,* died 16 September, 1826, aged 11 months, 23 days.
Elizabeth T.,* died 11 December, 1819, aged 3½ months.
Nathaniel,* died 25 April, 1842, aged 47 years.
Sarah B.,* died 26 November, 1823, aged 5 years, 6 months.
ROGERS
John, died 24 April, 1762, in his 87th year.
Hannah, wife of John, died 17 October, 1723, aged 56 years.

(*To be continued*)

GORHAM NOTES

BY GEORGE ERNEST BOWMAN

UNDER the general title of "Gorham Notes" we shall print, from time to time, abstracts from the numerous notes made by the Editor, from original records and documents, relating to the descendants of Capt. John Gorham and his wife Desire, the daughter of John Howland.

In this issue we give exhaustive abstracts of all records, found on the Barnstable County, Mass., Probate Records, relating to the estates of James Gorham[8] (*Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), of his brother Col. John Gorham[8], and of Col. John's widow, Mary (Otis) Gorham.

Desire, the first daughter of James Gorham[8], is not called "Desire Sturges" in her father's will, and did not marry "one of the Sturges family", as stated in Otis' "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Volume I, page 418. She is called "Desire Springer" in the will of her father, and the record is perfectly clear. It is probable that she was the wife of Edward Springer of Newport, R. I., who died about 1711 or 1712, and that she was the Desire Springer who was married to Daniel Hamilton at Barnstable, by Col. Gorham, on 15 December, 1715.†

* These four are on one monument.

† Barnstable, Mass., Town Records, I: 384.

[Will of James Gorham]

[3:254] On 4 November, 1707, James Gorham of Barnstable made his will. Bequests were made as follows:

"unto my Loving Wife Hanah one Third part of my movable Estate to her sole Dispose for Ever: and ye wester half of my Dwelling house During her Naturall Life"

"to my son John Goreham all my Land & meadow att south sea In Yarmouth he paying to my Executor hereafter named Twenty Pounds in Current money of New England within four years after my Decease Toward ye paying my Debts"

"To my son Thomas Goreham all that house and Land I bought of Capt Caleb Williamson In Which my Sd son Thomas Now Dwells: Togather with fourteen shears of my wood Lott which Lott is Number Ninety"

"unto my five sones (viz) James Joseph Jabez Selvanus and Ebenezer all ye Rest of my Lands and meadows att home and abroad .... to be Eaqually Divided to Each one of Them alike Quantity or share according to Quantity & Quality They my five sons Each of them yeilding and paying yearly to y^r^ mother During her Naturall Life ye one Third part of ye proffits Thereof Towards her Comartable support my will Is and I Do further Give to my sd son James the East End or part of my Dwelling House and my Barn and the other part of my Dwelling house att his mothers Decease: and my Will is that in ye Dividing my homested my son James shall Have his part or share mose Con: [p. 255] Convenient to his house and Barn"

"I Give and bequeath to my Daughter Desier Springer Twenty Pound of my Estate"

"To my Daughter Experience Lothrop five Pounds of my Estate beside what she hath had already"

"to my Daughter Mehittable Twenty and Five Pounds of my Estate"

"to my five Grandchildren Twenty shillings apeice out of my Estate my will further is that if it so happen that if my personall or movable Estate Do fall short of paying my Debts and ye Legasyes or portions by me Given In this my Will to my Wife and Daughters and Grand Children That then my above Named five sons shall pay what is Wanting Eaquelly betwixt Them and if thare be more they shall have it in Eaquall part"

"I Do .... appoint my Son James Goreham sole Executor"

The will was witnessed by John Thacher, Jabez Fuller and Lydia Thacher.

A codicil was added 14 November, 1707. "Calling to mind that I have one peice of Land not Disposed in my above written will as I Intended which sd Land is about 3 acres and halfe Lying near Keen Comsets pond in ye Comon feild which I bought most of it of m^r^ Thomas Hinckly of Barnstable abovesd; Now my will is that ye sd peice of Land shall be sold for or Towards ye paying my Debts & therefore I Do order and Impower my Executor above named .... to sell sd Land for ye End aforesd"

The codicil was witnessed by John Thacher and Lydia Thacher.

"January ye 7th 1707: Then John Thacher Esqr and m^rs^ Lydia Thacher his wife whose Names are sett to ye within written writings appeared before Barnabas Lothrop Esqr Judge of Probates" and testified that they witnessed the will and codicil, and that Jabez Fuller also witnessed the will. [p. 256] On 7 January, 1707, the will of "James Goreham Gen^t^ Now Deceased" was probated.

The inventory was taken 9 December, 1707, by John Gorham and John Bacon, and sworn to, the same day, by James Gorham, executor. Among the items are: "ye Time of an Indeian Girl and her bed" £6; "one peice of Land ordered to be sold" £20; a house.

[p. 674] On 3 February, 1715, "then receivde of my brother john goraham sixteen pounds in part of the twenty pounds which he was abbliged [p. 675] to pay to me by my father Jeams Gorahm deceased ordred by his Last will" Signed by James Gorham. Witnessed by Mehitable Gorham.

[Will of Col. John Gorham]

[3:389] On 8 November, 1716, "John Gorham of Barnstable" made his will. A codicil was added 10 November, 1716. Bequests were as follows:

To "my Loving Wife one Third part of ye Income of all my Real Estate: and which End of my house she pleases: and one orchard and as much of ye Barn and out housing as she shall have ocation for During her naturall Life: and I Give her one Third part of all my prsonall Estate: and" £20 in money: "and my Lott of meadow which I bought of Thomas Sturges at Sandy neck: and Like-wise all Those odd shars of Comon That I shall not otherwise Dispose of and What Remains of my psonall Estate after all Legasys Debts & funerall Charges are paid: and The provisions Layd in or to be Layd in for this pesent year:"

To "my son Stephen all that Tract of Land on ye South of the Kings Road which he has fenced in and so ye Same breadth Thro my Land to ye head of the farm : and also Northward of Sd way all y^t^ pcill of Land between my orchard and ye old stone wall on ye one Side and my Son Shubals fence on ye other side. Runing Down to ye marsh Including also ye marsh and also Twenty and Six Shares of ye Comon att Sandy Neck : and my wood Lott in Yarmouth and half my great pasture in Comon feilds with half ye fresh meadow Adjoyning & so to have all accompts between him and I balansed:"

To "my Son Shubal all that Land whare his hous now Stands as his fence runs to the marsh Including the marsh att ye End of it and Twenty Shares at Sandy Neck and half my woodlott above my Farm and half my Land & medow at Stoney Cove which is mostly Inclosed & eight shars of ye Comons which he Took up att ye Head of the farm : and half my Great Pasture in ye Comon feilds with [p. 390] With half the fresh meadow Adjoyning : and so all accompts between him and I To be balanced:"

To "my son John all That my farm & meadow which I bought of Jams Hambling with forty shares of Comons I Took up Adjoyning to It and half a Lott of meadow on Sandy Neck and ye banks besides Twenty Shares more on Sandy Neck and my Quarter part of a Sloop and my Wood Lott that I Took up in ye Comons Adjoyning to that farm & so all accompts betwene him & I to be balansed"

To "my son Job all my Home farm and all my buildings and orchards &c Except what is above bequeathed Togather with half my Wood Lott att ye Head of ye farm & Eight shares of ye Comons Adjoyning and Twenty shares in Sandy Neck : and half my Land and meadow att Stoney Cove & so all accompts between him & I to be ballanced"

To "my Three Daughters Temperance Mary & Thankfull to Each of Them : And I Give to my Daughter Marcy Seventy Pounds to be paid to Them out of ye movable Estate ; and In Case there be not anough of Sd movable Estate to Do it after Debts & funerall Charges are p^d^ my will is that my four sons shall make it up in Equall proportion & This my will that what Rent there shall become Due for ye farm I have Given to John it shall be paid by him & his Three brothers Equally alike :"

"my Servant Robin shall Serve his mistres Two years and Then be free :"

"my Loving Wife and my Two Sons Stephen and Shubal" to be executors.

Witnessed by Samuel Sturges, Daniel Greenleaf and Joseph Dimock.

"Note that .... notwithstanding w^t is above written that in Case my son Job shuld Dye with out any heir Lawfully begotten .... that Then what I have Given to him as above shall be Divided Equally between his surviving Breathren : and it is further my will y^t the Line between : my son Stephen & Job shall Run Streight from ye Southwest Corner of ye old orchard by the high way straight Down to the old well by ye Tann fatts and so as the Run of water Runs into ye Creek :" This codicil is dated 10 November, 1716, and witnessed by Daniel Greenleaf, Joseph Dimock and Jabez Gorham.

[3 : 391] On 7 January, 1716/17, "Sam^ll Sturges Esqr Mr Daniel Greenleaf & Joseph Dimock .... made oath That They Did See John Goreham Esqr Late of Barnstable Deceased" sign &c., and letters testamentary were issued to the executors named in the will.

"memorandum that at Time of Proving sd Will .... m^rs Mary Goreham Widow Relict of ye Deceased .... Declared that she Expected her Dower in the Real Estate or her Thirds thereof to be sett out to her when she should Demand & Desire it"

[3 : 392] "The Inventory of Colo^ll John Goreham Deceased" was taken 28 November, 1716, by Samuel Sturges and Thomas Lothrop. Among the items are: "one bed and Coverled that fuller had"; "an Indian Servant Jeffery" £17; "housing Lands and meadow Ground" £2000.

The inventory was sworn to by the widow on 17 January, 1716/17.

[Will of Widow Mary Gorham]

[5 : 110] On 7 November, 1727, "Mary Gorham of Barnstable .... Widow Relict of John Gorham Esqr Late of Barnstable Deceas'd being Advanced In Years" made her will. Bequests were as follows:

"unto my three Sons Viz^t Stephen John & Job Each Twenty Shillings Money or Paper bills"

"unto my Son Shubael" £6 in "money or Passable bills bills of Credit"

"unto my Grandson John Gorham Son to my Son Shubal Gorham .... my Eight Shares in a Lott of Land in Barnstable aforesd The Remainder of Said Lott being own'd by the heirs of James Gorham Deceas'd"

"all the Remainder of my Estate both real and personall

Gorham

min, born 25th of 4th month, 1727; Elizabeth, born 20th of 1st month, 1730; Silvia, born 28th of 2d month, 1732; Gideon, born 29th of 3d month, 1734; and Lydia, born 9th of 7th month, 1735.

(V) Gideon Howland, son of Barnabas, born 29th of 3d month, 1734, at Round Hills farm in Dartmouth, married 25th of 3d month, 1753, Sarah, born 13th of 1st month, 1736, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Judith Hicks. Gideon Howland died 2d of 5th month, 1823. His wife died in 9th month, 1824. Their children were: Rebecca, born 21st of 10th month, 1754; William, born 13th of 3d month, 1756; Cornelius, born 13th of 3d month, 1758; Judith, born 9th of 2d month, 1760; Joseph, born 8th of 4th month, 1762 (died 1839, married Mehetabel Wilbor); Lydia, born 14th of 12th month, 1763; Sylvia, born 4th of 8th month, 1765; Sarah, born 2d of 5th month, 1767; Desire, born 19th of 11th month, 1768; Gideon, born 4th of 8th month, 1770; Gilbert, born 13th of 6th month, 1772; John H., born 8th of 2d month, 1774; and Pardon, born 1st of 1st month, 1777.

(VI) Joseph Howland, born 8th of 4th month, 1762, died 1839, married Mehetabel Wilbor.

(VII) Francis Howland married Mary, daughter of John Avery Parker, and their daughter

(VIII) Emily married Silas Alden; they were the parents of George Newell Alden.

GORHAM. The Gorham family of which Ephraim Albert Gorham, of Hanson, Plymouth Co., Mass., is a member, is of old Cape Cod stock and one of two hundred and sixty and more years' standing in New England, and of long, honorable connection in England. The family, it is said, accompanied William the Conqueror thither from Normandy, and members of it, for services at the battle of Hastings, received a manorial estate at a place afterward called Gorhamsbury. Gorham, Maine, is named for a branch of this old Cape Cod family, among whose posterity have been many noble men and women of achievement and great usefulness. This article deals, in chronological order, with the genealogy and families of the line of Ephraim Albert Gorham.

(I) James Gorham, born in 1550, died in 1576. In 1572 he married Agnes Bennington.

(II) Ralph Gorham, son of James, born in 1574, came to New England before 1637, and died in 1643, aged sixty-eight years. His children were Ralph and John.

(III) Capt. John Gorham, son of Ralph, born in Benefield, England, baptized Jan. 28, 1621, married in Plymouth in 1643 Desire Howland, who was born at Plymouth about 1623, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, of the "Mayflower." In 1652 they removed to Barnstable, where she died Oct. 13, 1683. Captain Gorham was buried at Swansea Feb. 5, 1675-76. Children: Desire, born in Plymouth April 2, 1644, married John Hawes, of Yarmouth; Temperance, born in Marshfield May 5, 1646, married (first) Edward Sturgis, Jr., and (second) Thomas Baxter; Elizabeth, born in Marshfield April 2, 1648, married Joseph Hallett; James, born in Marshfield April 28, 1650, married Hannah Huckins; John, born in Marshfield Feb. 20, 1651-52, married Mary Otis; Joseph, born in Yarmouth Feb. 16, 1653-54, married Sarah Sturgis; Jabez, born in Barnstable Aug. 3, 1656, married Hannah (Sturgis) Gray; Mercy, born in Barnstable Jan. 20, 1658, married George Dennison; Lydia, born in Barnstable Nov. 16, 1661, married John Thatcher; Hannah, born in Barnstable Nov. 28, 1663, married Joseph Wheeling; and Shubael was born Oct. 21, 1667, in Barnstable.

(IV) Joseph Gorham, son of John, born in Yarmouth Feb. 16, 1653-54, married Sarah Sturgis, and he died July 9, 1726. Their children were: Sarah, born Jan. 16, 1678, who married Ebenezer How; Joseph, born April 15, 1681, who married Sarah Kirk; Samuel, born in October, 1682; John, born Feb. 28, 1683-84; Desire, born in April, 1685, who married John Baxter; Isaac, born in October, 1687; Hezekiah, born in August, 1689; and Josiah, born Dec. 2, 1692.

(V) Josiah Gorham, son of Joseph, born Dec. 2, 1692, was three times married, his first wife, Sarah, dying Feb. 2, 1719-20. On March 15, 1721-22, he married Priscilla Sears, who died April 3, 1760. His third wife, Mary Hallet, whom he married Oct. 25, 1761, died March 24, 1775. He died in April, 1775. His children were: Rebecca, born in Rhode Island July 14, 1717; Samuel, born Jan. 3, 1722-23; Isaac, born Feb. 28, 1724-25; Joseph, born May 30, 1728; Josiah, born April 14, 1730; Hezekiah, born Sept. 14, 1732; Stephen, born July 29, 1735; and David, born May 3, 1738.

(VI) Samuel Gorham, son of Josiah, married Abigail Hallett April 30, 1747, and he died May 12, 1789. His children were: Joseph, born June 9, 1748; Priscilla, born March 5, 1749-50, who married Josiah Taylor; Joseph (2), born Aug. 11, 1754, who married Sarah Taylor; Isaac, born April 30, 1752 (died July 11, 1814), who married (first) Sarah and

(second) Mrs. Elizabeth Crowell; Roland, born June 10, 1757; Abigail, born March 4, 1760, who married Joseph Thatcher; and Samuel, born Aug. 2, 1764, who died Sept. 20, 1790.

(VII) Joseph Gorham, son of Samuel, married Sarah Taylor Jan. 16, 1783. His children were: Fanny, born Oct. 30, 1783 (married Samuel Eldridge, of Harwich); Martha, born Nov. 3, 1784; Nancy, born July 1, 1786 (died Aug. 26, 1787); Nancy (2), born Oct. 22, 1788 (married Amos Farris); Betsey, born Aug. 16, 1789; Sally, born July 14, 1791; Joseph, born July 6, 1793; Samuel, born Aug. 29, 1795 (died Sept. 14, 1796); Isaac, born July 15, 1799 (died Feb. 6, 1801); Allen, born Oct. 17, 1801 (died June 2, 1803); and Nabby, born Dec. 5, 1803.

(VIII) Joseph Gorham, born July 6, 1793-94, at Falmouth, died May 20, 1858, at South Harwich, aged sixty-five years. On Feb. 10, 1813, he married Sarah Tripp, of Harwich, who was born in 1794, and died Jan. 20, 1870, in South Harwich. They were the parents of the following children: (1) Samuel Thatcher is mentioned below. (2) Joseph, born June 18, 1816, married (first) Mary Baker, of Harwich, and had four children by that union, Rebecca, Marietta, Emily K., and one not named, that died in infancy. His second wife, Almira (Wixon), of Harwich, bore him two children, Eddie and Joseph. (3) Abbie, born in 1817, died in South Harwich in 1903. On Jan. 2, 1839, she married Amasa Nickerson, of Harwich, but left no children. (4) Sallie, born July 2, 1819, died in East Boston in 1868. She married (first) Laban Smith, of Harwich, and had children: Sarah A., Abbie, and George. Mr. Smith was lost at sea in 1852, and Mrs. Smith subsequently married (second) Reuben Tripp, Jr., by whom she had one child, Maria. (5) Nathaniel Tripp, born July 14, 1823, died at Winthrop, Feb. 22, 1907. In 1850 he married Sarah Ann Eldridge and they had seven children, among whom were Mary B. (born March 14, 1864) and Nathaniel (born Aug. 16, 1867, who married Althea Hunt, of Harwich). (6) Rebecca, born Sept. 25, 1825, died in Harwich in 1873. She married Warren Smith, of Harwich, and they had children, Helen, Arthur, Lillian and Alice. (7) Fannie, born May 19, 1833, married John Berry Pierce, of Harwich, and had three children, Herbert, Stella and John. Mrs. Pierce died in Cambridge, Mass. (8) Benjamin, born Sept. 22, 1838, died Oct. 3, 1903, at South Harwich. His first marriage was to Sarah Pratt, of Harwich, and they had one child, Minnie. He married (second) Ida Chase, by whom he had two children, and to his third marriage, with Mary Gallagher, were born five, Benjamin, Amasa, Ralph, Joseph and Henry.

Acus Tripp, grandfather of Mrs. Joseph Gorham, was a corporal in Capt. Simeon Fowler's company, Col. Jonathan Reed's (1st) Regiment of guards; muster roll dated Cambridge, May 9, 1778; enlistment, three months from April 2, 1778; also, same company and regiment; entered service April 4, 1778; service to July 8, 1778, three months, three days, at Cambridge; also private, Capt. Elijah Smalley's company, Maj. Zenas Winslow's regiment; service six days, on an alarm to Bedford and Falmouth in September, 1778; roll sworn to in Barnstable county.—Revolutionary records.

(IX) Samuel Thatcher Gorham, son of Joseph, born Aug. 21, 1814, in South Harwich, Mass., died in 1851, being lost at sea. He received his schooling in Harwich, and went to sea at an early age, in the fishing industry. He was captain of many fishing boats, and was in command of the schooner "Uncle Amasa" at the time of his death, going down with his boat; she was built in East Boston. His wife, Mary Bradford, of Harwich, born Sept. 25, 1817, daughter of Ephraim and Cynthia (Bearse) Bradford, died March 10, 1900, in Harwich. They were the parents of the following children: Elisha Bearse, born Aug. 31, 1840, who was lost at sea Jan. 10, 1859, on the schooner "R. L. Kenney"; Mary Austin, born Aug. 14, 1842 (died in December, 1908), who married Barzillai Eldridge, of Chatham, Mass., and had three children, Georgie May, Samuel and Bertram; Samuel H., born Aug. 3, 1845, who died young; and Ephraim Albert.

(X) Ephraim Albert Gorham, born Nov. 7, 1847, in Harwich, received his education in the public schools there. Early in life he went fishing to the Grand Bank, also sailing in the coasting trade, and he was captain of a number of fishing boats. At the age of thirty-three, however, he gave up his seafaring life, and commenced cranberry growing on the Cape, later moving to Pembroke, Plymouth county, where he is now extensively engaged in the business, owning about forty acres of bogs. He also engages in general farming, but to a limited extent, cranberries being his principal crop. In this connection he is a member of the New England Cranberry Growers' Association and the Cape Cod Cranberry Sales Company. He still retains his property and interests in Pembroke, though his home is now in Hanson. Mr. Gorham is a member of the Order of United American Mechanics and a Republi-

can in politics. He and his wife attend the Baptist Church at Hanson.

On March 18, 1870, Mr. Gorham married Marietta Rogers, of Harwich, daughter of Asa and Salome (Nickerson) Rogers, of Harwich, and they have had a family of six children, as follows: (1) Hubert Aubrey, born Oct. 21, 1872, was married in Hanson June 30, 1898, to Annie Thayer Damon, and they have two children, Elsie Alberta, born in March, 1900, and Thomas Damon, born in February, 1910. (2) Abbie Eliza, born Sept. 14, 1874, was married in April, 1898, to Warren Linwood Hill, of Hanson, and has one child, Avis D., born April 24, 1903. (3) Etta Ernestine, born May 7, 1879, was married April 30, 1901, to Harry S. Damon, of Hanson, and they have one child, Kenneth Gorham Damon, born May 30, 1902. (4) Violet Garland, born June 18, 1884, was married Oct. 22, 1904, to Harold Truett Clark, of Hanson. (5) Daisy Marie, born Feb. 27, 1886, was married Dec. 5, 1906, to Herbert Lester Shepard. (6) Albert Stanley, born Dec. 21, 1888, married June 17, 1910, Florence Turner; he is in the cranberry business with his father.

Asa Rogers, father of Mrs. Gorham, born July 24, 1803, in Orleans, Mass., married Salome Nickerson, who was born Nov. 28, 1806, and to them were born the following children: (1) Winslow Smith, born March 27, 1821, married Diana Nickerson, of Harwich, Nov. 20, 1847, and they had three children, born as follows: Ida, Oct. 17, 1853; Lillian Estelle, Sept. 10, 1864; and Lottie Bell, Dec. 29, 1866. (2) Warren Nickerson, born Oct. 14, 1830, resides in Providence, R. I. He married Rebecca Eldridge, of Harwich, Mass., and they had children: Asa, Franklin, Emily, Frederick and Francis Merwin. (3) Franklin, born Nov. 19, 1831, was lost at sea with his father in 1850. (4) Eliza Nickerson, born May 9, 1834, in Orleans, Mass., married (first) Josiah Eldridge, of Harwich, who was lost at sea. By her second husband, Freeman Hayden, of Orleans, she had one child, Francis M. (5) Asa Smith, born Jan. 20, 1840, in Harwich, married (first) Rebecca Louise Snow, of Orleans, and had two children, Lennette M., born Aug. 12, 1866, and Lawrence M., born Dec. 6, 1870. By his second wife, Dorcas Eldridge, of Harwich, he had one child, Louie Emma. (6) Salome Emeline, born Feb. 12, 1844, married Caleb Hayden, of Orleans, and they had four children: Maurice A., born Feb. 28, 1864, who married Addie F. Higgins and had Ethel (born Feb. 16, 1884) and Frank L. (born Sept. 23, 1885); Eliza F., who married Frank Higgins and had one child, Maud Vernon (born April 3, 1887); Emmie Modena, born Nov. 19, 1868, who married Frank Snow and has three children, Howard N., Lina M. and Violet Frances; and Caleb Clifton, who married Lizzie Seddon and had Norman C., Maurice L. and John. (7) Marietta married Ephraim A. Gorham.

The father of this family, Asa Rogers, was lost at sea on the schooner "Hamilton" in 1850. He was a son of Asa and grandson of Hezekiah Rogers. His wife, Salome (Nickerson), was a member of the old Nickerson family settled here as early as 1637. She was a daughter of Seth and Pacia (Eldridge) Nickerson and granddaughter of Stephen Nickerson, born in 1752, who lived to be ninety-two years old, dying in 1844. He traced his descent from William Nickerson, who was the first white man to own land and settle in what is now Chatham, Mass., in 1665, through William (2), William (3) and William (4).

BENNETT. The name of Bennett has been an honored one in Rhode Island for more than two hundred and fifty years, and the family has been a conspicuous one in various walks of life. A greater portion of those of the name in Rhode Island are descended from Samuel Bennett, who was commissioner in 1657, and deputy in 1668, 1674 and 1676. He was a settler of Providence as early as 1642 and of the town of East Greenwich in 1673.

Reliable genealogical data which will connect him with those of the name several generations later is unobtainable, but it is assumed and contended that he is the ancestor of many branches of the family.

Timothy Bennett was born in East Greenwich, but later became a resident of Smithfield, R. I., and still later of what is now the town of Cumberland, R. I., in the vicinity of which his numerous descendants now reside. He located upon a farm which was obtained from the Cargill family and which later reverted to the same family and is, or has been, known in recent years as the Darwin Cargill farm. Mr. Bennett married Hannah, daughter of Peter Darling, and who was at that time at Bellingham, Mass., and descended from an early New England family. Their children were: Levinah, born Aug. 27, 1765, who died Dec. 19, 1769; Joseph, of whom more follows; Olive, born Feb. 16, 1770; Susannah, born March 3, 1772; Hannah, born Oct. 12, 1774; Timothy, born June 10, 1777; and Deborah, born Nov. 16, 1781.

Joseph Bennett, eldest son of Timothy, was born Nov. 6, 1767, in what is now Lime Rock,

Mayflower Desc.
Vol. XII
m. of John Gorham
+ Desire Howland

. . . . to my four Daughters Viz[t] Temperance Clap, Mary Hinckley, Thankfull Fuller and Mercy Bourne Equally to be divided among them"

"my Said Son Shubael Gorham and my Son in Law Silvanus Bourne" to be executors.

The witnesses were James Allyn, "John Sturgis Tertius" and Mehitable Crocker.

[5 : 111] On 20 April, 1733, the will was probated, on the testimony of James Allyn and John Sturgis, who testified "that Mehitable Crocker now deceas'd Together with the Now deponents Sign'd In the Presence of the Testator as Witness's at the Same time" and administration was granted to the executors named in the will.

(*To be continued*)

HARWICH, MASS., VITAL RECORDS

TRANSCRIBED BY THE EDITOR

(*Continued from Vol. XI, p. 249*)

[p. 163] August the 20 day 1729 Then Andrew Clark ju[r] and Bethiah hall ware married by the Reverand Nathanaell Stone

September the 11 day 1729 Then John myrick and Frances Clark ware married by the Reverand Nathanaell Stone

october the 16 day 1729 then Nathanaell Lincoln and hannah Asten ware married by the Reverand Nathanaell Stone

november the 27 day 1729 then m[r] Isaac lathrop of Plymouth and m[es] hannah Freeman of harwich ware married by the Reverand Nathanaell Stone

January the 29 day 1729/30 Then Amos Knowls of Eastham and Rebakah Dilingham ware married by the Reverand Nathanaell Stone

february the 19 day 1729/30 Then Thomas Snow ju[r] and Rahel Nickerson ware married by the Reverand Nathanaell Stone

march the 3 day 1729/30 Then Echobod vickery and Elezebeth Banges ware married by the Reverand m[r] Nathanaell Stone

march 31 day 1730 Then Thomas hinckely and Ruth myrick ware married by the Reverand m[r] Nathanaell Stone

July 30 1730 Then gershom Rider and Bashua king ware married by the Reverand m[r] Nathanaell Stone

August the 20 day 1730 Then Nathanaell Snow and Thankfull gage ware married by the Reverand m[r] Nathanaell Stone

September 25 day 1730 Then Lamuell Burg and marcy Covel ware by the Reverand m[r] Nathanell Stone

[p. 198] William Harvey & Joane Hucker of Cohannett marryed the second of Aprill 1639.
John Rogers and Ann Churchman marryed the xvith of Aprill 1639
[p. 210] Thom Riddings & Ellene Pennye marryed the xxth July 1639
Richard Knowles and Ruth Bower marryed the xvth August . 1639.
[p. 216] Heugh Norman & Sarah White marryed the viiith Octob^{r} 1639
Gyles Hopkins & Katherne Wheldon marryed the ixth octob^{r} 1639
Richard Willis & Amey Glasse marryed the xith octob^{r} 1639
Samuell Tompkins & Lettis ffoster marryed the xith Octob^{r} 1639
Morris Trewant & Jane [*] marryed the 16th octob^{r} 1639
Anthony Snowe and Abigall Warren marryed the viiith Novemb^{r} 1639
Thomas Pynson & Joane Stanley marryed the xth Novemb^{r} 1639
Samuell Jackson & Hester Siles † marryed the xxth Novemb^{r} 1639
William Paddy of Plymouth m^{r}chant & Alice ffreeman of Sandwich marryed the xxiiiith of Novemb^{r} 1639.
Thomas Whitton and Winyfride Harding marryed 22th Novemb^{r} 1639.
[p. 220] Nehemiah Smyth & Ann Burne marryed the xxith Januar 1639
[p. 222] ffrancis Weston & margery Reeves marryed the 27th of ffebruar 1639
[p. 226] William Hurst of Sandwich and Katherne Thickston maryed the 17th march 1639
Thomas Gilbert & Jane Rossiter of Taunton marryed the xxiiith of March 1639.
[p. 235] Georg Pidcock & Sarah Ricard marryed the xvith may 1640.
John Mynard & Mary Starr marryed ‡
William ffallowell & Martha Beels marryed ‡
Benjamin Nye and Katherne Tupper marryed the xixth october 1640
Willm Hiller and ‡
William Nelson and Martha fforde marryed the xxixth of Octob^{r} 1640

[C. O., II : 20] ffrancis Baker & Isabell Twineing of Yarmouth maryed the xviith day of June 1641
[p. 26] Thomas Southerne and Elizabeth Reynor marryed the first of Septemb^{r} 1641
Robert ffinney & Phebe Ripley marryed the first of Septemb^{r} 1641
Mr Willm Hanbury & Hannah Sowther marryed the xxviiith Septemb^{r} 1641
Henry Sirkman & Bridgitt ffuller marryed the xxxth Septemb^{r} 1641
[p. 90] Henry Adford & Tomson Manson of Scituate marryed the vith of Octob^{r} 1643.
John Stockbridg and Elizabeth Sone of Scituate marryed the ixth october 1643.

* Space was left for the surname.

† "Sealis." See Richard Sealis' will in this issue.

‡ These entries were left unfinished.

James Torrey & Ann Hatch of Scittuate marryed the second of Novemb^{r} 1643.

[p. 107] John Gorome and Desire * Howland marryed †

Richard Wright and Hester Cooke marryed the †

Stephen Wood and Abigall Dunhame marryed the vith Novemb^{r} 1644

Ephraim Morton & Ann Coop[er] marryed the xviiith Novemb^{r} 1644

Richard Bushop and Alis Clark marryed th 5th Decemb^{r} 1644

John Churchall and Hannah Pontus marryed the xviiith Decemb^{r} 1644

Georg Bonum and Sarah Morton marryed the xxth Decemb^{r} 1644

Henry Wood and Abigall Jenney the xxviiith Aprill 1644.

John Carew and Elizabeth [‡] marryed the [§] June 1644

Willm Paybody and Elizabeth Alden marryed the xxvith Decemb^{r} 1644

Ephraim Kempton and [‖] Rauline married the †

[p. 110] Anthony Annable and Ann Elcock marryed the third of march 1644

Thomas Boreman of Barnestable & Hannah Annable marryed the third of march 1644

[p. 120] James Glasse and Mary Pontus marryed the xxxith of October 1645

[p. 125] John Turner and Mary Brewster marryed the xiith Novemb^{r} 1645

Nathaniell Warren & Sarah Walker marryed the xixth Novemb^{r} 1645.

John Washborne & Elizabeth Michell marryed the vith of Decemb^{r} 1645

John Tompson & Mary Cooke marryed the xxvith Decemb^{r} 1645.

Joseph Ramsden and Rachell Eaton marryed the second Day of march 1645.

[p. 130] Richard Smyth and Ruth Bonum marryed xxviith march 1646

Edmond ffreeman ju^{r} & Rebecca Prence marryed the xxiith of Aprill 1646

Andrew Ringe and Deborah Hopkins marryed the xxiiith Aprill 1646

Thomas Pope and Sarah Jenney marryed the xxixth may 1646.

[p. 144] James Addams & ffrances Vasall Married ye 15th of Julie 1646.

(*To be continued*)

* "Mercy" was first written, but it was crossed out and "Desire" was interlined in the same hand and ink.

† These entries were left unfinished.

‡ Space was left for the surname.

§ The day of the month was omitted.

‖ Space was left for the given name.

Directory of Heads of Families of N.E. 974 H Gorham

WILLIAM, known as Elder William, brother of Ozias, came to Cambridge, Mass., 1632, removed to Hartford, Conn., 1636, and in 1654 to Hadley, Mass., left no male issue.

GOODWRIGHT

ISAAC was at Kittery, Maine, 1686.

GOODYEAR

STEPHEN, resident of New Haven, Conn., 1638, Deputy Governor of New Haven Colony, 1643-58, lost at sea on his return to Eng., 1658.

GOOKIN, GOOGINS

From the Gaelic word *Gugan*, a bud, flower, a daisy.

DANIEL, b. County of Kent, Eng., 1612, went with his father Daniel, of the fourth generation from Arnold Gookin, to Virginia, and came to Boston, Mass., 1644, soon after settled in Roxbury, Mass., removed to Cambridge, Mass., 1648. In the Indian Wars he attained the rank of Major-General.

GOOLE

FRANCIS was at Duxbury, Mass., 1643, removed to Braintree, Mass.

GOOSE

WILLIAM, resident of Salem, Mass., 1637, was at Charlestown, Mass., 1658.

GORDON

The Gordon clan has a record that extends to the days of Malcolm III, King of Scotland. The head of the clan is the Marquis of Huntley, one of whose ancestors raised the famous regiment the Gordon Highlanders. Gordon Castle is the family seat, the badge is the Ivy, the war cry A Gordon! A Gordon! The ancient family is of Norman origin. Richard de Gordon was Knight bannert, 1150. The surname is from the Gaelic word *Gurtduine*, a fierce man; the Welsh word *Gurddyn*, a strong man; *Cawrdyn*, a hero, a giant.

ALEXANDER, husbandman, native of Scotland, soldier in the Royalist army, sent by Cromwell to Watertown, Mass., 1651, as a prisoner, released in 1654, he went to Exeter, N. H.

JOHN was at Bridgewater, Mass., 1682.

NICHOLAS, an inhabitant of N. H., 1689.

GORE

JOHN, freeman at Roxbury, Mass., 1637.

GORHAM, GORUM, GORAM

The family traced to the De Gorrams of La Tanniere on the borders of Brittany, France. William, the son of Ralph de Gorham, built a castle in 1128.

RALPH, son of James, b. Benefield, Northamptonshire, Eng., 1575, came to N. E. 1635, to Plymouth, Mass., returned to Eng., where he died 1643, leaving one son Captain John, b. at Benefield, Eng., a land owner at Yarmouth, Maine, 1652, died at Swansea, Mass., 1675.

GORNELL

JOHN, tanner, came in Winthrop's fleet 1630 to N. E. from Devonshire or County of Suffolk, Eng., located at Dorchester, Mass., left no issue.

GORTON

From the Gaelic word *Gairtean*, a garden, a small piece of enclosed arable land.

JOHN was at Roxbury, Mass., before 1636.

SAMUEL, b. Groton, parish of Manchester, County of Lancaster, Eng., 1592. Came to Boston, Mass., 1636, soon after went to Plymouth, Mass., thence in 1638 to R. I., and 1641 settled at Warwick, R. I.

THOMAS, freeman at Portsmouth, R. I., 1655.

GOSNALL

HENRY, resident of Boston, Mass., 1634.

GOSS

From the Saxon word *Gos*, a goose.

EDWARD, a resident of Marblehead, Mass., 1668.

JAMES, came to N. E. in Winthrop's fleet 1630, freeman at Watertown, Mass., 1631.

PHILIP lived at Roxbury, Mass., purchased estate in Lancaster, Mass., 1687.

RICHARD, an inhabitant of N. H. 1689.

GOTT

CHARLES came with Endicott from Eng. 1628, settled at Salem, Mass., removed to Wenham, Mass., 1654.

GOULD, GOOLD

The English family traced to Thomas Goold, of Bovington, parish of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, Eng., born about 1455.

ADAM was at Gorton, Mass., before 1683; removed to Woburn, Mass.

CHRISTOPHER, at Hampton, N. H., 1660.

DANIEL, freeman at Newport, R. I., 1655.

EDWARD, pailmaker, b. Hawkhurst, County of Kent, Eng., 1607, came to Hingham, Mass., 1635.

FRANCIS, resident of Braintree, Mass., before 1655.

HENRY was at Ipswich, Mass., 1675.

JAMES, took the oath of fidelity Haverhill, Mass., 1677.

JARVIS or JARVICE, cordwainer, came to N. E. with family of Clement Bates from the parish of All Hallows, Lydd,

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INDIANAPOLIS

D30 E34 Lt-2
Gorham
307
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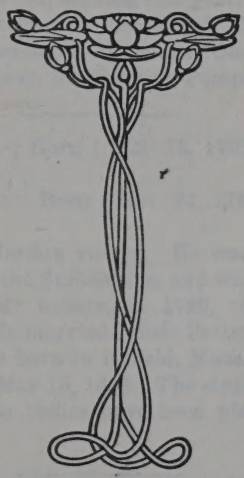
Revolutionary Soldiers

Resident or Dying in Onondaga County, N.Y.

With Supplementary List of Possible Veterans

Based on a Pension List of Franklin H. Chase, Syracuse, N. Y.



Prepared by Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, S. T. D., for the

Onondaga Historical Association

THE McDONNELL CO. MCMXIII SYRACUSE, N. Y.

mand of Capt. Tinybe, under Col. Zebulon Butler, where I remained until the close of the war." He was then 65 years old and his wife 62,—not as above—owed $51.40, but his property was worth $64. 91. In the family was a son, Truman, aged 18, and a daughter, Lucinda, 16 years old.

REUBEN CLARK.—This pensioner was 61 in 1820, his wife being 54 years old. Julian Clark, a grandchild, lived with them. He enlisted in Capt. Ball's Co., Col. Arnold's Regt., Mass. Line, in '76, serving one year. Col. Sheppard held command when he was discharged. His assets were $182.63, and liabilities nearly the same. One bill of $34 was against Henry Seymour, the thriving Pompey merchant.

EBE'R DAGGETT, | Born | May 16, 1762, | Died | Mar. 30, 1848. |

JANETT DAGGETT | Born | Nov. 24, 1767, | Died | May 5, 1847. |

Old cemetery, Jordan village. He was born in Needham, Mass., close to the Suffolk line, and was enrolled in the 4th regiment of that county, in 1780, in Capt. Samuel Cowel's company. He married Janett Patterson. The family history says she was born in Enfield, Mass., Apr. 24, 1767, and died in Jordan, May 13, 1848. The stones remain in the old cemetery but the bodies have been placed in the new ground.

EPHRAIM GORHAM | Died | Aug. 1830 | Ag'd 76 Y'rs. | (Flag on grave.)

SARAH | His wife | Died | May 1841 | Ag'd 84 Y'rs. |

Mount Hope cemetery, west of Elbridge village. Name in Capt. Elderkins' Co., Canterbury, Ct., 1776.

GAIUS M. HARMON | A Native of | Bennington Vt. | & one of the | Pioneers of Elbridge | Died | In the Year 1807. | Aged | 46 Years. |

MARY, | widow of Gaius | Harmon. | died Jan. 19, | 1845, | in her 84th y'r. |

God my Redeemer lives, | And ever from the skies |
Looks down & watches all my dust, | Till he shall bid it rise. |

Vol. 55-56

GOSHAM

JOHN AND MARY (FOLLAND) WHELDEN OF YARMOUTH, MASS.

BY MACLEAN W. McLEAN, F.A.S.G.

Several years ago the Whelden and Folland families aroused my curiosity because of the fact that very little has appeared in print regarding them. In the case of Thomas[1] Folland, who first appeared at Yarmouth when he was propounded Freeman, 3 March 1639 (Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *Plymouth Colony Records* 1:140, hereafter cited as *PCR*), the explanation was hard to find. He died, testate, at Yarmouth in 16[illegible], leaving one son, Thomas[2] Folland, and the latter died childless, thus terminating the male line.

But the question as to why the Whelden family had received so little genealogical attention was not so easy to answer, as I was aware that Wheldens had intermarried with a number of Barnstable County families, proving that this Whelden family had not "daughtered out." By consulting "Early Wheldens of Yarmouth" (#43 *Library of Cape Cod History & Genealogy*) one finds that Gabriel Whelden appeared first at Yarmouth 6 Oct. 1639, when he was "lycensed to dwell at Mattacheese[t] (the name of the town was changed to Yarmouth in 1639), with consent of the Committee of the place and to have land there" (*PCR* 1:95). In addition to the two cited sources of data for this family, Pope, in his *Pioneers of Massachusetts* (1900), relates that Gabriel Whelden moved from Yarmouth, first to Lynn and then to Malden, where he died in 1654. Pope also found Middlesex County records proving that Gabriel Whelden and his son John sold land in Nottinghamshire, England, to William Crofts.

The intriguing point is that in none of these published references does there appear data carrying the Whelden family further in the male line.

In order to solve this mystery, I checked through the references cited against original records, but all that came to light was proof that Gabriel[1] Whelden had, indeed, three children, shown by direct evidence to be his: Henry, John and Ruth. Circumstantial evidence indicates that he also was the father of two others, Katherine and Ralph, but I was not, at the time of this research, able to find proof of the relationship between the progenitor and later Yarmouth Wheldens. However, as time passed, I began to accumulate notes on these Wheldens, and gradually it became apparent that, although the line could not be traced directly, sufficient proof emerged from the probates of families which had intermarried with these Wheldens, to reconstruct the family picture. In putting together these pieces, we also are able to bring into focus some blurred re[illegible]

daughter of Thomas Wheelden, 40s" (Barnstable Co. ates 3:341).

The will of Thomas[2] Folland of Yarmouth, dated 23 1721, proved, 18 Jan. 1721/2, gives: "To my cousin Whelden of Yarmouth" four acres there; "To my Elizabeth Whelden . . . To my cousin Jonathan den of Yarmouth, aforesaid, his heirs and assigns . all my farm whereon I now dwell and all my lands eadows in Yarmouth, excepting four acres of meadow to Thomas Whelden, that is to say, all my housing all my land." He made Jonathan Whelden sole execu- Barnstable Co. Probates 4:36 f.).

John Whelden was exempted from training in the mili- company, 30 Oct. 1677, "on consideration that hee three sons fitted with armes for publicke service" 5:246). We find no probate records for this John his wife Mary, and no births or baptisms for his ildren.

Children:

i. Joseph[3], b. ca. 1654.

ii. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1656, living 23 Nov. 1721. She is called "my cusen Elizabeth Whelden, daughter of my sister Mary" in the will of her aunt Elizabeth (Folland)(Hall) Jones, 20 May 1711, and "my cousin Elizabeth Whelden" in the will of her uncle, Thomas Folland. She probably d.s.p., no death or probate found.

iii. Jonathan, b. ca. 1658.

iv. Thomas, b. ca. 1660.

3. Joseph[3] Whelden (John[2], Gabriel[1]), born about 1654, Cape May, New Jersey about 1725. He married about Hannah[2] Gorham, born Barnstable, 28 Nov. 1663, ter of John[1] and Desire (Howland) Gorham, grand- ter of John[1] Howland of the *Mayflower* (see *The rim Ancestry of Cape May County, New Jersey* (1931) the Rev. Paul Sturtevant Howe, pp. 10 f.; also "Col. Gorham's Wast Book," in which the diarist says that and Desire (Howland) Gorham had a daughter Hannah "Maryd a Wheelding and boath moved to Cape May" vo. 5). See also Henry S. Gorham's superb MS Gor- Family (1931), copy in the New England Historic logical Library, Boston. They had five children many descendants. [See also *New Jersey Wills* 2:523, there is the estate of Joseph Whilden of Cape May yeoman, will dated 16 March 1747/8, proved 30 1748. He had wife Abigail, sons Matthew, James daughters Hannah, Rachel, Lois, Mercy, the last ed with issue, and five grandchildren are named.]

4. Jonathan[3] Whelden (John[2], Gabriel[1]), born about died, testate, at Yarmouth in 1743. He married

Gorham

THE GRANBERRY FAMILY

AND ALLIED FAMILIES

INCLUDING

THE ANCESTRY OF
HELEN (WOODWARD) GRANBERRY

Based on data collected by and for

EDGAR FRANCIS WATERMAN

and compiled by

DONALD LINES JACOBUS

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EDGAR F. WATERMAN
Hartford, Conn.
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The affidavits, referred to above, which Jonathan obtained in order to prosecute his claim to part of the estate of his uncle, (Rev.) William Goodrich, in Suffolk, state that in 1703 he was a tailor, of Wethersfield, aged about 38, married, and with several children living.

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RALPH[1] GORHAM, born in England, 1575, died ; married ——— ———.

He is stated to have been son of James and Agnes (Bemington) Gorram.

Plymouth Colony granted him land in Duxbury, Mass., in 1637, and fined him in 1639 for a breach of the peace in beating Webb Ady. Mr. John Combe owed him a debt in 1642. [Shurtleff and Pulsifer: Plymouth Colony Records, 1-66, 118, 128; 2-37.]

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He was of Plymouth, Mass., at the time of his marriage, but soon removed to Marshfield, and about 1653 to Yarmouth, and by 1656 to Barnstable, Mass., where he remained until his death.

He was Constable for Marshfield, June 1648, and was propounded for a freeman the same date, and admitted June 1650. He served on a Grand Jury, June 1651. He was Deputy for Yarmouth to the Plymouth General Court, April 1653, and was Surveyor of the Highways for Yarmouth, June 1654. He testified 4 Mar. 1674/5, aged 53 years. Administration on his

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Qualifying ancestor, Society of Colonial Dames of America, and Society of Colonial Wars.

John Howland conveyed to his son-in-law John Gorum, 8 Mar. 1648/9.

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MERCY[3] GORHAM, born at Barnstable, Mass., 20 Jan. 1658/9, died at Stonington, Conn., 24 Sept. 1725; married GEORGE[3] DENISON, born at New London, Conn., about 1653, died at Westerly, R. I., 27 Dec. 1711.

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(Chart IV, Line 5)

THOMAS GRANT

Rowley, Mass.

THOMAS[1] GRANT, born in England about 1600, died, probably in Rowley, Mass., before 1643; married about 1626, JANE ———, born , died in 1696.

He came to this country before 1639, and settled in Rowley, Mass., but did not long survive; Jane was taxed at Rowley in 1643, being then a widow.

In the estate records of his son John Grant, Samuel Stickney, Sr., of Bradford, Mass., testified 18 Mar. 1696/7 that he came over from England in the same ship with Thomas Grant and Jane Grant his wife and their four children, of whom the daughter Hannah in 1697 was Hannah Browne.

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July 25, 1982

KATHARINE BRUCE JONES

2034 Green Street ◊ San Francisco, California 94123

Mrs. Vivian H. Jordan
1530 Hawthorne Street
Houston, TX 77006

Dear Mrs. Jordan:

Regarding your query in Ridge Runners, Vol X, p 111, are you still trying to locate L. M. Greene (b 1814 TN) and his wife Nancy O. Abell (b 1825 KY)?

I have reason to believe he was a brother of William Graham Greene of Menard Co., IL, who was a son of William Griggs Greene and Elizabeth Graham (b ca 1787, NC). According to various DAR lineages, William Griggs Greene (b 1 Dec 1779, Bryan's Station, KY; d bef 1850 Menard Co., IL) was third child of Jarvis Greene (b ca 1750 NC) and Sarah Griggs, both born and probably married in North Carolina. Jarvis Greene was killed 19 Aug 1782 at Battle Blue Licks, KY, and his wife died 22 Jan 1846, Menard Co., IL. No indication of a later marriage for her but surely a young widow with three small children must have done so!

Apparently the family moved first to Brush Creek, Green Co., KY where William Griggs Greene grew up and married; spent several years in Overton Co., TN, before finally settling in Illinois. I understand his wife Elizabeth Graham came as a small child from North Carolina to Brush Creek, Green Co., KY with her family and other relatives, including Abells.

There were several other sons in the Greene family and at least one daughter, Mary Owens (Polly) Greene, born 20 Jun 1831 in Illinois; married William S. Senter (b 16 Apr 1825, TN). I would be interested in knowing where the name Owens came from and note that L. M. Greene's wife was Nancy O(wens?) Abell.

Though what we are particularly interested in is establishing the "traditional" relationship of this family to that of General Nathaniel Greene of Rhode Island and the Revolution. Have you heard anything of this? A correspondent wrote some years ago that her ancestor, Frederick Green of Brunswick Co., VA, was a cousin of Nathaniel Greene, in that their grandfathers had been brothers. Which at least places some of the Rhode Island Greenes somewhere in the South. I have recently written her for more information.

If any of the above is new to you I would of course be glad to amplify, and be happy to hear from you with anything additional you might have discovered.

Sincerely,

Katharine Bruce Jones

(Miss) Katharine Bruce Jones

SASE encl.

[redacted] Census 1865 State

LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT Glasford COUNTY Peoria STATE ILL

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

Dwelling House Numbered in order of visitation	Family numbered in the order of visitation	The name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of ~~June, 1860~~, was in this family. Heads of family	Description: ~~Age~~ -10 M	Description: ~~Sex~~ -10 F	Color: White Black Mulatto +10 -20 M	Color: White Black Mulatto +10 -20 F	~~Profession, Occupation or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.~~ +20 -30 M	+20 -30 F	+30 -40 M	+30 -40 F	~~Value of Real Estate Owned~~ +40 -50 M	+40 -50 F	~~Value of Personal Property Owned~~ +50 -60 M	+50 -60 F	~~Place of Birth naming the State, Territory or Country.~~	~~Married within the year~~	~~Attended school within the year~~	~~Persons over 20 unable to read and write~~	~~Whether deaf & dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict~~
1	2	3	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10	11	12	13	14
pg 2		Andrew Green	.	2	.	1	.	1				1							
		Joel Green	.	3	.	.	.	1	1										
		Richard Green	2	1	.	1	1	.	1	1									
pg 8		John Haines	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1									

1870 Census

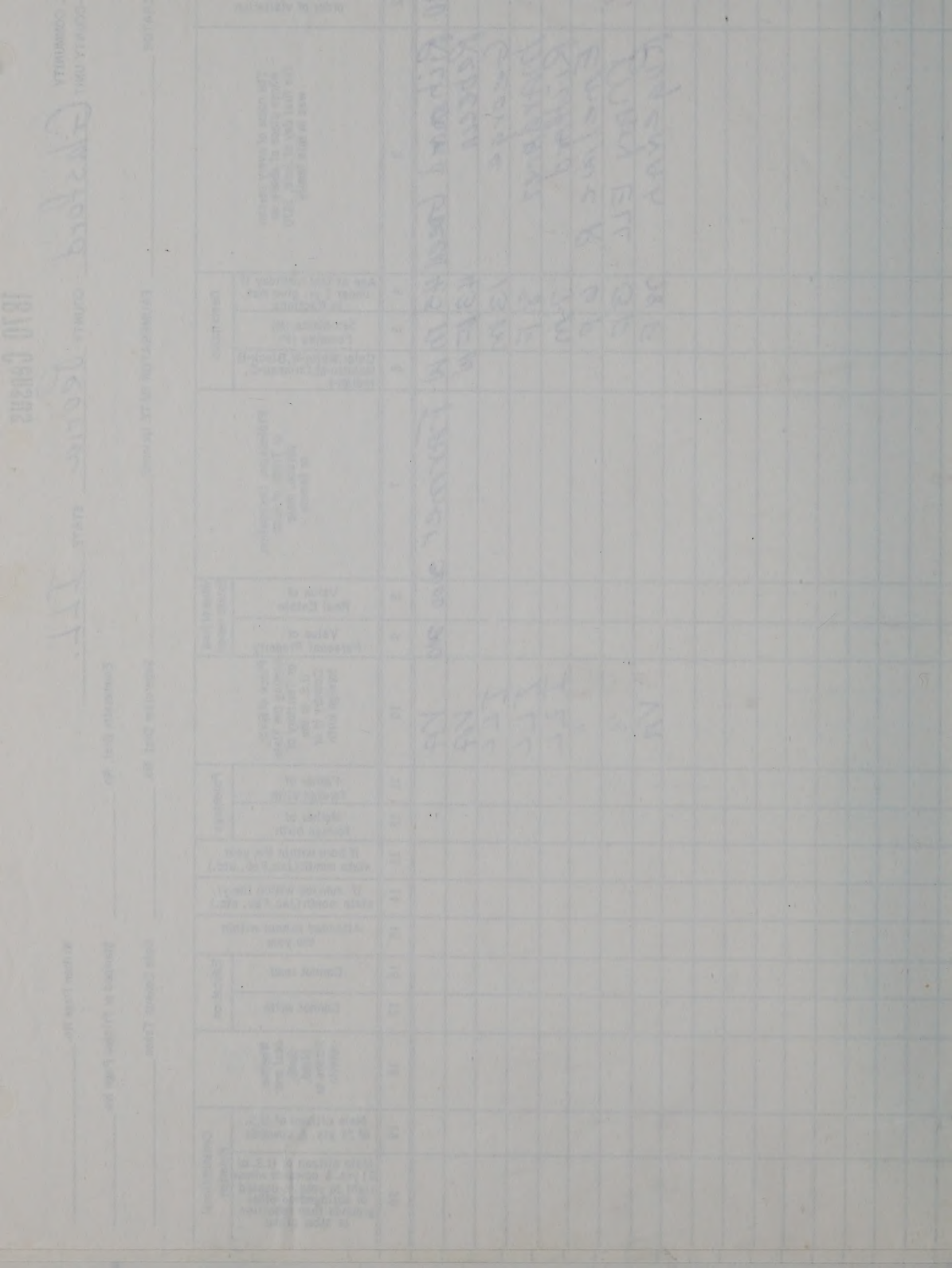
LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT Glasford COUNTY Peoria STATE ILL.

Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

Dwelling houses No. in the order of visitation	Families numbered in the order of visitation	The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870 was in this family	Description: Age at last birthday if under 1 yr. give mos. in fractions	Description: Sex-Males (M) Females (F)	Description: Color-White-W, Black-B Mulatto-M, Chinese-C, Indian-I	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female	Value of Real Estate owned: Value of Real Estate	Value of Real Estate owned: Value of Personal Property	Place of Birth, naming the State or Territory of U.S. or the Country if of foreign birth	Parentage: Father of foreign birth	Parentage: Mother of foreign birth	If born within the year state month (Jan, Feb, etc.)	If married within the yr. state month (Jan, Feb, etc.)	Attended school within the year	Education: Cannot read	Education: Cannot write	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic	Constitutional Relation: Male citizen of U.S. of 21 yrs. & upwards	Constitutional Relation: Male citizen of U.S. of 21 yrs. & upwards whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
190	190	Richard Green	45	M	W	Farmer	3000	200	VA										
		Rebecca	43	F	W				VA										
		George	13	M					ILL										
		Margaret	8	F					ILL										
		Richard	7	M					ILL										
		Emeline R	6	F					"										
	1	Mary Ell	3	F					"										
		Eugenah	78	F					VA										



1870 Census

23Ty

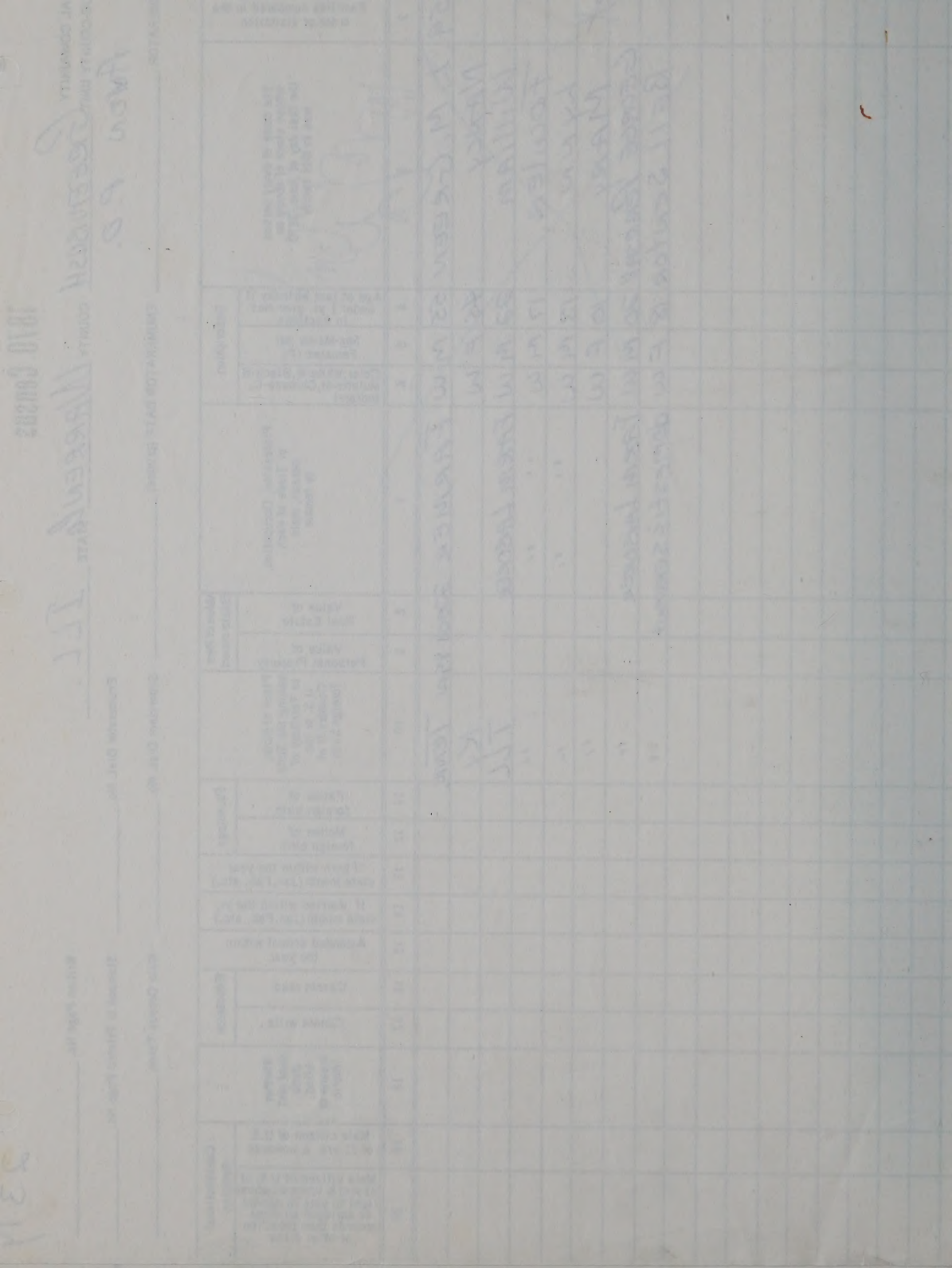
LOCAL COMMUNITY or SUB-COUNTY UNIT GREENBUSH COUNTY WARREN STATE ILL.
AVON P.O.

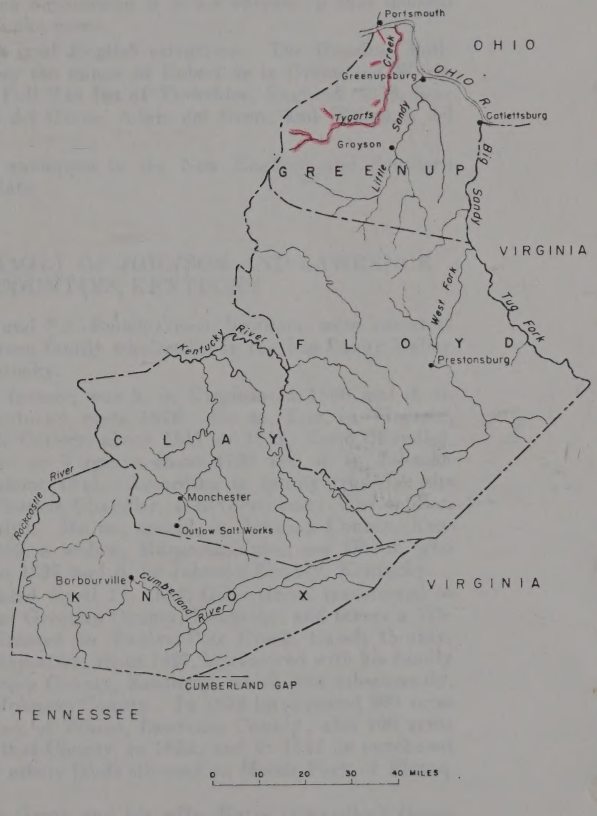
Written Page No. _____

Enumerator Dist. No. _____ Stamped or Printed Page No. _____

ENUMERATOR _____ ENUMERATOR DATE (printed) _____ Supervisor Dist. No. _____ Date Census Taken _____

Dwelling houses No. in the order of visitation	Families numbered in the order of visitation	The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870 was in this family	Description: Age at last birthday if under 1 yr. give mos. in fractions	Description: Sex-Males (M) Females (F)	Description: Color-White-W, Black-B Mulatto-M, Chinese-C, Indian-I	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female	Value of Real Estate owned: Value of Real Estate	Value of Real Estate owned: Value of Personal Property	Place of Birth, naming the State or Territory of U.S. or the Country if of foreign birth	Parentage: Father of foreign birth	Parentage: Mother of foreign birth	If born within the year state month (Jan, Feb, etc.)	If married within the yr. state month (Jan, Feb, etc.)	Attended school within the year	Education: Cannot read	Education: Cannot write	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic	Constitutional Relation: Male citizen of U.S. of 21 yrs. & upwards	Constitutional Relation: Male citizen of U.S. of 21 yrs. & upwards whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
59	59	L. M. GREEN	55	M	W	FARMER	2200	890	TENN.										
		NANCY	45	F	W				KY										
		WILLIAM	22	M	W	FARM LABORER			ILL										
		FOWLER	17	M	W	" "			"										
		LYNN	13	M	W	" "			"										
	*	MARY	10	F	W				"										
		GEORGE PEARSALL	20	M	W	FARM LABORER			"										
		BELL SENTOR	18	F	W	DOMESTIC SERVANT			"										





EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY, 1809

C.M Kozee, Sr., 1956

Early Families of Ky

GREEN FAMILY OF JOHNSON AND CARTER COUNTIES

This is a local name, "at the green" from residence thereby; a grassy plat used by the village as a common. As every village in England had its green or common it is not surprising that modern directories teem with the name.

The family Green is of English extraction. The Hundred Rolls of England, 1273, bear the names of Robert de la Grene and Warin de la Grene and the Poll Tax list of Yorkshire, England, 1379, bear the names of Petrus del Grene, Adam del Grene and Willemus del Grene.

The family was numerous in the New England and Southern colonies at an early date.

THE GREEN FAMILY OF JOHNSON AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES, KENTUCKY

*1. Giles Green and *2. Enoch Green, brothers, were ancestors of a branch of the Green family who settled in the Big Sandy Valley region, Eastern Kentucky.

*1. GILES GREEN, farmer, was b. in Virginia in 1800 and d. in Johnson County, Kentucky, circa 1876. He m., first, in Virginia, presumably in Cabell County, about 1817 or 1818, Katie Chandler, b. in North Carolina or Virginia about 1795 and d. in Johnson County, Kentucky, about 1844. According to family tradition she was a daughter of Thomas Chandler, a Revolutionary War soldier. (See Chandler Family). He m., second, in Johnson County, Kentucky, March 14, 1846, a widow, Margaret Yates, nee Ghent, who was b. in Virginia in 1807 and d. in Johnson County, Kentucky.

By conveyance dated April 11, 1826, Giles Green transferred to John M. McConnell of Greenup County, Kentucky, and others a 175-acre tract of land situated on Twelve Pole Creek, Cabell County, Virginia; and soon thereafter, about 1827, he removed with his family to that part of Lawrence County, Kentucky, which was subsequently, in 1843, included in Johnson County. In 1832 he patented 200 acres of land on Hoods Fork of Blaine, Lawrence County; also 100 acres on Rockhouse Fork, that County, in 1833; and in 1841 he purchased of Avery Keezee and others lands situated on Hoods Fork of Blaine, same county.

Children of Giles Green and his wife, Katie (Chandler) Green with approximate dates of their birth as shown by the U. S. Census of Johnson County for the years 1850, 1860 and 1870:

*2. Thomas Green.

4. Elias Green; b. in Kentucky, 1831. One Elias Green m. Annie Bevins in Lawrence County, March 18, 1851.

5. William Green; b. in Kentucky, 1833.
*6. John Green; b. 1838 or 1839.
7. George W. Green; b. 1841.
8. Patsy (Martha) Green; m. John Wheeler.
*9. Judy or Judith Green; m. William Wheeler.
*10. Elzira Green; m. Isaac Chandler.
11. Sarah Green; m. E. P. S. Hylton (see Hylton Family).
*12. David Green.

*1-A. Children of Giles Green and his wife, Margaret (Ghent) Y[illegible] Green living at home and approximate date of birth as shown by U. S. Census of Johnson County for 1850 and 1860:

13. Enoch Green; b. 1847.
*14. Marcus L. Green; b. 1849.
15. James M. Green; b. 1852.

In the household of Giles Green in 1850 lived "Judea" G[illegible] (apparently his mother), age 91 years, b. in Virginia.

3. THOMAS GREEN, farmer, was b. in Cabell County, Virginia, [illegible] Wayne County, West Virginia, 1820. He m. in Johnson Co[illegible] Kentucky, February 1, 1844, Jemima Brown, b. in Johnson Co[illegible] 1822, daughter of John Brown. They purchased and removed to a farm on Lick Creek, near Webbville, Lawrence County, where they d. and were buried.

Children living at home and approximate dates of birth as shown by U. S. Census of Lawrence County for 1850, 1860 and 1870:

16. Isaiah Green; b. in Johnson County, 1845; m. Jane Davis.
17. George W. Green; b. in Johnson County, 1846, and d. near Willard Carter County, July, 1929; m. Sarah Clark, b. 1846 and d. July, 1921, daughter of Joseph Clark.
18. John W. Green; b. in Johnson County, 1848; m. Susan Vanbibber.
19. Giles Green; b. Johnson County, August 17, 1849, and d. at Webbville, Lawrence County, April 12, 1929; m. Eliza Kitchen, daughter of Lewis and Jane Kitchen.
20. Catherine Green; b. 1851 and d. October 2, 1947; m. David Simpson.
21. Julia A. Green; b. 1852, and d. November 23, 1946; m. James Rice.
22. William M. Green; b. March 3, 1854; m. Verna Pennington.
23. Samantha Green; b. December 20, 1855; m. Frank Spears.
24. Harman Green; b. July 23, 1857, and d. 1928; m. Mary Wel[illegible]
25. Elizabeth Green; d. 1943; m. Monroe Cunningham.
26. Mary Green; b. 1860; m. Elisha Wellman.
27. Rosa Green; b. December 11, 1870; m. Oscar Riley.
28. ——— Green; daughter; d. in infancy.

8. John Green, farmer; b. about 1839; m. in Johnson County, Jemima ———, b. 1846.

Children living at home and approximate dates of birth as shown by U. S. Census of Johnson County for 1870:

29. William P. Green; b. 1866.
30. Mahala A. Green; b. 1868.
31. Cynthia S. Green; b. 1870.

9. Judy or Judith Green; b. 1835; m. in Johnson County, November 14, 1853, William Wheeler, farmer, b. 1832.

Children living at home and approximate dates of birth as shown by U. S. Census of Johnson County for 1870:

32. Nina E. Wheeler; b. 1855.
33. Melvina Wheeler; b. 1856.
34. Nancy E. Wheeler; b. 1858.
35. Jemima Wheeler, b. 1860.
36. Sarah Wheeler, b. 1862.
37. Pricy D. Wheeler; b. 1863.
38. Ezra K. Wheeler; b. 1865.
39. Jasper Wheeler; b. 1869.

10. Elzira Green; b. 1826; m. in Johnson County, November 29, 1848, Isaac Chandler, b. 1828.

Children living at home and approximate dates of birth as shown by U. S. Census of Johnson County for 1850:

40. Martha Chandler; b. 1849.

12. David Green; m. in Johnson County, October 2, 1847, Lucinda Barnhardt, b. 1832. The record indicates that he d. about 1868.

Children living at home with mother and approximate dates of birth as shown by U. S. Census of Johnson County for 1870:

41. Sarah A. Green; b. 1856.
42. Nancy E. Green; b. 1859.
43. Julina Green; b. 1862.
44. Amanda Green; b. 1867.

14. Marcus L. Green, farmer; b. 1849; m. Mary ———, b. 1848.

Children living at home and approximate dates of birth as shown by U. S. Census of Johnson County for 1870:

45. Amanda J. Green; b. 1868.
46. Colister M. Green; b. 1869.

2. Enoch Green, farmer and Baptist preacher, was b. in Virginia in 1812 and d. in Lawrence County, Kentucky, about 1885. He m. in Cabell County, Virginia, April 17, 1831, Elizabeth Chandler, "after one publication according to law," the Rev. Stephen Spurlock, officiating. She was b. in Virginia, presumably in Cabell County, in

1811, a daughter of Thomas Chandler, Revolutionary War soldier (see Chandler Family).

By conveyance dated November 28, 1840, Enoch Green transferred his farm situated on Camp Creek of Twelve Pole, Cabell County, Virginia, to one John Bailey; and soon thereafter, about 1841, he removed with his family to Lawrence County, Kentucky.

Children of Enoch Green and his wife, Elizabeth (Chandler) Green, and approximate dates of their birth as shown by the U. S. Census of Lawrence County for the years 1850, 1860, and 1870:

47. Amosa Green, daughter; b. in Virginia, 1831.
*48. Andrew J. Green; b. in Virginia, 1832
49. George W. Green; b. in Virginia, 1834.
*50. Burwell Green; b. in Virginia, 1835.
51. Abigail Green; b. in Virginia, 1837.
52. John F. Green; b. in Virginia, 1840.
53. Mary Green; b. 1858.

The U. S. Census of Lawrence County for 1880 shows the following with respect to Enoch Green and family:

Enoch Green, aged 68, farmer, b. in Virginia.
Elizabeth (apparently second wife), aged 41.
54. Clayton Green, aged 5.
55. Etta N. Green, aged 4.
56. Anna C. Green, aged 3.
57. B. Enoch Green, aged 1.

48. ANDREW J. GREEN; m. Dorcas Jayne in Johnson County, November ———, 1856. She was born 1837.

Children living at home with mother and approximate dates of birth as shown by U. S. Census of Johnson County for 1870:

58. Emma Green; b. 1857.
59. Alexander Green; b. 1860.
60. Amanda Green; b. 1861.

50. BURWELL GREEN; m. Phoebe Cordell in Lawrence County, April 14, 1857. She was b. 1833.

Children living at home and approximate dates of birth as shown by U. S. Census of Lawrence County for 1860 and 1870:

61. Jane E. Green; b. 1859.
62. Samantha Green; b. 1861.
63. George G. Green; b. 1864.
64. Nancy E. Green; b. 1866.
65. Enoch C. Green; b. 1868.

1850 Jefferson, Ala

Dist W. Ten

791-791 Reuben Green, Sr 60
Farmer 1000 S.C.
Elizabeth A. 40 - S.C.
(mother R or W)
Lavinia (?) F. 14 - Ala
Mahala C. 6 Ala

789-789- Reuben Green, Jr. 24
Farmer 250 Ala.
Nancy 18 Ala
Elizabeth 7/12 Ala

1865 ILLINOIS STATE CENSUS

pg 68 Town of Lacon..located on Illinois River..71 miles E. of Peoria City

J. R. Taggart.....1m-10;1f-10;3f-20-30;1m-30-40

pg 73..

James H. Taggart...1f-10; 2m-20-30;1f-20-30

pg 75

Edward Green...1f-10-20; 1m-20-30;1f-20-30

pg 84
(town of Steuben)
J. M. Tigart...3m-10; 1f-10;2m-10-20;3f-10-20;1m-30-40;1f-30-40

PEORIA COUNTY, ILL.

Glasford pg 2

Andrew Green.....2f-10;1f-10-20;1f=20-30;1f-40-50

Joel Green.....3f-10;1f-20-30;1m-30-40

Richard Green....2m-10;1f-10;1f-10-20;1m-20-30;1m-30-40;1f-30-40

Bernard Gree?se?...1m-10-20;1f=20-30;1m-30-40
(hard to read, at bottom of page)

****

1855 TIMSON ?? pg 138

Richard Green 1m-2030; 1f-10; 1f-20-30; 1f-60-70 VA

Josiah(Joelof 1865?)...1m-30-40; 2f-10; 1f-20-30; OH

Andrew Green 1m-10; 2m-10-20; 1m-20-30; 1m-40-50; PA
2f-10; 1f-10-20; 1f-30-40

City of TIVIOLA???

p144 John ? Tagart 1m-10-20; 1f-10; 1f-10-20 ILL.

p 149 James Tagart 6m-10-20; 1m-50-60; 5f-10; 1f-20-30; 1f-50-60
(city of ?Logan?)

Mormon Family Search

R. J. Green b 1857 Yazoo, MS
d aft 1870 Yazoo

father - Thomas Abraham Green
12 Oct 1833
Oak Ridge, MS

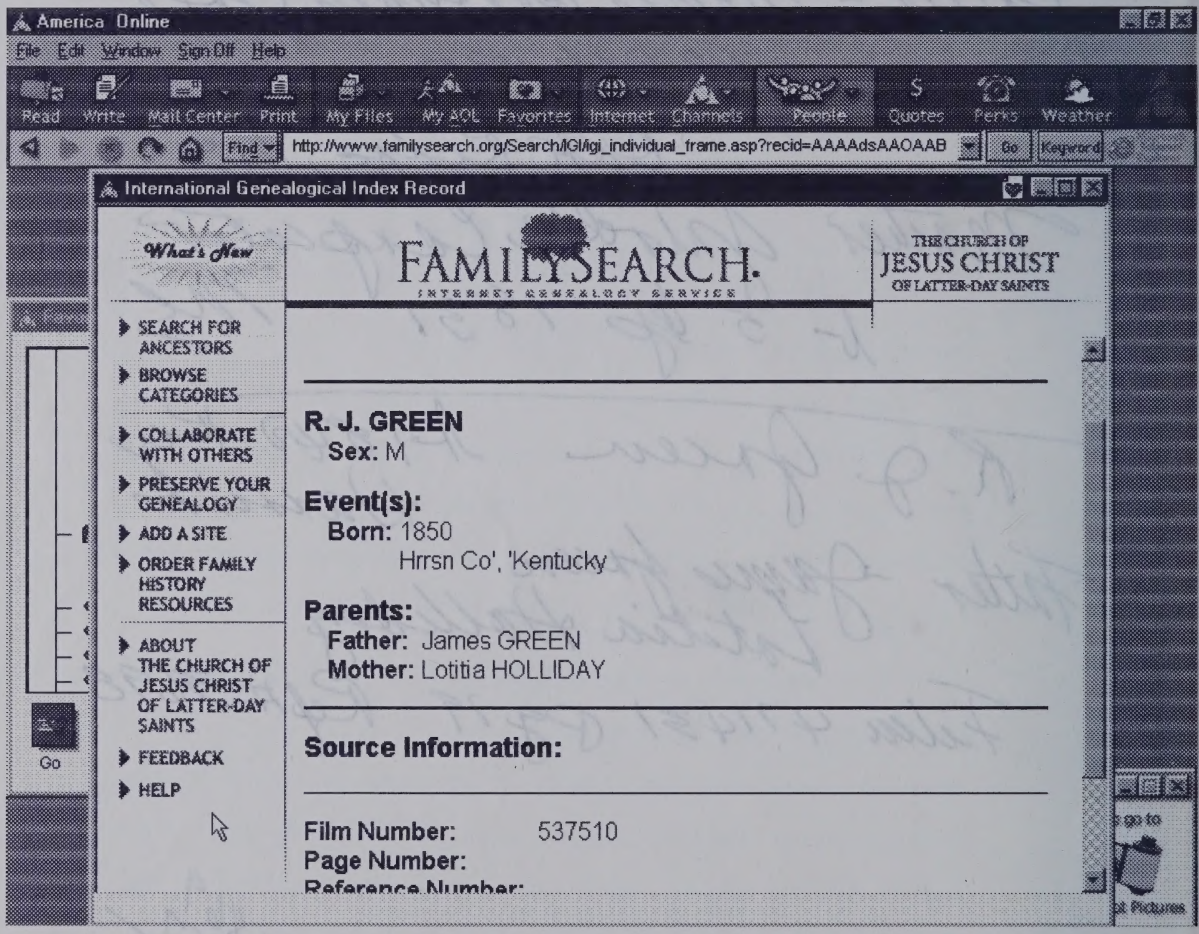
Mother Gabrella Carpenter
b 5 Sep 1831 MS

R. J. Green b 1840 Ky
Harrison

Father James Green
Lotitia Holliday

Film 471431 pg 19 Ref# 3698

1869
57
12


America Online
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Read Write Mail Center Print My Files My AOL Favorites Internet Channels People Quotes Perks Weather
Find
http://www.familysearch.org/Search/IGI/igi_individual_frame.asp?recid=AAAAdsAAOAAB
Go
Keyword
International Genealogical Index Record
What's New
FAMILYSEARCH.
INTERNET GENEALOGY SERVICE
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
SEARCH FOR ANCESTORS
BROWSE CATEGORIES
COLLABORATE WITH OTHERS
PRESERVE YOUR GENEALOGY
ADD A SITE
ORDER FAMILY HISTORY RESOURCES
ABOUT THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
FEEDBACK
HELP
R. J. GREEN
Sex: M
Event(s):
Born: 1850
Hrrsn Co', 'Kentucky
Parents:
Father: James GREEN
Mother: Lotitia HOLLIDAY
Source Information:
Film Number: 537510
Page Number:
Reference Number:
Go
go to
Pictures

INDEX Use PgDn PgUp

GREENE, Richard J. Sex:M

SOURCE INFORMATION

Extracted Birth and/or Christening Records.
Montgomery County, Kentucky

Batch	Dates	Source Call Numbers	Type
C517781	1852-1861	216835	Film

Printout
NONE

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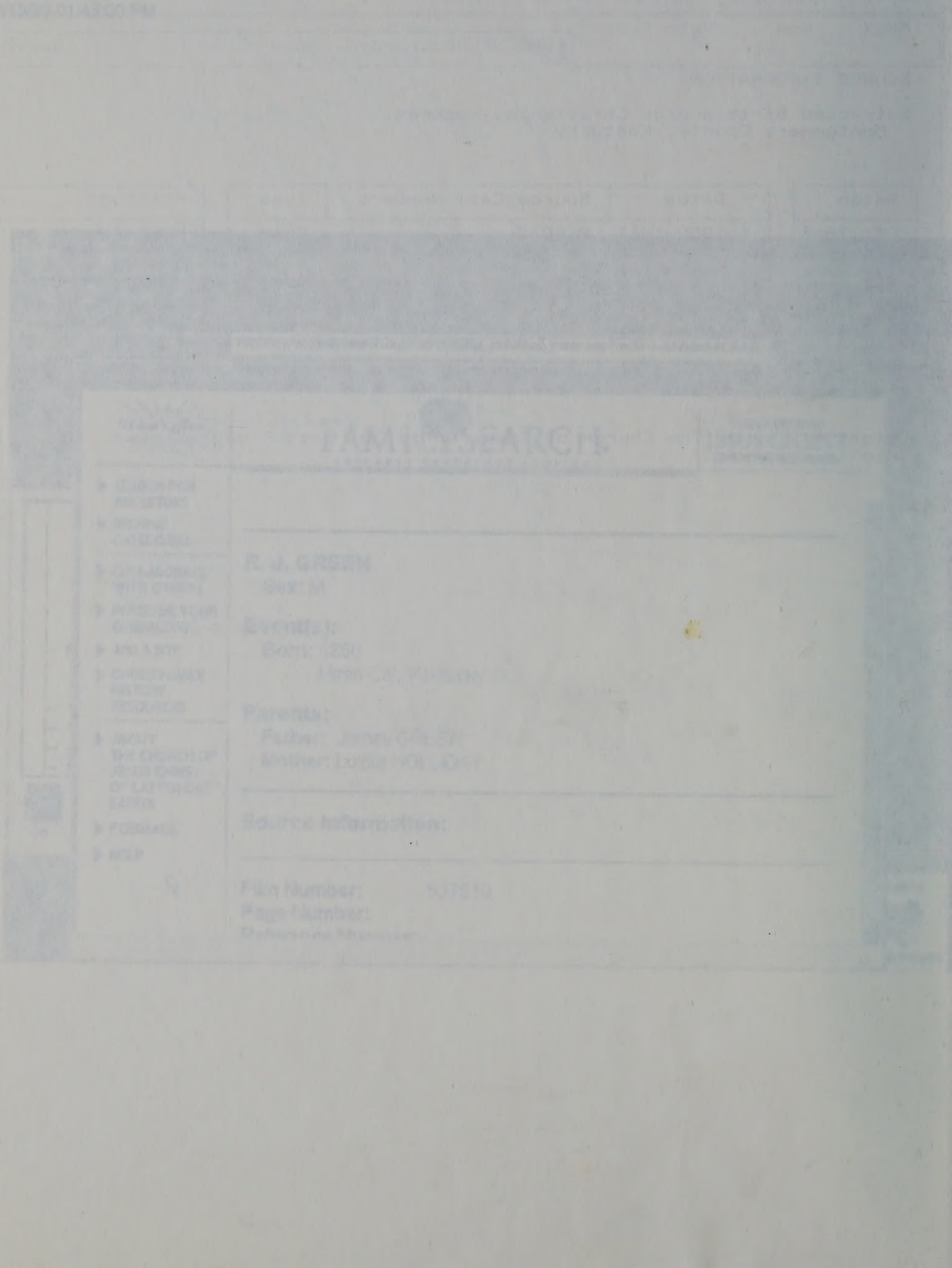

1870- Chicago, Cook Co, Il. - 16th Ward
P24 (listed 1st)
Mary J. Green 45 at home
75,000/1000 N.Y.
Richard Green 47 at home N.Y.

1880 - Chicago - Cook Co, Il - ED 129 P495
Reuben Green 40 yo. Ky Ky Ky
Susan 45 - (2nd wife)
7 Ch - eldest 27 - youngest 8/12 -
no dau - Mary Ellen ca 11 yo
There is a Mary 8 yo